

**Англійська мова для інженерів з безпеки праці
та виробничих процесів:**

практикум до самостійної роботи
здобувачів освіти першого (бакалаврського)
рівня вищої освіти спеціальності J4 Охорона праці
(263 Цивільна безпека)
(перший курс, другий семестр)



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Укладач: Кочергіна С.С., канд.філол.н.

А64 Англійська мова для інженерів з безпеки праці та виробничих процесів : практикум до самостійної роботи здобувачів освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності J4 Охорона праці (263 Цивільна безпека) (перший курс, другий семестр) / уклад. С. С. Кочергіна. Запоріжжя : ТОВ «ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «МЕТІНВЕСТ ПОЛІТЕХНІКА», 2026. 49 с.

Цей навчально-методичний посібник призначений для здобувачів освіти в сфері технічних спеціальностей — передусім майбутніх фахівців у галузі охорони праці та виробничої безпеки, які вивчають англійську мову з огляду на вимоги своєї професії. Матеріали видання допомагають засвоїти галузеву термінологію, потрібну для грамотного професійного спілкування, роботи з документами та участі в міжнародних заходах за фахом. Практикум сприяє формуванню мовної компетентності як невід'ємного елемента підготовки сучасного інженера з безпеки праці. Крім того, він є практичним інструментом для вдосконалення знань англійської мови та підвищення конкурентоздатності спеціаліста на ринку праці в епоху глобалізації й динамічного технологічного розвитку.

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ВСТУП

Англійська мова є невід'ємною складовою професійної підготовки сучасного інженера з безпеки праці та виробничих процесів, оскільки більшість міжнародних стандартів, нормативних документів, технічних регламентів і наукових публікацій у цій галузі видається саме англійською. Опанування фахової англомовної термінології та розвиток навичок професійної комунікації забезпечують здобувачам освіти здатність ефективно працювати з іншомовними джерелами, брати участь у міжнародних проєктах і заходах, а також готувати технічну документацію відповідно до світових вимог. Набуті мовні компетентності формують міцне підґрунтя для опанування наступних фахових дисциплін, де знання англійської мови є необхідною умовою для роботи з профільною літературою та галузевими стандартами, й суттєво підвищують конкурентоспроможність майбутнього фахівця на українському та міжнародному ринках праці.

Практикум охоплює матеріал першого курсу другого семестру спеціальності 263 і структурований навколо двох змістових блоків: пожежна безпека та правові й організаційні аспекти охорони праці. До першого блоку входять теми процесу горіння та вибуху, класифікації об'єктів за пожежо- та вибухонебезпечністю, пожежного попередження, вогнестійкості, евакуації та пожежно-охоронної служби; другий блок охоплює українське законодавство з охорони праці, нормативні акти, гарантії прав працівників, компенсації за шкідливі умови праці, державне управління охороною праці, виробничий травматизм та його причини. У межах кожної теми здобувачі відпрацьовують читання та розуміння автентичних англомовних фахових текстів, засвоєння галузевої термінології та її переклад, а також формують навички критичного осмислення професійних ситуацій через відповіді на відкриті запитання. Логіка структурування практичних завдань підпорядкована принципу поступового наростання складності: кожна тема містить три рівні вправ — від завдань із вибором правильної відповіді та визначення істинності тверджень (рівень 1–2) до відкритих запитань аналітичного характеру (рівень 3), що забезпечує розвиток як рецептивних, так і продуктивних мовленнєвих умінь у межах фахового контексту.

Після опанування матеріалів цього практикуму здобувачі освіти повинні вміти читати, розуміти та аналізувати англомовні фахові тексти з тематики пожежної безпеки й охорони праці, а також вільно оперувати відповідною галузевою термінологією в усному та писемному мовленні. Студенти набудуть здатності перекладати й інтерпретувати нормативно-правові поняття, пов'язані з українським законодавством про охорону праці, правами працівників, компенсаційними механізмами та державним управлінням безпекою на виробництві. Окрім того, виконання завдань аналітичного рівня сформує вміння критично оцінювати виробничі



ситуації, аргументовано висловлювати власну позицію щодо причин травматизму, класифікації небезпечних об'єктів та заходів із запобігання надзвичайним ситуаціям. У підсумку здобувачі будуть підготовлені до самостійної роботи з іншомовними джерелами, технічною документацією та міжнародними стандартами у своїй професійній діяльності, що відповідає вимогам фахової підготовки інженера зі спеціальності 263.



Tema 1. Fire Safety. Process of Burning and Explosion

Fire safety is an essential aspect of occupational and environmental protection, especially in industrial and technical fields. Understanding how fires start and develop is crucial for preventing accidents and minimizing risks. The process of burning, also known as combustion, is a chemical reaction between a fuel and an oxidizing agent, usually oxygen, which produces heat, light, and various reaction products.

The basic conditions required for combustion are often illustrated by the “fire triangle,” which includes three elements: fuel, oxygen, and heat. Fuel can be any combustible material such as wood, paper, gases, or flammable liquids. Oxygen is typically supplied by the air, and heat is necessary to raise the material to its ignition temperature. When these three elements are present in the right proportions, combustion can begin and sustain itself. Removing any one of these elements will stop the fire.

There are different types of combustion, including slow combustion, rapid combustion, and spontaneous combustion. Rapid combustion is commonly associated with visible flames and heat release, while spontaneous combustion occurs without an external ignition source, often due to internal chemical reactions or heat buildup in materials.

An explosion is a special and more dangerous form of rapid combustion. It occurs when a large amount of energy is released in a very short time, resulting in a sudden increase in pressure and temperature. Explosions are often caused by the ignition of flammable gases, vapors, or dust particles mixed with air in confined spaces. When such mixtures reach a certain concentration, even a small spark can trigger a powerful explosion.

Fire and explosion hazards are common in industries such as chemical manufacturing, mining, and energy production. Therefore, strict safety measures must be implemented. These include proper storage of flammable materials, regular inspection of equipment, ventilation to prevent the accumulation of explosive mixtures, and the use of fire detection and suppression systems.

In conclusion, understanding the processes of burning and explosion is fundamental to effective fire safety management. By controlling the conditions that lead to combustion and implementing preventive measures, it is possible to significantly reduce the risk of fires and explosions, protect human life, and ensure safe working environments.

Exercise 1. Level 1. Choose the correct answer

1. What is combustion?

- A) A physical change in materials
- B) A chemical reaction between fuel and oxygen
- C) A cooling process
- D) A type of mechanical failure



2. What are the three elements of the fire triangle?

- A) Fuel, water, and air
- B) Heat, pressure, and gas
- C) Fuel, oxygen, and heat
- D) Oxygen, nitrogen, and fuel

3. What role does heat play in combustion?

- A) It cools the material
- B) It removes oxygen
- C) It raises the material to its ignition temperature
- D) It stops the reaction

4. What happens if one element of the fire triangle is removed?

- A) The fire becomes stronger
- B) The fire changes color
- C) The fire stops
- D) The explosion begins

5. Which type of combustion occurs without an external ignition source?

- A) Rapid combustion
- B) Slow combustion
- C) Spontaneous combustion
- D) Controlled combustion

6. What is an explosion?

- A) A slow chemical reaction
- B) A form of rapid combustion with sudden energy release
- C) A cooling process
- D) A type of fuel storage

7. What can cause an explosion?

- A) Water and air mixture
- B) Metal and heat
- C) Flammable gases or dust mixed with air
- D) Low temperatures

8. Why are confined spaces dangerous in terms of explosions?

- A) They reduce oxygen levels
- B) They increase pressure quickly
- C) They prevent combustion
- D) They absorb heat

9. Which industry is commonly associated with fire and explosion hazards?

- A) Education
- B) Agriculture only
- C) Chemical manufacturing
- D) Tourism

10. What is one important fire safety measure?

- A) Increasing fuel storage
- B) Ignoring equipment checks
- C) Proper ventilation
- D) Reducing oxygen supply completely

Exercise 1. Level 2. True or False Statements

1. Combustion is a chemical reaction between a fuel and an oxidizing agent.
2. The fire triangle consists of four elements: fuel, oxygen, heat, and water.
3. Removing any one element of the fire triangle will stop a fire.
4. Spontaneous combustion requires an external ignition source to begin.
5. Oxygen for combustion is typically supplied by the air.
6. An explosion releases energy slowly over a long period of time.
7. Flammable gases, vapors, or dust particles mixed with air can cause explosions in confined spaces.
8. Fire safety is only important in residential settings, not in industrial environments.
9. Rapid combustion is commonly associated with visible flames and heat release.
10. Ventilation systems can help prevent the accumulation of explosive mixtures.

Exercise 1. Level 3. Open Questions

1. What are the three elements of the fire triangle, and why are they essential for combustion?
2. How does spontaneous combustion differ from rapid combustion?
3. What makes an explosion more dangerous than ordinary combustion?
4. What industries are particularly at risk for fire and explosion hazards, and why?
5. What safety measures can be implemented to reduce the risk of fires and explosions in the workplace?

Tema 2. Fire Safety. Classification of objects based on their fire and explosion-proof

The classification of objects based on their fire and explosion hazard is an important aspect of industrial safety and risk management. It helps determine the level of danger associated with different facilities, processes, and materials, and ensures that appropriate preventive measures are implemented. This classification is widely used in engineering, construction, and occupational safety to minimize the risk of fires and explosions.



Objects are typically classified according to the presence of flammable substances, the likelihood of ignition, and the potential consequences of fire or explosion. In many regulatory systems, facilities are divided into several categories, often labeled from high to low hazard levels.

The highest hazard category includes objects where flammable gases, vapors, or highly explosive substances are present in large quantities. These environments, such as chemical plants or oil refineries, have a high risk of explosions, especially when substances can form explosive mixtures with air. Strict safety controls, ventilation systems, and explosion-proof equipment are required in these areas.

The next category includes facilities where combustible dusts or fibers are present. Industries such as grain storage, woodworking, or textile manufacturing fall into this group. Dust particles suspended in the air can create explosive atmospheres, which can be ignited by sparks or high temperatures.

Another category involves objects where flammable liquids and solid combustible materials are used or stored. Although the risk of explosion may be lower, these materials can still cause intense fires if proper precautions are not taken. Warehouses, fuel storage facilities, and manufacturing plants often belong to this category.

Lower hazard categories include facilities where only non-combustible substances are present, or where the risk of ignition is minimal. However, even in such environments, fire safety measures must still be maintained to prevent unexpected incidents.

This classification system is essential for selecting appropriate fire protection systems, designing safe buildings, and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. It also helps in emergency planning, allowing responders to assess risks quickly and act effectively.

In conclusion, the classification of objects based on fire and explosion hazard plays a key role in preventing accidents and protecting human life, property, and the environment. Proper understanding and application of this system contribute to safer industrial operations and sustainable development.

Exercise 2. Level 1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main purpose of classifying objects by fire and explosion hazard?

- A) To reduce production costs
- B) To determine safety risks and apply preventive measures
- C) To increase industrial output
- D) To simplify construction designs



2. Which field widely uses fire and explosion hazard classification?

- A) Literature
- B) Medicine
- C) Engineering and construction
- D) Sports

3. What is one key factor used in classifying objects?

- A) Color of materials
- B) Age of equipment
- C) Presence of flammable substances
- D) Number of workers

4. What characterizes the highest hazard category?

- A) Only solid materials
- B) Small quantities of liquids
- C) Large amounts of flammable gases or explosive substances
- D) No risk of ignition

5. Which type of facility belongs to the highest hazard category?

- A) Schools
- B) Offices
- C) Oil refineries
- D) Libraries

6. What makes combustible dust dangerous?

- A) It is heavy
- B) It dissolves in water
- C) It can form explosive mixtures in air
- D) It cannot burn

7. Which industries are associated with combustible dust hazards?

- A) Banking
- B) Grain storage and woodworking
- C) Tourism
- D) Education

8. What is true about flammable liquids and solid combustible materials?

- A) They cannot cause fires
- B) They only explode
- C) They can cause intense fires
- D) They are harmless

9. What is typical for lower hazard categories?

- A) High explosion risk
- B) Only non-combustible substances
- C) Constant fire incidents
- D) Use of explosives



10. Why is this classification important for emergency planning?

- A) It reduces paperwork
- B) It helps responders assess risks quickly
- C) It eliminates all hazards
- D) It replaces safety training

Exercise 2. Level 2. Define if the statement is true or false

1. The classification of objects based on fire and explosion hazard is important for industrial safety.
2. This classification is used only in construction and not in engineering.
3. The classification system is not useful for emergency planning.
4. Objects are classified based on the presence of flammable substances and risk of ignition.
5. The highest hazard category includes facilities with large amounts of flammable gases and explosive substances.
6. Chemical plants and oil refineries belong to low-risk categories.
7. Combustible dust can create explosive atmospheres in certain industries.
8. Grain storage and woodworking industries may have explosion risks due to dust.
9. Facilities with only non-combustible substances require no fire safety measures.
10. Classification helps in choosing appropriate fire protection systems.

Exercise 2. Level 3. Open Questions

1. Why is fire and explosion hazard classification important in industry?
2. What factors are considered when classifying objects by hazard level?
3. Describe the conditions in the highest hazard category.
4. Why are combustible dusts dangerous in industrial environments?
5. How does hazard classification contribute to safer building design?

Tema 3. Fire Safety. Fire Warning

Fire warning systems are a critical component of fire safety, designed to detect the presence of fire at an early stage and alert people to take immediate action. Their primary purpose is to protect human life, reduce property damage, and ensure a quick and effective response to fire emergencies. Early detection and warning significantly increase the chances of safe evacuation and fire control.

Fire warning systems typically include devices such as smoke detectors, heat detectors, flame detectors, and manual alarm systems. Smoke detectors are among the most commonly used devices, as they can identify fire in its early stages by sensing smoke particles in the air. Heat detectors respond to changes in temperature, while flame detectors identify the presence of open flames through light radiation. Manual alarm systems, such as fire alarm



buttons, allow people to activate the warning system if they detect a fire.

When a fire is detected, the system triggers audible and visual alarms, such as sirens, bells, or flashing lights. These signals warn occupants of the building about the danger and instruct them to evacuate immediately. In modern buildings, fire warning systems are often integrated with automatic fire suppression systems, emergency lighting, and communication systems to ensure coordinated emergency response.

Proper installation and regular maintenance of fire warning systems are essential for their effectiveness. Faulty or poorly maintained systems may fail to detect a fire or provide timely warnings, which can lead to serious consequences. Regular inspections, testing, and staff training help ensure that all components function correctly in case of an emergency.

In addition to technical systems, clear fire warning procedures and evacuation plans must be established. Employees and residents should be familiar with alarm signals, evacuation routes, and assembly points. Regular fire drills help people respond quickly and calmly during real emergencies.

In conclusion, fire warning systems play a vital role in fire safety by providing early detection and alerting occupants to danger. Combined with proper training and emergency planning, they significantly reduce the risks associated with fires and help save lives.

Exercise 3. Level 1. Multiple choice questions

1. What is the primary purpose of fire warning systems?
 - a) To detect intruders
 - b) To protect human life and reduce property damage
 - c) To monitor weather conditions
 - d) To automate building lighting
2. Which device is most commonly used for early fire detection?
 - a) Heat detectors
 - b) Flame detectors
 - c) Smoke detectors
 - d) Manual alarm buttons
3. Heat detectors respond to:
 - a) Smoke particles
 - b) Changes in temperature
 - c) Open flames
 - d) Manual activation
4. Flame detectors identify fire by sensing:
 - a) Heat radiation
 - b) Smoke particles
 - c) Light radiation from flames
 - d) Audible alarms

- 
5. How can manual alarm systems be activated?
 - a) Automatically by smoke
 - b) By detecting temperature changes
 - c) By pressing fire alarm buttons
 - d) By sensing light radiation
 6. What types of alarms are triggered when a fire is detected?
 - a) Audible and visual alarms
 - b) Only silent alarms
 - c) Only text messages
 - d) None of the above
 7. Fire warning systems in modern buildings can be integrated with:
 - a) Automatic fire suppression systems
 - b) Emergency lighting
 - c) Communication systems
 - d) All of the above
 8. What is essential for the effectiveness of fire warning systems?
 - a) Regular maintenance and proper installation
 - b) Only installation at building entry points
 - c) Use of the most expensive devices
 - d) Avoiding fire drills
 9. What should employees and residents be familiar with?
 - a) Alarm signals and evacuation routes
 - b) Only the locations of fire extinguishers
 - c) Weather forecasts
 - d) Construction plans
 10. What helps people respond calmly during real fire emergencies?
 - a) Fire drills
 - b) Avoiding alarms
 - c) Ignoring evacuation plans
 - d) Only maintenance checks

Exercise 3. Level 2

1. Fire warning systems are designed to detect fires at early stages.
2. Smoke detectors respond to temperature changes in a fire.
3. Manual fire alarm buttons allow people to activate the warning systems
4. Flame detectors identify fire by sensing smoke particles.
5. Fire warning systems only provide audible alarms, not visual ones.
6. Regular inspections and staff training help ensure the fire warning system functions correctly.
7. Fire warning systems should be installed only in kitchens.
8. Fire drills help occupants respond quickly and calmly during emergencies.
9. Faulty fire warning systems can lead to failure in detecting fires and cause serious consequences.



10. Fire warning systems replace the need for evacuation plans and training.

Exercise 3. Level 3. Here are 5 open-ended questions. Try to answer them

1. Why are fire warning systems important in buildings?
2. What types of devices are used in fire warning systems?
3. How do fire warning systems alert people about danger?
4. Why is it necessary to maintain and test fire warning systems regularly?
5. What should people do when they hear a fire alarm?

Tema 4. Fire Safety. Fire Resistance

Fire resistance is a key concept in fire safety that refers to the ability of materials, structures, or building elements to withstand fire or give protection from it for a certain period of time. It plays a crucial role in preventing the rapid spread of fire, protecting structural integrity, and allowing people enough time to evacuate safely.

Fire-resistant materials are specially designed or selected to slow down the effects of fire. Common examples include concrete, brick, gypsum board, and certain types of treated steel or wood. These materials do not necessarily prevent fire completely, but they can resist high temperatures and maintain their strength for a specified duration.

Fire resistance is usually measured in terms of time, such as 30, 60, 90, or 120 minutes. This rating indicates how long a material or structure can perform its function under fire conditions without collapsing or allowing fire to spread. For example, a fire-resistant wall with a rating of 60 minutes can contain a fire for at least one hour.

Building design also plays an important role in fire resistance. Fire-resistant walls, floors, and doors are used to divide a building into compartments, which helps prevent the spread of fire and smoke. Fire doors automatically close in case of fire, while fire-resistant coatings can be applied to structural elements to improve their performance.

In addition, fire resistance must comply with building codes and safety standards. Engineers and architects carefully select materials and design structures based on fire safety requirements. Regular inspection and maintenance are necessary to ensure that fire-resistant systems remain effective over time.

In conclusion, fire resistance is an essential part of fire safety systems. It helps control the spread of fire, protects buildings and occupants, and provides valuable time for evacuation and emergency response. Proper use of fire-resistant materials and design strategies significantly reduces the risks associated with fires.



Exercise 4. Level 1. Match the words and word-combinations with their translation

1. fire resistance	a) екстренне реагування
2. safety standards	b) відсік, відділення
3. fire-resistant coatings	c) вогнетривкість
4. compartment	d) елементи будівлі
5. emergency response	e) стандарти безпеки
6. building elements	f) вогнезахисні покриття

Exercise 4. Level 2. Match the words and word-combinations with their definitions

1. fire resistance	a) established guidelines, rules, or technical specifications designed to manage risk, prevent injury, and ensure the safe operation of products, processes, or workplaces
2. safety standards	b) the immediate, organized, and proactive set of actions - such as evacuation, lockdown, or medical care - taken to manage the immediate aftermath of a crisis
3. fire-resistant coatings	c) a separate section or part of a structure or container
4. compartment	d) specialized protective materials applied to surfaces - such as steel, wood, or concrete - designed to delay the structural failure of building elements during a fire
5. emergency response	e) the distinct, physical components of a structure that provide its structural integrity, enclosure, and functional, non-structural divisions
6. building elements	f) the ability of a material or structural component to withstand fire, maintain its structural integrity, and prevent the spread of flames, heat, and smoke for a specified duration

Exercise 4. Level 3. Fill in the gaps

prevent, like, people, compartments, ability, standards, maintaining

Fire resistance is the (1) _____ of materials or building parts to withstand fire for a certain time, helping (2) _____ fire spread and allowing safe evacuation. Materials (3) _____ concrete, brick, gypsum board, and treated steel or wood are designed to slow fire effects by resisting high heat and (4) _____ strength.

Fire resistance is measured in minutes (e.g., 30, 60, 90, or 120), showing how long a material can hold up before fire spreads. Buildings use fire-resistant



walls, floors, and doors to create (5)_____ that block fire and smoke. Fire doors close automatically, and coatings improve protection on structural parts.

Building codes require specific fire resistance (6) _____, and regular checks keep systems effective. Overall, fire resistance is vital for safety, reducing fire risks and buying time for (7) _____ to evacuate.

Tema 5. Fire Safety. Fire evacuation procedure

A fire evacuation procedure is a set of planned actions designed to ensure the safe and orderly exit of people from a building in case of fire. It is a critical part of fire safety management, as it helps reduce panic, prevent injuries, and save lives during emergencies. Every organization, institution, and public facility must have a clearly defined evacuation plan.

The evacuation procedure begins with the detection of fire and the activation of the fire alarm system. Once the alarm sounds, all occupants must stop their activities immediately and prepare to leave the building. It is important not to ignore alarm signals, even if there is uncertainty about the danger.

People should evacuate the building using the nearest safe exit, following clearly marked evacuation routes. Elevators must not be used during a fire, as they may fail or expose occupants to smoke and heat. Instead, staircases should be used, and individuals should move quickly but calmly, avoiding pushing or running.

During evacuation, it is essential to follow instructions from trained personnel such as fire wardens or emergency coordinators. Special attention must be given to individuals who may need assistance, including people with disabilities or injuries. Helping others in a safe and organized way is an important part of the procedure.

Once outside, everyone should proceed to the designated assembly point. It is important to remain there until further instructions are given and not return to the building under any circumstances until it is declared safe by emergency services. Headcounts may be conducted to ensure that all occupants have been evacuated.

Regular fire drills and training are necessary to ensure that people are familiar with evacuation procedures. Practicing these actions helps individuals respond quickly and effectively in real emergency situations.

In conclusion, a well-organized fire evacuation procedure is essential for protecting lives and ensuring safety during a fire. Proper planning, clear communication, and regular training significantly increase the chances of a successful and safe evacuation.



Exercise 5. Level 1. Match the word or word-combination with its translation

1. evacuation	a) надзвичайна ситуація
2. procedure	b) пункт збору
3. injury	c) спілкування, комунікація
4. emergency	d) евакуація
5. personnel	e) вада
6. disability	f) процедура, процес
7. assembly point	g) травма
8. public facility	h) персонал
9. communication	i) виявлення
10. detection	j) громадський заклад

Exercise 5. Level 2. Match the word or word-combination with its definition

1. evacuation	a) something dangerous or serious, such as an accident, that happens suddenly or unexpectedly and needs fast action in order to avoid harmful results
2. procedure	b) a place where people in an office, etc. should go if there is an emergency, for example, a fire
3. injury	c) the act of communicating with people
4. emergency	d) the act of moving people from a dangerous place to somewhere safe
5. personnel	e) an illness, injury, or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do some things that other people do, and that is usually permanent or lasts for a long time
6. disability	f) a set of actions that is the official or accepted way of doing something
7. assembly point	g) physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack
8. public facility	h) the people who are employed in a company, organization, or one of the armed forces
9. communication	i) the fact of noticing or discovering something
10. detection	j) a building, structure, location, or piece of infrastructure owned, leased, or operated by a government entity (local, state, or federal) to provide essential services, safety, or amenities for public use



Exercise 5. Level 3. Fill in the gaps

never, drills, clearly, ensures, all, assistance

A fire evacuation procedure (1) _____ the safe, orderly exit of people from a building during a fire, reducing panic and saving lives. Every organization must have a (2) _____ defined plan.

When the fire alarm sounds, (3) _____ occupants must immediately stop activities and evacuate using the nearest marked exit — (4) _____ elevators. Staircases should be used, and people should move quickly but calmly. Fire wardens guide the process, and (5) _____ must be provided to those with disabilities or injuries.

Once outside, everyone must go to the designated assembly point, remain there until cleared by emergency services, and never re-enter until declared safe. Regular fire (6) _____ ensure people can respond quickly and effectively when it matters most.

Tema 6. Fire Safety. Fire security service

Fire security service plays a critical role in protecting lives, property, and the environment from the devastating effects of fire. These services encompass a wide range of activities, including fire prevention, risk assessment, emergency response, and post-incident investigation. Their primary goal is not only to extinguish fires but also to minimize the likelihood of fires occurring in the first place.

A key component of fire security service is prevention. This involves inspecting buildings, ensuring compliance with safety regulations, and educating the public about fire hazards. Professionals may check electrical systems, storage of flammable materials, and the availability of fire exits and extinguishers. Public awareness campaigns also help people understand how to respond quickly and effectively in case of an emergency.

Emergency response is another vital aspect. Firefighters and rescue teams are trained to act swiftly under dangerous conditions. They use specialized equipment to control fires, rescue trapped individuals, and provide first aid. Their training emphasizes teamwork, discipline, and the ability to make rapid decisions in high-pressure situations.

Modern fire security services also rely on advanced technology. Fire alarm systems, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and surveillance tools help detect and control fires at an early stage. Data analysis can further improve response strategies and identify high-risk areas.

In conclusion, fire security service is essential for maintaining public safety. Through prevention, rapid response, and technological innovation, these services reduce the impact of fires and help create safer communities for everyone.

Exercise 6. Level 1. Multiple choice questions

1. What is the primary goal of fire security services?
 - A) To extinguish fires only
 - B) To minimize fire likelihood and protect lives and property
 - C) To conduct investigations after fires
 - D) To sell fire safety equipment
2. Which of the following is part of fire prevention activities?
 - A) Rescuing trapped individuals
 - B) Providing first aid
 - C) Inspecting electrical systems
 - D) Analyzing post-incident data
3. What do public awareness campaigns help people understand?
 - A) How to become firefighters
 - B) How to respond quickly in emergencies
 - C) How to install sprinkler systems
 - D) How to investigate fire incidents
4. Which equipment is NOT mentioned as part of modern fire security technology?
 - A) Smoke detectors
 - B) Sprinkler systems
 - C) Drones
 - D) Fire alarm systems
5. What qualities are emphasized in firefighter training?
 - A) Speed, strength, and aggression
 - B) Teamwork, discipline, and rapid decision-making
 - C) Communication, patience, and caution
 - D) Leadership, creativity, and endurance
6. What can data analysis help fire security services achieve?
 - A) Train new firefighters
 - B) Improve response strategies and identify high-risk areas
 - C) Replace human personnel
 - D) Reduce government spending
7. What does emergency response involve?
 - A) Only extinguishing fires
 - B) Controlling fires, rescuing individuals, and providing first aid
 - C) Inspecting buildings for code violations
 - D) Educating the public about fire hazards
8. Which of the following is checked during building inspections?
 - A) Number of employees
 - B) Age of the building
 - C) Storage of flammable materials
 - D) Interior design



9. Fire security services help create:

- A) Stricter government regulations
- B) Safer communities
- C) More advanced military equipment
- D) Better insurance policies

10. What does fire security service encompass?

- A) Only emergency response
- B) Prevention, risk assessment, emergency response, and investigation
- C) Only prevention and investigation
- D) Public education and data analysis only

Exercise 6. Level 2. True or False?

- 1. Fire security services only focus on extinguishing fires.
- 2. Professionals inspect electrical systems as part of fire prevention.
- 3. Elevators are recommended for evacuation during a fire.
- 4. Firefighters are trained to provide first aid.
- 5. Sprinkler systems help detect and control fires at an early stage.
- 6. Public awareness campaigns are part of fire prevention efforts.
- 7. Fire security services have no role in post-incident investigation.
- 8. Data analysis can identify high-risk areas for fire.
- 9. Fire security services only protect property, not the environment.
- 10. Modern fire security services rely on advanced technology.

Exercise 6. Level 3. Open Questions

- 1. Why is fire prevention considered a key component of fire security service, and what specific activities does it involve?
- 2. How does advanced technology contribute to the effectiveness of modern fire security services?
- 3. What skills and qualities must firefighters develop through training, and why are these important in emergency situations?
- 4. In what ways do fire security services benefit not only individuals but entire communities?
- 5. How do public awareness campaigns complement the technical and operational work of fire security professionals?

Tema 7. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection. Ukrainian Legislation on Labour Protection

Ukrainian legislation on labour protection is a comprehensive system of legal norms aimed at ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for employees. It is primarily based on the Constitution of Ukraine, which guarantees every citizen the right to proper, safe, and healthy working conditions. This constitutional principle is further developed in the Labour Code of Ukraine and the specialized Law of Ukraine “On Labour Protection”.

The Law “On Labour Protection” establishes the basic principles of state



policy in this field. It defines the responsibilities of employers and employees, sets safety standards, and ensures social protection for workers. Employers are required to create safe workplaces, provide proper training, and supply protective equipment. Employees, in turn, must follow safety rules and use the provided equipment responsibly.

State supervision plays an important role in enforcing labour protection laws. The State Labour Service of Ukraine monitors compliance, conducts inspections, and can impose penalties for violations. Additionally, trade unions and public organizations contribute to protecting workers' rights by advocating for safer conditions and fair treatment.

Ukrainian legislation also aligns with international standards, particularly those of the International Labour Organization. This ensures that national policies reflect global best practices in occupational safety and health.

Labour protection legislation in Ukraine forms a vital framework that safeguards workers' well-being. Through legal regulation, state control, and international cooperation, it promotes safer workplaces and helps prevent occupational injuries and diseases.

Exercise 7. Level 1. Multiple choice questions

What is Ukrainian labour protection legislation primarily based on?

- A) The Criminal Code of Ukraine
- B) The Constitution of Ukraine
- C) International Labour Organization rules
- D) Trade union agreements

2. Which document specifically governs labour protection in Ukraine?

- A) The Civil Code of Ukraine
- B) The Tax Code of Ukraine
- C) The Law of Ukraine "On Labour Protection"
- D) The Administrative Code of Ukraine

3. What are employers required to provide under labour protection law?

- A) Free meals and transportation
- B) Safe workplaces, training, and protective equipment
- C) Health insurance and pension plans
- D) Flexible working hours

4. Which body monitors compliance with labour protection laws in Ukraine?

- A) The Ministry of Finance
- B) The National Police
- C) The State Labour Service of Ukraine
- D) The Constitutional Court

5. What can the State Labour Service impose for violations?

- A) Criminal sentences
- B) Warnings only
- C) Penalties



D) License suspensions

6. What role do trade unions play in labour protection?

A) They conduct workplace inspections

B) They impose fines on employers

C) They advocate for safer conditions and fair treatment

D) They write national safety legislation

7. Which international organization do Ukrainian standards align with?

A) The United Nations Environment Programme

B) The World Health Organization

C) The International Labour Organization

D) The World Trade Organization

8. What must employees do regarding safety rules?

A) Suggest improvements to legislation

B) Follow safety rules and use protective equipment responsibly

C) Conduct their own risk assessments

D) Report directly to the State Labour Service

9. What does the constitutional principle in Ukraine guarantee every citizen?

A) Free medical care at work

B) The right to proper, safe, and healthy working conditions

C) The right to refuse unsafe tasks without consequences

D) Guaranteed employment in safe industries

10. What is the overall goal of labour protection legislation in Ukraine?

A) To increase industrial productivity

B) To regulate employee salaries

C) To safeguard workers' well-being and prevent occupational injuries

D) To attract foreign investment

Exercise 7. Level 2. True or false?

1. The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the right to safe working conditions.

2. The Labour Code is the only legal document governing labour protection in Ukraine.

3. Employers must supply workers with protective equipment.

4. Employees have no responsibilities under labour protection law.

5. The State Labour Service can conduct inspections and impose penalties.

6. Trade unions have no role in protecting workers' rights.

7. Ukrainian legislation aligns with International Labour Organization standards.

8. Labour protection laws in Ukraine only apply to state-owned enterprises.

9. The Law "On Labour Protection" defines responsibilities of both employers and employees.



10. Ukrainian labour protection legislation helps prevent occupational injuries and diseases.

Exercise 7. Level 3. Fill in the Gaps

Labour, employers, rules, protective, constitution, conditions, Labour.

Ukrainian legislation on labour protection is based on the (1)_____ of Ukraine, which guarantees every citizen the right to safe working (2)_____. The Law "On Labour Protection" defines the responsibilities of both (3)_____ and employees. Employers must provide safe workplaces and (4)_____ equipment, while employees must follow safety (5)_____. Compliance is monitored by the State (6)_____ Service, which can impose penalties for violations. Ukrainian standards also align with those of the International (7)_____ Organization.

Tema 8. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection. Labour protection Normative acts

Labour protection in Ukraine is regulated by a system of normative legal acts that establish standards for safe and healthy working conditions. At the highest level, the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees every citizen the right to proper, safe, and healthy labour conditions, forming the legal basis for all further regulations.

A central document in this field is the Law of Ukraine "On Labour Protection", which defines the main principles of state policy, as well as the rights and obligations of employers and employees. It sets general safety requirements and ensures social protection in case of workplace injuries or occupational diseases. Alongside it, the Labour Code of Ukraine regulates employment relations, including working hours, rest periods, and employer responsibilities for ensuring safe conditions.

In addition to these laws, numerous by-laws and regulatory acts provide more detailed rules. These include state standards, safety regulations, sanitary norms, and industry-specific instructions. For example, occupational safety rules for specific sectors, fire safety regulations, and hygiene standards are approved by relevant ministries and agencies.

An important role in implementing these normative acts is played by the State Labour Service of Ukraine, which supervises compliance, conducts inspections, and enforces penalties for violations. Employers must also develop internal safety instructions and conduct regular training for employees.

In summary, the system of labour protection normative acts in Ukraine is multi-level and comprehensive. It combines constitutional guarantees, national laws, and detailed regulations to ensure the protection of workers' health, safety, and rights in all sectors of the economy.



Exercise 8. Level 1. Match the word or word-combination with its translation

1. Labour protection	a) Нормативно-правові акти
2. Normative legal acts	b) Правила безпеки
3. Working conditions	c) Роботодавець
4. Employer	d) Державна служба праці
5. Employee	e) Виробнича травма
6. Occupational disease	f) Працівник
7. State Labour Service	g) Дотримання вимог
8. Compliance	h) Умови праці
9. Safety regulations	i) Професійне захворювання
10. Workplace injury	j) Охорона праці

Exercise 8. Level 2. Match the word or word-combination with its definition

1. Labour protection	a) Detailed rules and requirements designed to prevent accidents, injuries, and health risks in the workplace
2. Normative legal acts	b) A government body responsible for supervising compliance with labour protection laws and conducting workplace inspections
3. Working conditions	c) A person or organization that hires workers and is legally responsible for providing safe working conditions
4. Employer	d) A system of legal, technical, and organizational measures aimed at ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for employees
5. Employee	e) Physical harm or damage to an employee's health that occurs as a result of an accident at work
6. Occupational disease	f) Official documents issued by authorized bodies that establish binding legal rules and standards
7. State Labour Service	g) The physical, social, and organizational environment in which employees perform their work duties
8. Compliance	h) The act of following and adhering to established laws, regulations, and safety standards in the workplace
9. Safety regulations	i) A person who works for an employer under an employment contract and must follow established safety rules
10. Workplace injury	j) A health condition caused by prolonged exposure to harmful factors present in the workplace environment



Exercise 8. Level 3. Fill in the Gaps

Training, diseases, responsibilities, conditions, compliance, protection, obligations

Labour (1)_____ in Ukraine is regulated by normative legal acts establishing standards for safe working conditions. The Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to healthy labour (2)_____, forming the legal basis for all regulations. The Law "On Labour Protection" defines the rights and (3)_____ of employers and employees and ensures social protection in case of workplace injuries or occupational (4)_____. The Labour Code regulates employment relations, including working hours and employer (5)_____. The State Labour Service supervises (6)_____, conducts inspections, and enforces penalties for violations. Employers must also conduct regular (7)_____ for employees.

Тема 9. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection. General Guarantees of Rights to Labour Protection

General guarantees of the right to labour protection in Ukraine are закрєплені in a system of legal, social, and organizational measures aimed at safeguarding employees' life and health in the workplace. The foundation of these guarantees is the Constitution of Ukraine, which ensures every person the right to safe and healthy working conditions, as well as protection against unlawful dismissal.

These constitutional provisions are further developed in the Law of Ukraine "On Labour Protection" and the Labour Code of Ukraine. Together, they establish clear obligations for employers to create safe workplaces, introduce modern safety technologies, and prevent industrial accidents. Employees are guaranteed the right to refuse to perform work that poses a threat to their life or health, without facing disciplinary consequences.

Another important guarantee is the provision of social protection. In cases of occupational injury or disease, workers have the right to compensation, medical care, and rehabilitation. This is supported by state social insurance mechanisms, ensuring financial assistance during periods of incapacity.

Workers are also entitled to proper training and instruction on occupational safety. Employers must organize regular briefings, provide protective equipment, and ensure compliance with safety standards. Special protections are provided for vulnerable groups, including minors, women, and persons working in hazardous conditions.

State supervision and public control reinforce these guarantees. The State Labour Service of Ukraine monitors compliance with labour protection laws, while trade unions defend workers' rights.

In conclusion, general guarantees of labour protection rights in Ukraine form a reliable framework that promotes safe working environments and protects employees from occupational risks.



Exercise 9. Level 1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the foundation of labour protection guarantees in Ukraine?
 - A) The Constitution of Ukraine
 - B) The Labour Code of Ukraine
 - C) The State Labour Service regulations
 - D) Trade union agreements
2. What right do employees have if work poses a threat to their life or health?
 - A) The right to demand higher pay
 - B) The right to transfer to another department
 - C) The right to refuse to perform such work without disciplinary consequences
 - D) The right to file a criminal complaint
3. What are employers obligated to create under labour protection law?
 - A) Employee recreational facilities
 - B) Safe workplaces with modern safety technologies
 - C) Internal trade union committees
 - D) Occupational disease registers
4. What is provided to workers in cases of occupational injury or disease?
 - A) Early retirement only
 - B) A written warning to the employer
 - C) Transfer to lighter duties only
 - D) Compensation, medical care, and rehabilitation
5. Which mechanism supports financial assistance during periods of incapacity?
 - A) Private insurance companies
 - B) Employer discretionary funds
 - C) State social insurance mechanisms
 - D) Trade union emergency funds
6. What must employers organize for workers regarding occupational safety?
 - A) Annual performance reviews
 - B) Regular briefings and safety training
 - C) Weekly medical examinations
 - D) Monthly government inspections
7. Which groups receive special protections under Ukrainian labour law?
 - A) Minors, women, and persons in hazardous conditions
 - B) Part-time and remote workers
 - C) Senior managers and directors
 - D) Foreign workers and contractors
8. Which body monitors compliance with labour protection laws?
 - A) The Ministry of Justice
 - B) The Constitutional Court
 - C) The National Employment Agency
 - D) The State Labour Service of Ukraine



9. What role do trade unions play in labour protection?

- A) They conduct workplace safety inspections
- B) They impose fines on non-compliant employers
- C) They defend workers' rights
- D) They develop national safety legislation

10. What is the overall purpose of general labour protection guarantees in Ukraine?

- A) To increase industrial output
- B) To promote safe working environments and protect employees from occupational risks
- C) To reduce government spending on healthcare
- D) To attract foreign investment into Ukrainian industry

Exercise 9. Level 2. True or False Statements

1. The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the right to safe and healthy working conditions.
2. Employees face disciplinary consequences if they refuse dangerous work.
3. Employers must provide workers with protective equipment.
4. Social protection only applies to workplace injuries, not occupational diseases.
5. State social insurance provides financial assistance during periods of incapacity.
6. Only the Labour Code governs labour protection guarantees in Ukraine.
7. The State Labour Service monitors compliance with labour protection laws.
8. Special protections are provided for minors and persons in hazardous conditions.
9. Trade unions have no role in defending workers' rights in Ukraine.
10. Employers are required to introduce modern safety technologies in the workplace.

Exercise 9. Level 3. Open Questions

1. What legal documents form the foundation of labour protection guarantees in Ukraine, and how do they work together?
2. What rights do employees have when faced with work that threatens their life or health, and how are they protected from negative consequences?
3. How does the state ensure social protection for workers who suffer occupational injuries or diseases?
4. Why are special protections necessary for vulnerable groups such as minors, women, and workers in hazardous conditions?
5. What is the role of the State Labour Service and trade unions in reinforcing labour protection guarantees in Ukraine?



Tema 10. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection.

Compensation for Work in Harmful and Severe Working Conditions

Compensation for work in harmful and severe working conditions is an essential component of modern labor protection systems. Employees who are exposed to hazardous environments—such as extreme temperatures, toxic substances, high noise levels, or physically demanding tasks—face increased risks to their health and well-being. Therefore, fair and adequate compensation is both a legal obligation and a moral responsibility of employers.

This compensation can take several forms. One of the most common is financial: higher wages, bonuses, or hazard pay are provided to reflect the additional risks involved. These payments serve as a direct acknowledgment of the challenges employees face and help to attract and retain workers in difficult industries. However, monetary rewards alone are not sufficient.

Non-financial compensation also plays a critical role. Reduced working hours, additional paid leave, and early retirement options are often offered to minimize long-term health consequences. Employers may also provide free medical check-ups, health insurance, and access to rehabilitation programs. These measures aim to prevent occupational diseases and ensure early detection of health issues.

Importantly, compensation should not replace proper safety measures. Employers must prioritize improving working conditions through modern equipment, protective gear, and strict safety protocols. Compensation is meant to support workers, not justify unsafe environments.

In conclusion, compensation for harmful and severe working conditions is a multifaceted system that combines financial and social benefits. When implemented effectively, it protects workers' rights, promotes fairness, and contributes to a more sustainable and responsible labor market.

Exercise 10. Level 1. Match the word or word-combination with its translation

1. Compensation	a) Ринок праці
2. Hazardous environment	b) Реабілітація
3. Hazard pay	c) Дострокова пенсія
4. Occupational disease	d) Надбавка за шкідливість
5. Rehabilitation	e) Оплачувана відпустка
6. Protective gear	f) Шкідливе середовище
7. Safety protocols	g) Професійне захворювання
8. Paid leave	h) Протоколи безпеки
9. Early retirement	i) Компенсація
10. Labor market	j) Засоби захисту



Exercise 10. Level 2. Match the word or word-combination with its translation

1. Compensation	a) The system in which employers seek workers and employees seek jobs, governed by supply, demand, and legal regulations
2. Hazardous environment	b) A program of medical and social measures aimed at restoring a worker's health and ability to work after injury or illness
3. Hazard pay	c) The option for workers in hazardous conditions to retire before the standard retirement age due to health risks
4. Occupational disease	d) Additional financial payment given to employees who work under dangerous or harmful conditions
5. Rehabilitation	e) Authorized time off work during which an employee continues to receive their regular salary
6. Protective gear	f) A workplace setting that exposes employees to substances, conditions, or factors that pose risks to their health and safety
7. Safety protocols	g) A health condition developed as a direct result of prolonged exposure to harmful factors in the workplace
8. Paid leave	h) Established rules and procedures designed to prevent accidents and ensure safe working practices
9. Early retirement	i) Financial or non-financial benefits provided to employees in exchange for work or as relief for workplace risks
10. Labor market	j) Equipment worn or used by employees to minimize exposure to workplace hazards and prevent injury

Exercise 10. Level 3. Fill in the Gaps

Safety, rights, protective, labor, retirement, hazardous, rehabilitation, compensation, hazard, leave.

Employees exposed to (1)_____ environments face increased health risks and deserve fair (2)_____. Financial forms include higher wages and (3)_____ pay, while non-financial forms include reduced working hours, additional paid (4)_____, and early (5)_____. Employers must also provide access to medical check-ups and (6)_____ programs. Importantly, compensation must not replace proper (7)_____ measures. Employers are obligated to provide modern equipment and (8)_____ gear to minimize risks. An effective compensation system protects workers' (9)_____ and contributes to a fairer (10)_____ market.



Тема 11. Legal and *organizational* aspects of labour protection. State Management of Labour Protection

State management of labour protection in Ukraine is a key element of national policy aimed at ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for all employees. The system is regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Labour Protection”, which establishes the legal, organizational, and socio-economic foundations of occupational safety.

The central role in implementing state policy belongs to the State Labour Service of Ukraine. This body supervises compliance with labour protection legislation, conducts inspections, and has the authority to impose penalties on employers who violate safety standards. In addition, it provides guidance and recommendations to improve workplace conditions.

Another important institution is the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, which is responsible for developing and coordinating policies related to labour protection. It works in cooperation with other state authorities, employers, and trade unions to create effective strategies and national programs.

State management also includes the development of нормативно-правові акти (regulatory acts), standards, and instructions that define safety requirements in different industries. Special attention is paid to high-risk sectors such as construction, mining, and chemical production. The government also ensures training and certification of workers and specialists responsible for occupational safety.

Furthermore, social dialogue plays an essential role. Trade unions and employer associations participate in shaping labour protection policies, ensuring that the interests of both employees and businesses are considered.

In conclusion, state management of labour protection in Ukraine is a comprehensive system involving legislation, supervision, and cooperation between various stakeholders. Its main goal is to reduce occupational risks, prevent accidents, and protect the health and lives of workers.

Exercise 11. Level 1. Match the word or word-combination with its translation

1. State management	a) Інспекція
2. Labour protection	b) Дотримання вимог
3. State Labour Service	c) Соціальний діалог
4. Compliance	d) Нормативно-правові акти
5. Regulatory acts	e) Профспілка
6. Inspection	f) Державна служба праці
7. Social dialogue	g) Безпека праці
8. Trade union	h) Охорона праці
9. Occupational safety	i) Сертифікація
10. Certification	j) Державне управління



Exercise 11. Level 2. Match the word or word-combination with its definitions

1. State management	a) An official examination of a workplace conducted by authorized bodies to verify adherence to safety standards and regulations
2. Labour protection	b) The act of following and adhering to established laws, regulations, and safety standards in the workplace
3. State Labour Service	c) A process of consultation and negotiation between government, employers, and trade unions to shape labour and social policies
4. Compliance	d) Official legal documents issued by authorized government bodies that establish binding rules and safety requirements
5. Regulatory acts	e) An organized association of workers that represents and defends employees' rights and interests in the workplace
6. Inspection	f) The central government body responsible for supervising compliance with labour protection legislation and conducting workplace inspections
7. Social dialogue	g) Measures and standards designed to protect workers from health risks, accidents, and hazards present in the workplace
8. Trade union	h) A set of legal, organizational, and technical measures aimed at ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for employees
9. Occupational safety	i) An official process of verifying and confirming that workers or specialists meet the required safety knowledge and competency standards
10. Certification	j) The system by which government bodies develop, implement, and oversee policies and regulations in a specific field

Exercise 11. Level 3. Fill in the Gaps

economy, protection, health, service, construction, dialogue, trade, inspections, acts, training.

State management of labour protection in Ukraine is governed by the Law "On Labour (1)_____, " which establishes its legal foundations. The State Labour (2)_____ supervises compliance with legislation, conducts (3)_____, and imposes penalties for violations. The Ministry of (4)_____ is responsible for developing and coordinating national labour protection policies. Regulatory (5)_____ define safety requirements across different



industries, with special attention paid to high-risk sectors such as (6)_____ and mining. The government also ensures (7)_____ and certification of safety specialists. (8)_____ unions participate in shaping labour protection policies through social (9)_____. The overall goal is to reduce occupational risks and protect workers' (10)_____ and lives.

Tema 12. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection.

Occupational Injuries

Occupational injuries are physical or psychological harms that occur as a result of workplace activities or conditions. They can happen suddenly, such as accidents involving machinery, falls, or exposure to hazardous substances, or develop over time due to repetitive strain, poor ergonomics, or prolonged exposure to unsafe environments. These injuries remain a serious issue worldwide, affecting productivity, economic stability, and, most importantly, workers' health and quality of life.

Common types of occupational injuries include cuts, fractures, burns, and sprains. In industrial sectors, employees often face risks from heavy equipment or dangerous materials, while office workers may suffer from musculoskeletal disorders caused by long hours of sitting or improper posture. Psychological injuries, such as stress and burnout, are also increasingly recognized as part of occupational health concerns.

The causes of workplace injuries are varied. They may result from inadequate training, lack of protective equipment, or failure to follow safety regulations. Poor management practices and insufficient risk assessment can further increase the likelihood of accidents. In many cases, injuries could be prevented through proper planning and adherence to established safety standards.

Prevention plays a crucial role in reducing occupational injuries. Employers are responsible for providing safe working conditions, conducting regular risk assessments, and ensuring that employees receive appropriate training. The use of protective gear, implementation of safety protocols, and promotion of a strong safety culture are essential measures.

In conclusion, occupational injuries are a preventable problem that requires continuous attention from both employers and employees. By prioritizing safety and following regulations, workplaces can significantly reduce risks and create healthier, more secure environments for everyone.

Exercise 12. Level 1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What are occupational injuries?
 - A) Injuries that occur only outside the workplace
 - B) Physical or psychological harms resulting from workplace activities or conditions
 - C) Injuries caused exclusively by machinery accidents
 - D) Health conditions unrelated to work environment



2. Which of the following is an example of a suddenly occurring occupational injury?
- A) A fall or accident involving machinery
 - B) Burnout from prolonged stress
 - C) Musculoskeletal disorder from poor posture
 - D) Repetitive strain from long-term tasks
3. Which type of injury is increasingly recognized as an occupational health concern?
- A) Burns and fractures
 - B) Cuts and sprains
 - C) Psychological injuries such as stress and burnout
 - D) Allergic reactions to food
4. What condition commonly affects office workers?
- A) Burns from hazardous materials
 - B) Fractures from heavy equipment
 - C) Hearing loss from high noise levels
 - D) Musculoskeletal disorders from sitting or improper posture
5. Which of the following is listed as a cause of workplace injuries?
- A) Excessive workload and high salaries
 - B) Inadequate training and lack of protective equipment
 - C) Overly strict safety regulations
 - D) Too many workplace inspections
6. What can increase the likelihood of workplace accidents?
- A) Poor management practices and insufficient risk assessment
 - B) Use of modern protective gear
 - C) Strong safety culture and regular training
 - D) Frequent workplace inspections
7. What is the primary responsibility of employers regarding occupational safety?
- A) Maximizing productivity at all costs
 - B) Providing safe working conditions and appropriate training
 - C) Reducing the number of workplace inspections
 - D) Limiting employees' access to safety reports
8. Which of the following is an essential prevention measure against occupational injuries?
- A) Reducing employees' working hours only
 - B) Increasing financial compensation for injured workers
 - C) Hiring more experienced workers only
 - D) Implementation of safety protocols and use of protective gear
9. How can workplaces significantly reduce occupational risks?
- A) By increasing wages for hazardous work
 - B) By prioritizing safety and following regulations
 - C) By limiting the use of heavy machinery
 - D) By reducing the number of employees in high-risk areas



10. What is the overall conclusion about occupational injuries?
- A) They are an unavoidable part of industrial work
 - B) They only affect workers in high-risk industries
 - C) They are a preventable problem requiring continuous attention from employers and employees
 - D) They are primarily caused by employees' negligence

Exercise 12. Level 2. True or False Statements

- 1. Occupational injuries can only be physical, not psychological.
- 2. Falls and machinery accidents are examples of suddenly occurring occupational injuries.
- 3. Office workers are immune to occupational injuries.
- 4. Poor management practices can increase the likelihood of workplace accidents.
- 5. Adequate training can help prevent occupational injuries.
- 6. Psychological injuries such as stress and burnout are not considered occupational health concerns.
- 7. Employers are responsible for conducting regular risk assessments.
- 8. Repetitive strain injuries develop suddenly rather than over time.
- 9. Promoting a strong safety culture is an essential prevention measure.
- 10. Occupational injuries only affect workers' health and have no economic impact.

Exercise 12. Level 3. Open Questions

- 1. What are the main types of occupational injuries, and how do they differ between industrial and office work environments?
- 2. What are the most common causes of workplace injuries, and how can they be effectively addressed?
- 3. Why are psychological injuries such as stress and burnout increasingly recognized as occupational health concerns?
- 4. What specific measures should employers take to prevent occupational injuries and create safer workplaces?
- 5. Why is it important to address occupational injuries not only for workers' health but also for economic and social reasons?

Tema 13. Legal and organizational aspects of labour protection. Causes of Occupational Injuries

The causes of occupational injuries are diverse and often interconnected, involving human, organizational, and environmental factors. Understanding these causes is essential for preventing accidents and ensuring safer workplaces.

One of the most common causes is human error. Workers may ignore



safety rules, act carelessly, or lack sufficient training to perform tasks correctly. Fatigue, stress, and distraction also increase the likelihood of mistakes, especially in physically demanding or high-risk jobs. In many cases, employees are simply not fully aware of the hazards associated with their work.

Another significant factor is poor workplace organization. This includes inadequate supervision, lack of clear safety procedures, and insufficient risk assessment. When employers fail to provide proper instructions or enforce safety standards, the chances of accidents rise considerably. Ineffective communication between management and staff can also lead to misunderstandings and unsafe practices.

Unsafe working conditions are a major cause of occupational injuries as well. These may involve faulty equipment, lack of protective gear, poor lighting, excessive noise, or exposure to harmful substances. In industries such as construction or manufacturing, the physical environment plays a crucial role in determining safety levels.

Additionally, technical and mechanical failures contribute to many workplace accidents. Equipment that is outdated, poorly maintained, or improperly used can malfunction and cause serious harm. Regular inspections and maintenance are essential to prevent such incidents.

Finally, organizational culture influences workplace safety. If a company prioritizes productivity over safety, employees may feel pressured to take risks or skip safety procedures.

In conclusion, occupational injuries are usually caused by a combination of factors rather than a single issue. Addressing these causes through proper training, effective management, and improved working conditions can significantly reduce the number of workplace accidents.

Exercise 13. Level 1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What are the three main categories of factors causing occupational injuries?

- A) Physical, chemical, and biological factors
- B) Human, organizational, and environmental factors
- C) Technical, financial, and social factors
- D) Individual, legal, and economic factors

2. Which of the following is an example of human error in the workplace?

- A) Faulty equipment malfunction
- B) Poor lighting in the work area
- C) Ignoring safety rules due to carelessness
- D) Inadequate supervision by management

3. What personal factors increase the likelihood of workplace mistakes?

- A) Fatigue, stress, and distraction
- B) High wages and long experience
- C) Strong safety culture and regular training
- D) Access to modern protective equipment



4. What does poor workplace organization include?
 - A) Excessive safety inspections and strict protocols
 - B) Too many safety procedures and regulations
 - C) Overqualified staff and advanced equipment
 - D) Inadequate supervision and insufficient risk assessment
5. How can ineffective communication contribute to workplace accidents?
 - A) By leading to misunderstandings and unsafe practices
 - B) By increasing the cost of safety equipment
 - C) By reducing employees' productivity levels
 - D) By causing conflicts between trade unions and employers
6. Which of the following is an example of an unsafe working condition?
 - A) Regular equipment maintenance and inspections
 - B) Clear safety procedures and proper supervision
 - C) Faulty equipment, poor lighting, and excessive noise
 - D) Adequate protective gear and modern machinery
7. In which industries does the physical environment play a crucial role in safety?
 - A) Banking and finance
 - B) Construction and manufacturing
 - C) Education and healthcare
 - D) Tourism and hospitality
8. What contributes to mechanical failures in the workplace?
 - A) Overly strict safety regulations
 - B) Outdated, poorly maintained, or improperly used equipment
 - C) Excessive employee training and certification
 - D) Strong organizational safety culture
9. How does organizational culture influence workplace safety?
 - A) It determines the level of employee wages
 - B) It defines the working hours and rest periods
 - C) It establishes the legal framework for labour protection
 - D) It can pressure employees to take risks if productivity is prioritized over safety
10. What is the most effective approach to reducing workplace accidents?
 - A) Focusing solely on replacing outdated equipment
 - B) Addressing causes through training, effective management, and improved conditions
 - C) Increasing financial penalties for safety violations
 - D) Reducing the number of employees in high-risk areas

Exercise 13. Level 2. True or False Statements

1. Occupational injuries are usually caused by a single factor rather than a combination.
2. Fatigue and stress can increase the likelihood of workplace



mistakes.

3. Ineffective communication between management and staff can lead to unsafe practices.
4. Lack of protective gear is an example of unsafe working conditions.
5. Regular equipment inspections and maintenance are unnecessary in modern workplaces.
6. Human error is one of the most common causes of occupational injuries.
7. A company that prioritizes productivity over safety creates a safer work environment.
8. Poor workplace organization includes inadequate supervision and insufficient risk assessment.
9. Technical and mechanical failures have no significant impact on workplace accidents.
10. Proper training and effective management can significantly reduce workplace accidents.

Exercise 13. Level 3. Open Questions

1. Why is human error considered one of the most common causes of occupational injuries, and what can be done to reduce it?
2. How does poor workplace organization contribute to accidents, and what steps can management take to improve it?
3. What types of unsafe working conditions pose the greatest risks to employees, and how can they be eliminated?
4. Why is it important to regularly inspect and maintain workplace equipment, and what are the consequences of neglecting this responsibility?
5. How does organizational culture influence workplace safety, and what changes can companies make to promote a stronger safety culture?



Keys

Exercise 1. Level 1

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C

Exercise 1. Level 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True

Exercise 1. Level 3.

1. *Possible answer:* The three elements are fuel, oxygen, and heat. They are essential because combustion requires a combustible material (fuel), an oxidizing agent (oxygen), and sufficient energy (heat) to reach the ignition temperature. All three must be present for a fire to start and sustain itself.

2. *Possible answer:* Rapid combustion involves visible flames and significant heat release, typically triggered by an external ignition source. Spontaneous combustion occurs without an external source—it results from internal chemical reactions or heat buildup within materials.

3. *Possible answer:* An explosion releases a large amount of energy in a very short time, causing a sudden increase in pressure and temperature. This can lead to severe structural damage, injuries, and fatalities, especially in confined spaces.

4. *Possible answer:* Industries such as chemical manufacturing, mining, and energy production face higher risks because they handle flammable materials, gases, vapors, or dust particles that can form explosive mixtures under certain conditions.

5. *Possible answer:* Measures include proper storage of flammable materials, regular inspection of equipment, adequate ventilation to prevent



explosive mixtures, and the installation of fire detection and suppression systems.

Exercise 2. Level 1

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

Exercise 2. Level 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. False

Exercise 2. Level 3.

1. Possible answer: It helps identify risks, apply safety measures, and prevent accidents, protecting people, property, and the environment.
2. Possible answer: Presence of flammable substances, likelihood of ignition, and potential consequences of fire or explosion.
3. Possible answer: Large amounts of flammable gases, vapors, or explosive substances are present, creating a high risk of explosions.
4. Possible answer: When suspended in air, dust particles can form explosive mixtures that ignite easily from sparks or heat.
5. Possible answer: It helps engineers choose appropriate fire protection systems, materials, and layouts to reduce risks.

Exercise 3. Level 1.

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c

- 
5. c
 6. a
 7. d
 8. a
 9. a
 10. a

Exercise 3. Level 2.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. False

Exercise 3. Level 3.

1. *Possible answer:*

Fire warning systems are important because they detect fires early and alert people, which helps save lives and reduce damage.

2. *Possible answer:*

Fire warning systems use smoke detectors, heat detectors, flame detectors, and manual alarm buttons.

3. *Possible answer:*

They activate audible alarms like sirens or bells and visual signals such as flashing lights.

4. *Possible answer:*

Regular maintenance ensures that the system works properly and can detect fires in time during an emergency.

5. *Possible answer:*

They should follow evacuation procedures, leave the building quickly, and go to the designated assembly point.

Exercise 4. Level 1

- 1 – c
- 2 – e
- 3 – f
- 4 – b
- 5 – a
- 6 – d



Exercise 4. Level 2

- 1 – f
- 2 – a
- 3 – d
- 4 – c
- 5 – b
- 6 – e

Exercise 4. Level 3

- 1. ability, 2. prevent, 3. like, 4. maintaining, 5. compartment, 6. standards, 7. people

Exercise 5. Level 1

- 1 – d
- 2 – f
- 3 – g
- 4 – a
- 5 – h
- 6 – e
- 7 – b
- 8 – j
- 9 – c
- 10 – i

Exercise 5. Level 2

- 1 – d
- 2 – f
- 3 – g
- 4 – a
- 5 – h
- 6 – e
- 7 – b
- 8 – j
- 9 – c
- 10 – i

Exercise 5. Level 3

- 1. ensures, 2. clearly, 3. all, 4. never, 5. assistance, 6. drills

Exercise 6. Level 1

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. C

- 
5. B
 6. B
 7. B
 8. C
 9. B
 10. B

Exercise 6. Level 2

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

Exercise 6. Level 3

1. Possible answer: Fire prevention is essential because it reduces the likelihood of fires occurring through building inspections, checking electrical systems, ensuring proper storage of flammable materials, and educating the public.

2. Possible answer: Advanced technology such as fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and data analysis allows fires to be detected earlier and responded to more effectively.

3. Possible answer: Firefighters must develop teamwork, discipline, and rapid decision-making skills, as these allow them to act swiftly and safely under dangerous, high-pressure conditions.

4. Possible answer: By preventing fires and responding quickly, fire security services protect public infrastructure, reduce economic losses, and create safer, more resilient communities.

5. Possible answer: Public awareness campaigns ensure that people know how to prevent fires and respond correctly in emergencies, reducing incidents and supporting the work of fire professionals.

Exercise 7. Level 1

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C

- 
7. C
 8. B
 9. B
 10. C

Exercise 7. Level 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True

Exercise 7. Level 3

1. Constitution, 2. conditions, 3. employers, 4. protective, 5. rules, 6. Labour, 7. Labour

Exercise 8. Level 1

- 1 – j
- 2 – a
- 3 – h
- 4 – c
- 5 – f
- 6 – i
- 7 – d
- 8 – g
- 9 – b
- 10 – e

Exercise 8. Level 2

- 1 – d
- 2 – f
- 3 – g
- 4 – c
- 5 – i
- 6 – j
- 7 – b
- 8 – h
- 9 – a
- 10 – e



Exercise 8. Level 3

1. protection, 2. conditions, 3. obligations, 4. diseases, 5. responsibilities, 6. compliance, 7. training

Exercise 9. Level 1

1. A)
2. C)
3. B)
4. D)
5. C)
6. B)
7. A)
8. D)
9. C)
10. B)

Exercise 9. Level 2.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True

Exercise 9. Level 3

1. Possible answer: The Constitution of Ukraine, the Law "On Labour Protection," and the Labour Code together form a comprehensive legal framework that establishes workers' rights and employer obligations at constitutional, legislative, and practical levels.

2. Possible answer: Employees have the right to refuse dangerous work without facing disciplinary consequences, ensuring they can prioritize their safety without fear of punishment.

3. Possible answer: The state provides compensation, medical care, and rehabilitation through social insurance mechanisms that offer financial assistance to workers during periods of incapacity.

4. Possible answer: Special protections are necessary because these groups face greater physical, health, or social risks in the workplace and require additional legal safeguards to ensure their safety and well-being.

5. Possible answer: The State Labour Service monitors and enforces compliance with labour protection laws, while trade unions advocate for



workers' rights, together forming a dual system of state and public control.

Exercise 10. Level 1

- 1 – i
- 2 – f
- 3 – d
- 4 – g
- 5 – b
- 6 – j
- 7 – h
- 8 – e
- 9 – c
- 10 – a

Exercise 10. Level 2

- 1 – i
- 2 – f
- 3 – d
- 4 – g
- 5 – b
- 6 – j
- 7 – h
- 8 – e
- 9 – c
- 10 – a

Exercise 10. Level 3.

1. hazardous, 2. compensation, 3. hazard, 4. leave, 5. retirement, 6. rehabilitation, 7. safety, 8. protective, 9. rights, 10. labor

Exercise 11. Level 1

- 1 – j
- 2 – h
- 3 – f
- 4 – b
- 5 – d
- 6 – a
- 7 – c
- 8 – e
- 9 – g
- 10 – i



Exercise 11. Level 2

- 1 – j
- 2 – h
- 3 – f
- 4 – b
- 5 – d
- 6 – a
- 7 – c
- 8 – e
- 9 – g
- 10 – i

Exercise 11. Level 3

1. Protection, 2. Service, 3. inspections, 4. Economy, 5. acts, 6. construction, 7. training, 8. Trade, 9. dialogue, 10. health

Exercise 12. Level 1

- 1. B)
- 2. A)
- 3. C)
- 4. D)
- 5. B)
- 6. A)
- 7. B)
- 8. D)
- 9. B)
- 10. C)

Exercise 12. Level 2

- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. True
- 6. False
- 7. True
- 8. False
- 9. True
- 10. False

Exercise 12. Level 3

1. Possible answer: Main types include cuts, fractures, burns, and sprains in industrial settings caused by heavy equipment and hazardous materials, while office workers more commonly suffer from musculoskeletal disorders due



to prolonged sitting and improper posture.

2. Possible answer: The most common causes include inadequate training, lack of protective equipment, and poor management practices, which can be addressed through regular risk assessments, strict safety protocols, and a strong workplace safety culture.

3. Possible answer: Psychological injuries are increasingly recognized because they seriously affect workers' well-being, productivity, and quality of life, just as physical injuries do, and are often caused directly by workplace conditions.

4. Possible answer: Employers should provide proper training, conduct regular risk assessments, supply protective gear, implement safety protocols, and actively promote a culture of safety among all employees.

5. Possible answer: Addressing occupational injuries is essential because they reduce productivity, increase economic costs for businesses and the state, and negatively impact workers' quality of life and social well-being.

Exercise 13. Level 1.

1. B)
2. C)
3. A)
4. D)
5. A)
6. C)
7. B)
8. B)
9. D)
10. B)

Exercise 13. Level 2.

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

Exercise 13. Level 3.

1. Possible answer: Human error is a leading cause because workers may lack training, act carelessly, or be affected by fatigue and stress, all of which can be reduced through regular training, proper supervision, and



promoting employee awareness of workplace hazards.

2. Possible answer: Poor workplace organization increases accident risks through inadequate supervision and unclear safety procedures, which can be improved by establishing clear safety standards, conducting regular risk assessments, and ensuring effective communication between management and staff.

3. Possible answer: Faulty equipment, poor lighting, excessive noise, and exposure to harmful substances pose the greatest risks and can be eliminated through regular inspections, proper maintenance, and provision of adequate protective gear.

4. Possible answer: Regular inspection and maintenance are essential because outdated or poorly maintained equipment can malfunction and cause serious injuries, while neglecting this responsibility significantly increases the risk of mechanical failures and workplace accidents.

5. Possible answer: When a company prioritizes productivity over safety, employees feel pressured to skip safety procedures, so companies must actively promote a safety-first culture by rewarding safe behavior, enforcing regulations, and ensuring that safety is a shared responsibility at all levels.



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Навчально-методичне видання

Світлана Станіславівна Кочергіна

**Англійська мова для інженерів з безпеки праці
та виробничих процесів:
практикум до самостійної роботи
здобувачів освіти першого (бакалаврського)
рівня вищої освіти спеціальності J4 Охорона праці
(263 Цивільна безпека)
(перший курс, другий семестр)**

Самостійне електронне мережеве видання

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