
ТОВ «ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
«МЕТІНВЕСТ ПОЛІТЕХНІКА»

**«ФАХОВА АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ ДІЛОВОГО
ТА НАУКОВОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ»**

**методичні вказівки
до практичних занять**

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Довгаль І.А. старший викладач

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У методичних вказівках наведені завдання до практичних занять, які виконуються у процесі вивчення дисципліни. Рекомендовано для студентів другого (магістерського) рівня освіти спеціальності 263 Цивільна Безпека.

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ВСТУП

На сучасному етапі розвитку суспільства, володіння іноземною мовою набуває особливого значення для фахівців у сфері цивільної безпеки, зокрема для тих, хто спеціалізується на аудиті та консалтингу безпеки праці. Вільне володіння англійською мовою відкриває доступ до актуальних міжнародних стандартів, передових технологій та кращих світових практик у сфері охорони праці та промислової безпеки, що є критично важливим для підготовки фахівців міжнародного рівня.

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з дисципліни «Фахова англійська мова для ділового та наукового спілкування» розраховані для здобувачів освіти, які навчаються за ОПП «Аудит та консалтинг безпеки праці». Темі практичних занять відповідають навчальному плану підготовки магістрів спеціальності 263 Цивільна Безпека і є необхідною складовою частиною вивчення англійської мови в контексті професійної діяльності.

Методичні вказівки складаються з 9 тем, що дозволяють здійснювати поетапне, цілеспрямоване формування мовних навичок і умінь за допомогою системи завдань і вправ для професійно-спрямованого іншомовного читання.

Кожна тема містить тексти, пов'язані з поняттями, нормами і правилами, які спрямовані на забезпечення безпеки праці, а також відповідні лексико-граматичні вправи. Лексичний матеріал тем сприятиме успішному оволодінню англійською мовою та формуванню професійних навичок у сфері безпеки праці, розвитку їх когнітивних здібностей та аналітичного мислення.

Завдання, подані у методичних вказівках, спрямовані на формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сфері професійного, ситуативного усного і письмового спілкування. Це дозволить здобувачам освіти практично оволодіти іноземною мовою у різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності в обсязі тематики, що пов'язана з оцінкою ризиків та заходами безпеки у сфері охорони праці, засвоїти базову англійську термінологію, використовувати професійну аргументацію для донесення інформації, ідей, проблем та способів їх вирішення до фахівців у сфері безпеки праці.



TEMA 1. Occupational safety and health.

Text: Occupational safety and health.

Occupational safety is a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational-technical, sanitary-hygienic and medical-prophylactic measures aimed at preserving human health and working capacity.

The purpose ['pɜ:pəs] of occupational safety and health is to ensure healthy and safe working conditions. The task of labor protection is to minimize ['mɪnɪmaɪz] the probability of injuries and the occurrence of occupational diseases.

Dangerous and harmful production factors are a threat [θrət] to occupational safety in production. A dangerous production factor is a factor whose impact on a worker under certain conditions leads to injuries or other sudden deterioration of health.

A harmful production factor is a factor whose effect on a person under appropriate conditions causes illness or reduced work capacity. Depending on the level and duration of exposure, such a factor can become dangerous.

Occupational safety means the state of working conditions under which the influence of dangerous and harmful factors is excluded. Complete safety is impossible in principle, so the effect of dangerous and harmful factors must be minimized.


In addition to the social effect, labor protection has an economic effect. Prevention of accidents and occupational diseases reduces the total amount of payments related to temporary and permanent disability. In addition, injuries and illnesses lead to direct economic losses due to lost working time.

There are two groups of factors that determine the state of safety: a) production and technical (objective) and b) "human" (psycho physiological). To analyze industrial injuries, it is necessary to take into account the whole complex of factors affecting labor safety: organizational, technical, sanitary and hygienic [haɪ'dʒi:nɪk], psycho physiological ['saɪkəʊ ,fɪziə'lɒdʒɪkəl].

Industrial sanitation is a system of organizational, hygienic [haɪ'dʒi:nɪk] and sanitary-technical measures and means of preventing the impact of harmful production factors on workers.

Occupational hygiene ['haɪdʒi:n] studies the state of health of workers, determined by working conditions and substantiates the measures and means for preserving and strengthening the health of workers, prevention of adverse effects of working conditions.

Security is a state of protection of a person and society against the risk of harm. Security level is security assessment with reference to the accepted risk. Industrial safety is safety from accidents at production



facilities and the consequences of these accidents. Danger is a potential source of harm.

Occupational safety is the state of working conditions, under which the influence of dangerous and harmful production factors on the employee is eliminated, or the influence of harmful factors does not exceed the limit of permissible values.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

- 1) What is the purpose of occupational safety and health?
- 2) What kind of factors are threats to occupational safety in production?
- 3) What does occupational safety mean?
- 4) What reduces the total amount of payments related to temporary and permanent disability?
- 5) Name two groups of factors that determine the state of safety.
- 6) What is industrial sanitation?
- 7) What is the security level?
- 8) What is occupational safety?
- 9) What does occupational hygiene study?

Task 3. Say whether these statements are True or False. If they are False, say why.

- 1) Labor protection is a system of measures aimed at preserving human health and working capacity.
- 2) Prevention of accidents and occupational diseases reduces the total amount of payments related to temporary and permanent disability.
- 3) A dangerous production factor is a factor whose impact on a worker under certain conditions leads to recovery.
- 4) Dangerous and harmful production factors are a benefit to occupational safety in production.
- 5) Security is a state of protection of a person and society against the risk of harm.
- 6) There are four groups of factors that determine the state of safety.
- 7) Occupational safety is the state of working conditions, under which the influence of healthy and useful production factors on the employee is eliminated.
- 8) Danger is a potential source of health.



Task 4. Translate into English.

система заходів, збереження здоров'я, безпечні умови, небезпечний фактор, шкідливий фактор, раптове погіршення, зниження працездатності, повна безпека, соціальний ефект, економічний ефект, тимчасова непрацездатність, прямі втрати, виробничі травми, комплекс факторів, організаційні заходи, промислова санітарія, гігієна праці, допустимі значення.

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words.

working capacity, eliminated, safety, facilities, occupational diseases, healthy and safe, dangerous, conditions, harm, human, disability, labor safety, to minimize.

працездатність, ліквідована, безпека, об'єкти, професійні захворювання, здорові та безпечні, небезпечні, умови, шкода, людина, інвалідність(непрацездатність), охорона праці, звести до мінімуму.

- 1) Danger is a potential source of
- 2) Occupationalis a system of measures aimed at preserving human health and
- 3) Occupational safety is the state of working....., under which the influence of dangerous factors on the employee is
- 4) There are two groups of factors that determine the state of safety: production and technical and
- 5) Prevention of accidents andreduces the total amount of payments related to temporary and permanent
- 6) The effect ofand harmful factors must be minimized.
- 7) Industrial safety is safety from accidents at productionand the consequences of these accidents.
- 8) The task of labor protection isthe probability of injuries and the occurrence of occupational diseases.
- 9) The purpose of occupational safety and health is to ensureworking conditions.
- 10) It is necessary to take into account the whole complex of factors affecting

Task 6. Read and translate the dialogue.

Anna: Hi Mark, I'm Anna, the new hire. I'm trying to understand more about occupational safety here.

Mark: Welcome, Anna! That's great. So, occupational safety is essentially a system designed to preserve human health and working capacity. Our main purpose is to ensure healthy and safe working conditions.

Anna: So, is it about preventing accidents?



Mark: Exactly. The core task is to minimize the probability of injuries and occupational diseases. We want everyone to go home safe.

Anna: I read about dangerous and harmful production factors. What's the difference?

Mark: Good question. A dangerous factor can lead to immediate injuries or a sudden decline in health. Think of something that could cause a fall or a cut. A harmful factor, on the other hand, might cause illness or reduce your work capacity over time, like prolonged exposure to certain chemicals. Sometimes, a harmful factor can even become dangerous if the exposure is too high or too long.

Anna: So, the goal is to eliminate these factors?

Mark: Ideally, yes. But complete safety is impossible, so we focus on minimizing their effect. That's why industrial sanitation and occupational hygiene are so important – they help us control those harmful impacts.

Anna: I see. And it's not just about safety, but efficiency too, right?

Mark: Absolutely! Besides the social benefit, there's an economic effect. When we prevent accidents and diseases, we reduce costs related to lost work time and disability payments. It's a win-win.

Anna: That makes a lot of sense. Thanks Mark!

Mark: You're welcome, Anna. Always feel free to ask if you have more questions. Safety is everyone's responsibility.


Task 7. Match the word with its definition.

1) Industrial sanitation	a) is a potential source of harm.
2) Security level	b) studies the state of health of workers, determined by working conditions.
3) Danger	c) is the state of working conditions, under which the influence of dangerous and harmful production factors on the employee is eliminated.
4) Occupational safety	d) is a system of organizational, hygienic and sanitary-technical measures and means of preventing the impact of harmful production factors on workers.
5) Occupational hygiene	e) is a security assessment with reference to the accepted risk.
6) Labor protection	f) is a system of measures aimed at preserving human health and working capacity.

Task 8. Fill in the Blanks (Present Simple - to be / to have)

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of is, am, are, has, or have.

- 1) Occupational safety _____ a system of measures for human health.
- 2) The purpose of occupational safety _____ to ensure safe working conditions.
- 3) Dangerous factors _____ a threat to safety in production.
- 4) A harmful production factor _____ an effect on a person.

- 
- 5) Labor protection _____ an economic effect, too.
 - 6) There _____ two groups of factors that determine safety.
 - 7) Industrial sanitation _____ a system of hygienic measures.
 - 8) I _____ a good understanding of safety now.
 - 9) We _____ a common goal: to minimize risks.
 - 10) Occupational hygiene _____ a focus on workers' health.

Task 9. Choose the Correct Form (Past Simple - to be / to have)

Choose the correct form of was, were, or had to complete the sentences.

- 1) Yesterday, the factory (was / were) very busy.
- 2) Before the new regulations, we (had / was) fewer safety measures.
- 3) The previous week, there (was / were) an unexpected interruption in production.
- 4) Last year, the company (had / were) some issues with equipment.
- 5) The accident (was / were) a sudden deterioration of health for the worker.
- 6) The workers (had / was) knowledge about the dangers.
- 7) The main task of labor protection (was / were) to minimize injuries.
- 8) There (was / were) a significant economic loss due to lost working time.
- 9) The old system (had / was) many dangerous factors.
- 10) Before the training, they (was / had) less awareness of the risks.

TEMA 2. Concepts in the Safety Profession.

Text: Concepts in the Safety Profession.

Safety professionals are concerned with people and company resources. They have the knowledge and skills that are often acquired through formal education or experience in the safety field. Many safety professionals are certified after successfully completing the requirements for the designations “Certified Safety Professional” (CSP), “Certified Industrial Hygienist” (CIH), or others related to occupational safety and health. In order to achieve these designations, safety professionals must have a number of years of experience in the field and must also undergo a rigorous examination process for each.

Safety professionals attempt to achieve their loss prevention goals through the systematic application of principles taken from a variety of disciplines, including engineering, education, psychology, physiology, industrial hygiene, health physics, and management. Safety professionals are concerned with the elimination or control of hazards that may result in injury, illness, and property damage. They will often use techniques referred to as loss prevention and loss control to accomplish that goal.

Loss prevention describes a program designed to identify and correct potential accident problems before they result in financial loss or injury.



Loss control, on the other hand, is a program designed to minimize incident-based financial losses. An example of the difference between loss prevention and loss control can be seen in the various activities associated with a fire protection and prevention program.

In a fire prevention program, employees can be trained to inspect their areas and remove combustible materials like oily rags or cardboard. These inspection activities would be an example of loss prevention. A fire protection program, on the other hand, might include employee training in the use of fire extinguishers. Employees would then possess the skills necessary to fight a fire. The fire might ignite, but, following training, employees would be prepared to extinguish it and thus minimize the damage. Fire extinguisher training is an example of a loss control technique.

Loss prevention and loss control techniques are important to the safety professional who attempts to recognize, evaluate, and control hazards in the workplace. This is part of the process referred to as “safety management.”

Safety management encompasses the responsibilities of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling activities necessary to achieve an organization’s loss prevention and loss control goals. Continuing the fire example, the safety professional might wish to establish a safety management program to address this danger.

Safety professionals would determine the problems that exist at their facility. They would then establish the details of the fire training program with goals and objectives of what is to be accomplished (planning). Next, they would determine the trainers and materials necessary to implement the program by establishing a schedule to ensure all activities are accomplished (organizing).

Safety professionals must then ensure that the required resources are available and that the people involved in this project coordinate their efforts when required (leading). Finally, the professionals monitor and evaluate the progress of the project (controlling).

Завдання:


Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

1) What are safety professionals concerned with?

2) What must safety professionals have in order to achieve the designations in this field?

- 
- 3) What do Safety professionals attempt?
 - 4) What kind of techniques will Safety professionals use?
 - 5) What may hazard result in?
 - 6) What does loss prevention describe?
 - 7) What kind of program is Loss control?
 - 8) Where can you find an example of the difference between loss prevention and loss control?
 - 9) What might a fire protection program include?
 - 10) What is an example of a loss control technique?
 - 11) What kind of responsibilities does Safety management encompass?

Task 3. Translate into English.

Фахівці з безпеки, ресурси компанії, формальна освіта, успішне виконання вимог, багаторічний досвід, ретельний процес іспиту, запобігання втратам, контроль втрат, промислова гігієна, усунення небезпеки, може призвести до травм, усунення потенційних проблем, протипожежний захист, оглядати територію, горючі матеріали, інспекційні заходи, використання вогнегасників, розпізнавати небезпеку, оцінювати небезпеку, робоче місце, управління безпекою, координувати свої зусилля.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words.

Knowledge, hazards, injury, fire protection, incident-based, education, control goals, resources, employee, responsibilities, prevention, professional, determine, techniques, damage.

Знання, небезпеки, травми, протипожежний захист, на основі інциденту, освіта, цілі контролю, ресурси, працівник, обов'язки, запобігання, професіонал, визначають, методи, пошкодження.

- 1) Loss ... describes a program designed to identify and correct potential accident problems before they result in financial loss or.....
- 2) Safety professionals are concerned with people and company....
- 3) The safety ... might wish to establish a safety management program to address this danger.
- 4) Safety professionals are concerned with the elimination or control of ... that may result in injury, illness, and property.....
- 5) Safety professionals would ... the problems that exist at their facility.
- 6) Safety management encompasses the ... of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling activities necessary to achieve an organization's loss prevention and loss.....
- 7) They will often use ... referred to as loss prevention and loss control to accomplish that goal.
- 8) They have the and skills that are often acquired through formalor experience in the safety field.



- 9) Loss control is a program designed to minimize ... financial losses.
 10) A ... program, on the other hand, might include ... training in the use of fire extinguishers.

Task 5. Match the word with its definition.

1. Fire extinguisher (вогнегасник)	a) facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education.
2. Cardboard (картон)	b) the object of a person's ambition or effort; an aim or desired result.
3. Knowledge (знання)	c) a portable device that discharges a jet of water, foam, gas, or other material to extinguish a fire.
4. Losses(втрати)	d) an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury.
5. Goal(мета)	e) a person employed for wages or salary, especially at non-executive level.
6. Organization (організація)	f) a material made from cellulose fiber (such as wood pulp) like paper but usually thicker.
7. Accident (нещасний випадок)	g) an organized group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or a government department.
8. Damage (пошкодження)	h) the fact or process of losing something or someone.
9. Employee (співробітник)	i) physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.

Task 6. Read and translate the dialogue.

David: Hi Sarah, thanks for meeting me. I'm trying to get a better grasp of what exactly safety professionals do.

Sarah: No problem, David! Our core concern is with people and company resources. We aim to protect both. Many of us, like me, have certifications like CSP or CIH, which require a lot of experience and a tough exam.

David: That makes sense. So, you're focused on preventing accidents. How do you approach that?

Sarah: Exactly. We use principles from various fields, like engineering and psychology, to eliminate or control hazards. Our main tools are loss prevention and loss control.

David: I've heard those terms. What's the difference?

Sarah: Think of it this way: Loss prevention is about stopping an accident before it happens. For example, in fire safety, training employees to inspect and remove combustible materials like oily rags is loss prevention. You're preventing the fire from even starting.

David: And what is loss control about?



Sarah: That's about minimizing the damage after an incident occurs. Continuing the fire example, training employees to use fire extinguishers is loss control. The fire might still ignite, but they'll be ready to put it out quickly and reduce the damage.

David: I see the distinction now. So, it's about anticipating problems and also being prepared for them.

Sarah: Precisely. Both are critical for effective safety management. It encompasses planning, organizing, leading, and controlling all the activities to meet our safety goals.

David: So, if we wanted to improve fire safety, would you help us to set up a whole program?

Sarah: Absolutely. We'd start by planning – identifying the problems and setting clear goals for fire training. Then we'd organize by determining trainers and materials. After that, we'd be leading, making sure resources are available and everyone coordinates. Finally, we'd control by monitoring and evaluating the program's progress. It's a systematic approach.

David: That's a very clear explanation, Sarah. Thanks so much!

Sarah: Anytime, David. Safety is an ongoing effort, and it's great to have new managers interested in understanding our role.

Notes: “Certified Safety Professional” (CSP), “Certified Industrial Hygienist” (CIH).

Task 7. Fill in the blank with the correct Present Simple form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) Safety professionals _____ (attempt) to achieve loss prevention goals.
- 2) Loss prevention _____ (describe) a program for identifying problems.
- 3) Loss control _____ (aim) to minimize financial losses.
- 4) Employees _____ (inspect) their areas in a fire prevention program.
- 5) This training _____ (help) them fight a fire.
- 6) Safety management _____ (encompass) planning and organizing.
- 7) The safety professional _____ (determine) the problems at the facility.
- 8) They _____ (establish) the details of the training program.
- 9) Safety professionals _____ (ensure) required resources are available.
- 10) A dangerous hazard _____ (result) in injury.


Task 8. Make up negative and interrogative sentences using Present Simple.

Приклад: They undergo a rigorous examination process.

They do not undergo a rigorous examination process.

Do they undergo a rigorous examination process?

- 1) Safety professionals attempt to achieve their loss prevention goals.
- 2) He often uses different techniques.

- 
- 3) They train employees to inspect their areas.
 - 4) Employees remove combustibile materials.
 - 5) They throw out oily rags or cardboard.
 - 6) A fire protection program includes employee training.
 - 7) An employee trains how to use fire extinguishers.
 - 8) Employees possess the skills necessary to fight a fire.
 - 9) He evaluates hazards in the workplace.
 - 10) They control hazards in the workplace.

TEMA 3. Terms in the Safety Profession.

Text: Terms in the Safety Profession.

One of the most important terms used in the safety and health profession is “safety.” It is probably the most misinterpreted term by individuals outside of the safety profession. For the layperson, “safety” means not getting injured. “Safety,” to the professional, implies reference to the likelihood or risk that a loss event will occur. It can be defined as “operating within an acceptable or low probability of risk associated with conditions or activities having the potential to cause harm to people, equipment, facilities or the enterprise.”

There are several different types of occupational health and safety losses safety professionals attempt to eliminate or control. Typical worker-related health and safety losses include injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. Workplace losses can include damaged equipment, damaged raw materials or finished products, damaged or destroyed facilities, downtime, service/production interruption, or loss of reputation.

Risk can be defined as the measure of the probability and severity of a loss event taking place. A hazard is a workplace condition or worker action that can result in injury, illness, or other organizational loss. As revealed in these definitions, determining occupational risk requires an examination of both the probability of an event occurring and the potential severity of the end result.

The evaluation of risks in the workplace starts with the identification of the types of hazards existing at the facility. Establishing a process to ensure hazards are identified is the primary goal of a progressive organization with a strong safety management program.

The organization eliminates or reduces the risks associated with those hazards to the lowest achievable and reasonable level. Nothing is risk free. Safety professionals identify the tasks and activities having the greatest inherent risk. Then they attempt to systematically eliminate or reduce the level of risk as much as feasibly possible given time, personnel, and budget restraints.

While many consider accidents to be events occurring beyond an individual’s control, safety professionals look at accidents in a more



systematic and determined manner. Accidents are unplanned events, often resulting in injuries or damage that often interrupts routine operations. They are nearly always preceded by unsafe acts of employees, hazardous conditions in the workplace, or both. When appropriate action is taken, most accidents can be eliminated.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

1. What term is often used in the safety and health profession?
2. What does "safety" mean for the layperson?
3. What does "safety" mean for the professional?
4. What do typical worker-related health and safety losses include?
5. What do workplace losses include?
6. How can risk be defined?
7. What is a hazard?
8. What does the evaluation of risks in the workplace start with?
9. What does the organization reduce?
10. What do accidents mean?

Task 3. Fill in blanks with the necessary words.

Equipment, accidents, professional, injuries, illnesses, layperson, safety and health, interruption, safety, downtime, action, occur, appropriate, operations, eliminated, damage, unplanned, condition, can be defined.

обладнання, нещасні випадки, професійні, травми, хвороби, неспеціаліст, безпека та здоров'я, переривання, безпека, простої, дія, відбуватися, відповідні, операції, усунутий, пошкодження, незапланований, стан, можна визначити.

- 1) Workplace losses can include damaged....., damaged raw materials or finished products, damaged or destroyed facilities,, service/production....., or loss of reputation.
- 2) "Safety", to the....., implies reference to the likelihood or risk that a loss event will
- 3) One of the most important terms used in theprofession is "safety."
- 4) Many people considerto be events occurring beyond an individual's control.
- 5) Whenaction is taken, most accidents can be.....
- 6) For the....., "safety" means not getting injured.



- 7) Accidents areevents, often resulting in injuries orthat often interrupts routine.....
- 8) Typical worker-related health and safety losses includeand fatalities.
- 9) A hazard is a workplaceor workerthat can result in injury, illness, or other organizational loss.
- 10) Riskas the measure of the probability and severity of a loss event taking place.
- 11)professionals look at accidents in a more systematic and determined manner.

Task 4. Classify the following terms into the appropriate categories.

injuries, fatalities, damaged equipment, respiratory illnesses, damaged raw materials or finished products, stress and mental health disorders, destroyed facilities, death, downtime, service/production interruption, hearing loss, loss of reputation, dermatitis.

Worker-related health and safety losses	Workplace losses

Task 5. Translate into English.

Професія у сфері безпеки; ризик, що відбудеться втрата; завдавати шкоду людям; завдавати шкоду підприємству; намагатися усунути; травми; хвороби; смертельні випадки; пошкоджене обладнання; пошкоджена сировина; готова продукція; переривання виробництва; переривання обслуговування; втрата репутації; умови на робочому місці; дії працівника; професійний ризик; визначення типів небезпек; сильна програма управління; розумний рівень; зменшити рівень ризику; бюджетні обмеження; нещасні випадки; щоденна робота; небезпечні умови; відповідні заходи.

Task 6. Match the word with its definition.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Layperson 2) Equipment 3) Injury 4) Illness 5) Workplace 6) Damage 7) Downtime 8) Reputation 9) Hazard 10) Routine operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is a general term that refers to harm caused by accidents. b) a place where people work, such as an office or factory. c) a person without professional or specialized knowledge in a particular subject. d) a danger or risk. e) a disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind. f) the necessary items for a particular purpose. g) physical harm that impairs the value,
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	usefulness, or normal function of something. h) the usual series of things that you do at a particular time. i) time when one is not working or active. j) the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.
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Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue.

Mary: Hi Tom, I'm trying to get a clearer picture of what "safety" really means from a professional standpoint. For most people, it just means not getting hurt.

Tom: That's a common misconception, Mary. While not getting injured is certainly the goal, for us, safety implies a reference to the likelihood or risk that a loss event will occur. It's about operating within an acceptable, or low, probability of harm to people, equipment, or even the company's reputation.

Mary: So, is it about more than just injuries to people?

Tom: Absolutely. Occupational health and safety losses can include injuries, illnesses, or even fatalities. But they also cover damaged equipment, raw materials, facilities, downtime, or even a loss of reputation.

Mary: And where do risks and hazards fit in?

Tom: Well, risk is a measure of the probability and severity of a loss event. A hazard is the actual workplace condition or action that can result in that loss. So, to evaluate risk, we look at both how likely something is to happen and how bad it could be if it does.

Mary: So, is identifying hazards the first step?

Tom: Exactly! A strong safety program always starts with identifying existing hazards. Once we know what they are, we work to eliminate or reduce the associated risks to the lowest possible level. Nothing is completely risk-free, but we strive to minimize it given our resources.

Mary: And what about accidents? Many people see them as unavoidable.

Tom: That's another area where our professional view differs. We see accidents as unplanned events that interrupt operations and often result in injuries or damage. But here's the key: they are almost always preceded by unsafe acts or hazardous conditions.

Mary: So, can most accidents actually be prevented?

Tom: Absolutely. When we take appropriate action to address those unsafe acts and hazardous conditions, most accidents can be eliminated. That's a core part of what we do.

Mary: That's a really helpful distinction. Thanks, Tom!

Tom: You're welcome, Mary. Understanding these terms is crucial for building a safer workplace.



Task 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct Present Continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) Right now, the safety team _____ (identify) new hazards in the production area.
- 2) The company _____ (implement) a new risk evaluation process this month.
- 3) Our safety professional _____ (work) on reducing the probability of loss events.
- 4) The workers _____ (attend) a training session on hazard recognition today.
- 5) The machine operator _____ (perform) a safety check at this moment.
- 6) I _____ (learn) a lot about occupational risk.
- 7) The new safety program _____ (help) to improve conditions.
- 8) We _____ (monitor) the conditions in the facility very closely.

Task 9. Form Sentences (Present Continuous). Unscramble the words to form grammatically correct sentences in the Present Continuous tense.

- 1) now / safety / the / professional / risk / analyzing / is
- 2) new / hazards / currently / identifying / are / they
- 3) the / is / organization / its / safety management / improving / program
- 4) employees / a / are / training / on / understanding / risk / session / attending
- 5) not / is / the / safety / team / ignoring / potential / dangers


TEMA 4. Job Titles of Individuals Performing Occupational Safety and Health Activities.

Text: Job Titles of Individuals Performing Occupational Safety and Health Activities.

There are many titles given to individuals who perform occupational safety and health activities. The following list describes just a few of those titles:

Industrial Hygienist: Although basically trained in engineering, physics, chemistry, or biology, this individual has acquired knowledge through study and experience of the effects on health of chemical and physical agents under various levels of exposure. The industrial hygienist is involved in the monitoring and analytical methods required to detect the extent of exposure and the engineering and other methods used for hazard control.

Risk Manager: The risk manager in an organization is typically responsible for insurance programs and other activities that minimize losses resulting from fire, accidents, and other natural and man-made losses.



Safety Professional: An individual who, by virtue of their specialized knowledge and skill and educational accomplishments, has achieved professional status in the safety field. They may also have earned the status of CSP from the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.

Safety Engineer: An individual who, through education, licensing or experience, devotes most of his employment time to the application of scientific principles and methods for the control and modification of the workplace and other environments to achieve optimum protection for both people and property.

Safety Manager: The individual is responsible for establishing and maintaining the safety organization and its activities in an enterprise. Typically, the safety manager administers the safety program and manages subordinates, including the fire prevention coordinator, industrial hygienist, safety specialists, and security personnel.

The specific roles and responsibilities of safety professionals depend upon the jobs in which they are employed or the types of hazards present where they work.

Accident Investigation: determining the facts and causes related to an accident based on witness interviews and site inspections.

Work with Emergency Response Teams: organizing, training, and coordinating skilled employees to react to emergencies such as fires, accidents, or other disasters.

Environmental Protection: recognizing, evaluating, and controlling hazards that can lead to undesirable releases of harmful substances into air, water, or the soil.

Ergonomic Analysis and Modification: designing or modifying the workplace based on an understanding of human physiological or psychological characteristics, abilities, and limitations.

Fire Protection: eliminating or minimizing fire hazards by inspection, layout of facilities, and design of fire suppression systems.

Hazard Recognition: identifying conditions or actions that may cause injury, illness, or property damage.

Hazardous Materials Management: ensuring dangerous chemicals and other products are stored and used in such a manner as to prevent accidents, fires, and the exposure of people to these substances.

Health Hazard Control: recognizing, evaluating, and controlling hazards that can create undesirable health effects, including noise, chemical exposures, radiation, or biological hazards.

Inspection/Audit: evaluating/assessing safety and health risks associated with equipment, materials, processes, or activities.

Recordkeeping: maintaining safety and health information to meet government requirements, as well as provide data for problem solving and decision making.



Regulatory Compliance: ensuring all mandatory safety and health standards are satisfied.

Training: providing employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize hazards and perform their jobs safely and effectively.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

- 1) What job titles connected with the Safety Profession do you know?
- 2) How has the Industrial Hygienist acquired knowledge?
- 3) What is the Industrial Hygienist involved in?
- 4) What is the Risk Manager responsible for?
- 5) What does the Safety Engineer devote his time to?
- 6) What is the Safety Manager responsible for?
- 7) What does the Safety Manager administer?
- 8) What kind of subordinates does the Safety Manager manage?
- 9) What is the primary role of a safety professional in relation to accidents?
- 10) How do safety professionals contribute to emergency response efforts?
- 11) What is the significance of ergonomic analysis in workplace safety?
- 12) How do safety professionals help to prevent fires in the workplace?

Task 3. Make sentences

1) Fire Protection Professional	is responsible for	a) determining the facts and causes related to an accident based on witness interviews and site inspections.
2) Accident Investigation Professional		b) organizing skilled employees to react to emergencies such as fires, accidents, or other disasters.
3) Hazardous Materials Manager		c) recognizing, evaluating hazards that can lead to undesirable releases of harmful substances into air, water, or the soil.
4) Ergonomic Analysis and Modification Professional		d) designing the workplace based on an understanding of human characteristics, abilities, and limitations.
5) Emergency Response Team		e) eliminating fire hazards by inspection, layout of facilities, and design of fire suppression systems.
6) Health Hazard Control Professional		f) identifying conditions or actions that
7) Hazard		


Recognition Professional 8) Environmental Protection Professional		may cause injury, illness, or property damage. g) ensuring dangerous chemicals and other products are stored and used in such a manner as to prevent accidents and fires. h) recognizing, evaluating, hazards that can create undesirable health effects, including noise, chemical exposures, radiation, or biological hazards.
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Task 4. Translate into English.

Опитування свідків, огляд місця події, надзвичайна ситуація, розпізнавання небезпек, оцінка небезпек, шкідливі речовини, проектування робочого місця, здібності людини, усунення пожежної небезпеки, проектування систем пожежогасіння, пошкодження майна, зберігання небезпечних хімікатів, вплив небезпечних речовин на людей, біологічна небезпека, виконання державних вимог, дотримання стандартів безпеки та охорони здоров'я, знання і навички, безпечне виконання роботи, розслідування нещасних випадків, співпраця з аварійно-рятувальними службами, охорона навколишнього середовища, ергономічний аналіз та модифікація, пожежна безпека, виявлення небезпек, управління небезпечними матеріалами, контроль за небезпеками для здоров'я, інспектування/аудит, ведення записів, дотримання нормативно-правових вимог.

Task 5. Choose the right verb.

- Accident Investigation Professional _____ the facts and causes related to an accident.
a) increases b) determines c) records
- Fire Protection Professional _____ fire hazards.
a) eliminates b) finds c) ensures
- Hazard Recognition Professional _____ conditions or actions that may cause injury, illness, or property damage.
a) ensures b) reduces c) identifies
- Hazardous Materials Manager _____ dangerous chemicals are stored and used in such a manner as to prevent accidents and fires.
a) ensures b) eliminates c) evaluates
- Audit Professional _____ safety and health risks associated with equipment or activities.
a) ensures b) eliminates c) evaluates
- Recordkeeping Professional _____ safety and health information to meet government requirements.
a) reduces b) prevents c) maintains



7. Regulatory Compliance Professional _____ all mandatory safety and health standards are satisfied.

a) ensures b) eliminates c) causes

8. Training Professional _____ employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize hazards and perform their jobs safely and effectively.

a) excludes b) records c) provides

9. Environmental Protection Professional _____ hazards that can lead to undesirable releases of harmful substances into air, water, or the soil.

a) evaluates b) exceeds c) influences

Task 6. Read and translate the dialogue.

Alex: Hi Brenda, I'm Alex, the new intern. I'm a bit overwhelmed by all the different safety roles. What exactly do you do as a Safety Manager?

Brenda: Welcome, Alex! It can seem like a lot at first. As a Safety Manager, I'm responsible for establishing and maintaining the entire safety program here. That includes managing the team – like the Industrial Hygienist and Safety Engineers – and overseeing all safety activities.

Alex: Is an Industrial Hygienist part of your team? What's their main focus?

Brenda: Yes, they are! An Industrial Hygienist is often trained in science fields. They specialize in understanding how things like chemicals or noise can affect health. They're heavily involved in monitoring exposure and controlling hazards to prevent long-term health issues.

Alex: And a Safety Engineer? How do they differ?

Brenda: A Safety Engineer applies scientific principles to design and modify the workplace itself. Their goal is to achieve optimum protection for both people and property. They might be involved in fire protection systems or ensuring equipment is safe.

Alex: That makes sense. It sounds like you all work together on various tasks. What are some of the common activities?

Brenda: Exactly! A big part of our job is Hazard Recognition – identifying anything that could cause injury or damage. We also do a lot of Inspection/Audit work, constantly assessing risks.

Alex: What about after an incident?

Brenda: That's where Accident Investigation comes in. We determine the facts and causes of an accident to prevent it from happening again. And we also work closely with Emergency Response Teams, making sure they're trained and ready for anything.

Alex: It sounds like you cover everything from preventing accidents to dealing with them if they occur.

Brenda: Precisely. We also handle Hazardous Materials Management, ensuring chemicals are stored and used safely, and provide Training to employees so they have the knowledge and skills to perform their jobs safely. It's all about ensuring a safe working environment.



Alex: Thanks, Brenda! This really clarifies things for me.

Brenda: You're very welcome, Alex. It's a critical field, and we're always here to answer questions.

Task 7. Fill in the blank with the correct Past Simple form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) Last year, our Industrial Hygienist _____ (acquire) a lot of knowledge about chemical exposures.
- 2) The Risk Manager _____ (minimize) losses from a fire last month.
- 3) She _____ (achieve) her CSP designation two years ago.
- 4) The Safety Engineer _____ (devote) much of his time to workplace modification.
- 5) The Safety Manager _____ (administer) the safety program last quarter.
- 6) They _____ (organize) a new Emergency Response Team after the incident.
- 7) The team _____ (conduct) an Accident Investigation yesterday.
- 8) Before the new system, we _____ (have) more issues with hazardous materials.
- 9) He _____ (ensure) regulatory compliance in the previous audit.
- 10) The company _____ (provide) extensive training to its employees last year.

Task 8. Choose the correct Past Simple form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- 1) The Industrial Hygienist (was / were) involved in monitoring exposure levels last week.
- 2) The Risk Manager (managed / manages) all insurance programs last year.
- 3) Safety professionals (attempted / attempts) to achieve loss prevention goals in the past.
- 4) The Safety Engineer (applied / applies) scientific principles to control the environment for many years.
- 5) The Safety Manager (established / establishes) the safety organization in the enterprise a decade ago.
- 6) The team (worked / works) with Emergency Response Teams during the last major incident.
- 7) They (recognized / recognize) the environmental hazards before the release.
- 8) The company (designed / designs) the new workplace based on ergonomic analysis last year.
- 9) The fire protection system (eliminated / eliminates) the fire hazard quickly.
- 10) We (maintained / maintain) thorough safety records last month.

TEMA 5. Types of dangers.

Text: Types of dangers.

Danger is a negative property of living and inanimate matter that is capable of causing damage to the very matter itself, namely people, the natural environment, material values. Also danger is a violation of normal living conditions and activities of people in a separate territory or object.

Dangers are divided into: potential (hidden); permanent (constant, continuous); total.

Sources of danger over time change, some become more important, others – less. Previously, the source of danger was the phenomena of nature, representatives of the biological world and various natural processes.

As civilization develops, man-made (created by man) danger, and the level of threat increases. At the present stage of development, man-made hazards occupy a prominent place. Causes of danger are a coincidence of circumstances, resulting in the emergence of danger and there are negative consequences: nervous shocks, injuries, illness, disability, sometimes death. There is a chain: “cause – danger – consequences”. Eliminating the cause can eliminate the manifestation of danger and, consequently, the consequences.

Types of dangers:

1) Bacteriological [bæk'tiəriə'lɒdʒikəl]. The presence of dangerous microorganisms [maɪkrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪzəmz] (bacteria, viruses, fungi, simpler).

2) Biological [ˌbaɪəʊ'lɒdʒikəl]. The presence of dangerous macroorganisms [makrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪzəmz], as well as storage and landfills of biological waste, sewage ['su:ɪdʒ] treatment facilities.


3) Explosive fire [ɪks'pləʊsɪv 'faɪə]. The presence of gaseous ['gæsiəs], liquid and solid substances, materials or mixtures thereof, as well as oxidizing agents those are capable of exploding and burning under certain conditions.

4) Fire. The presence of gaseous ['gæsiəs], liquid and solid substances, materials or mixtures capable of supporting combustion.

5) Hydrodynamic [haɪ'drɔ:dainamik] . The presence of hydraulic [haɪ'drɔ:lɪk] structures (dams, sluices) for the accumulation and storage of significant volumes of water and liquid substances.

6) Radiation. The presence of radioactive substances and materials, other sources of ionizing ['aɪənəɪzɪŋ] radiation.

7) Physical. The presence of sources of electromagnetic, ionizing ['aɪənəɪzɪŋ], light, acoustic or other fields of an unfavorable range or power. Dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] danger associated with the presence of sources of high velocities, including vibrations.



8) Chemical. The presence of toxic, harmful, potent poisonous substances, pesticides [pɛstɪsaɪdz], chemical means of plant protection and mineral fertilizers.

9) Ecological. Possibility of unfavorable influence on the environment of man-made and natural factors, as a result of which the adaptation of living systems to the habitual [hə'bitʃuəl] conditions of existence.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

- 1) What is the definition of danger?
- 2) How are dangers classified based on their nature and duration?
- 3) What are the primary sources of danger in the modern world?
- 4) What is the causal chain that leads to negative consequences?
- 5) What are the main types of dangers discussed in the text?
- 6) How do bacteriological and biological dangers differ?
- 7) What are the conditions under which explosive fire dangers can occur?
- 8) What are the potential sources of radiation danger?
- 9) What are the factors that can contribute to ecological danger?
- 10) How can understanding the types of dangers help in risk mitigation and prevention?

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words.

poisonous, man-made hazards, liquid and solid, plant protection, manifestation, danger, sources, radioactive substances, hidden, level of threat, unfavorable, combustion.

отруйні, техногенні, рідкі та тверді, захист рослин, прояв, небезпека, джерела, радіоактивні речовини, приховані, рівень загрози, несприятливі, горіння.

- 1) Sources ofover time change, some become more important, others – less.
- 2) Radiation means the presence ofand materials, other sources of ionizing radiation.
- 3) Chemical dangers mean the presence of toxic, harmful, potentsubstances, pesticides, chemical means ofand mineral fertilizers.
- 4) At the present stage of developmentoccupy a prominent place.
- 5) Eliminating the cause can eliminate theof danger and, consequently, the consequences.



- 6) Physical dangers mean the presence ofof electromagnetic, ionizing, light, acoustic or other fields of anrange or power.
- 7) Fire dangers mean the presence of gaseous,substances, materials or mixtures capable of supporting
- 8) Dangers are divided into: potential (.....); permanent (constant, continuous); total.
- 9) As civilization develops man-made danger and theincreases.

Task 4. Say whether these statements are True or False. If they are False, say why.


- 1) Danger is a positive property of matter.
- 2) Dangers can be potential, permanent, or total.
- 3) The main source of danger in the past was human activity.
- 4) Man-made dangers are becoming increasingly important.
- 5) Eliminating the cause of danger always eliminates the consequences.
- 6) Bacteriological dangers are caused by macroorganisms.
- 7) Explosive fire dangers involve substances that can both explode and burn.
- 8) Hydrodynamic dangers are associated with the movement of water.
- 9) Physical dangers are limited to electromagnetic radiation.
- 10) Chemical dangers involve only toxic substances.

Task 5. Match the word with its definition.

1. Emergence	is	a) a large group of single-cell microorganisms.
2. Fire		Some cause infections and disease in animals and humans.
3. Bacteria		b) any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.
4. Environment		c) damage to your body.
5. Hazard		d) any condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for the person to do certain.
6. Disability		e) the fact of something becoming known or starting to exist
7. Injury		f) the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
		g) a chemical reaction in which energy in the form of heat is produced.

Task 6. Translate into English.

Негативна властивість, жива та нежива матерія, навколишнє середовище, умови життя, життєдіяльність людей, потенційна небезпека, джерело небезпеки, явища природи, представники біологічного світу, техногенна небезпека, природні процеси, сучасний етап розвитку, негативні наслідки, травми, непрацездатність,



пліснява(гриби), біологічні відходи, очисні споруди, рідкі речовини, тверді речовини, гідротехнічні споруди, радіоактивні речовини, високі швидкості, отруйні речовини, шкідливі речовини, мінеральні добрива, хімічні засоби, захист рослин, природні фактори, умови існування.

Task 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) At that moment, the researchers _____ (study) the bacteriological dangers.
- 2) Yesterday, the company _____ (analyze) the potential sources of danger in the facility.
- 3) The technicians _____ (monitor) the radiation levels when the alarm sounded.
- 4) While the accident _____ (occur), the workers _____ (perform) routine tasks.
- 5) Last night, a strong storm _____ (cause) significant hydrodynamic danger.
- 6) The old factory _____ (emit) harmful chemical substances for many years.
- 7) The environmental team _____ (evaluate) the ecological impact of the industrial waste.
- 8) I _____ (read) about different types of dangers when you called.
- 9) Previously, natural phenomena _____ (be) the primary source of danger.
- 10) The experts _____ (discuss) the increasing threat of man-made hazards throughout the meeting.

Task 8. Open the brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.

- 1) The industrial hygienist (to study) the effects of chemical agents on health when he (to come).
- 2) The industrial hygienist (to monitor) the extent of exposure when he (to come).
- 3) The risk manager (to oversee) insurance programs while she (to read) how to minimize losses.
- 4) The risk manager (to work) to prevent losses from fire while she (to manage) subordinates.
- 5) The safety professional (to acquire) specialized knowledge and skills yesterday at 2p.m.
- 6) The safety engineer (to apply) scientific principles to protect people when he (to phone).
- 7) The safety engineer (to modify) the workplace while he (to improve) safety conditions.
- 8) The safety manager (to administer) the safety program when she (to phone).



TEMA 6. Briefings(instructions) on labor protection issues.

Text: Briefings (instructions) on labor protection issues.

Briefings (instructions) on labor protection issues ['ɪfʊ:z] are held at all enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the nature of their labor activity and form of ownership.

The purpose of the briefing is to teach the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely for himself and the environment. Briefings by time and nature are divided into: introductory; primary; second; unplanned; targeted.

The introductory briefing is carried out with all employees who have just been hired (permanent or temporary), regardless of their education, experience in this profession or position:

- with employees who are on a business trip at the enterprise and directly participate in the production process;

- with drivers of vehicles entering the territory of the enterprise for the first time;

- with pupils and students of educational institutions before the start of labor and professional training in laboratories, workshops or training grounds, etc. (et cetera)

The introductory briefing is given by a specialist of the labor protection department or a person appointed in order to carry out this work. The place of the introductory briefing is the occupational health and safety office or another room equipped with visual materials.

The primary briefing is carried out at the workplace before starting work with a newly hired employee who will perform a new job for him, a student before working in workshops, laboratories, stations, etc.


The primary briefing program is developed by the head of the shop or department, coordinated with the labor protection service and approved by the employer, the head of the educational institution or the relevant structural unit.

The second (repeated) briefing is carried out at the workplace with all employees: at jobs with increased danger - once a quarter; at other works - once every six months.

The purpose of such briefing is to refresh the employee's knowledge and ability to perform work correctly and safely. Briefing is provided individually or for a group of employees performing the same type of work, according to the primary instruction program in full.

Unplanned (unscheduled) briefing is carried out with employees at the workplace or in the occupational health and safety office in the following cases:

- upon the introduction of new or amended (внесені зміни) normative acts on labor protection;



- when changing the technological process, replacing or modernizing equipment, devices (пристрої) and tools (інструменти), raw materials (сировина), materials and other factors affecting (які впливають) labor protection;

- in case of violation of regulations (порушення регламенту) by the employee, which may lead to injury, poisoning or an accident;

- at the request (вимога) of an employee of a state supervisory body (орган державного нагляду) or a higher-ranking organization when the employee's insufficient (недостатній, незадовільний) knowledge of safe work techniques and normative acts on labor protection is revealed (виявляти);

- in the event of a break in the work of the employee for more than 30 calendar days (for works with increased risk (підвищена небезпека)), and for the rest of the work - more than 60 days.

Targeted briefing is carried out in the following cases:

- when performing one-off work that is not directly (безпосередньо) related (пов'язаний) to the employee's main work;

- when liquidating the consequences (наслідки) of an accident and natural disaster (катастрофа);

- during works that are issued (що оформлюються) with a permit order (наряд-допуск), written permission (дозвіл) and other documents;

in case of conducting excursions or organizing mass events with students and pupils (excursions, hikes, sports events).

Primary, second; unplanned; targeted briefings are given directly by the work manager (head of production, workshop, foreman (майстер, бригадир, наставник), industrial training instructor, teacher, etc.).

The knowledge test is carried out by a verbal interview (усне опитування) or with the help of technical training tools, as well as by checking the skills of performing work in accordance with safety requirements (вимоги).

Primary, second and unplanned briefing, internship (стажування) and admission (допуск) to work are registered in special journals. At the same time, the signatures (підписи) of both the instructed person and the instructing person are mandatory. Briefing journals must be numbered, laced (прошнурований) and sealed (скріплений печаткою).

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: I believe (suppose, guess); in my opinion/ to my mind; as for me; as far as I know (remember).

1) What kinds of briefings do you know?



- 2) What is the purpose of the briefing?
- 3) For whom is the introductory briefing carried out?
- 4) What is the place of the introductory briefing?
- 5) When is the primary briefing carried out at the workplace?
- 6) Who develops the primary briefing program?
- 7) When is the second briefing carried out?
- 8) What is the purpose of the second briefing?
- 9) How is the second briefing provided?

Task 3. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

Begin your sentences with: I agree with you. You are right. It is true. I disagree with you. You are mistaken. You are not right. I don't think so. It is false.

1. The purpose of the briefing is to teach the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely for himself and the environment.
2. The introductory briefing is carried out with all employees who have just been retired.
3. The introductory briefing is given by an employee.
4. The place of the introductory briefing is the occupational health and safety office or another room equipped with visual materials.
5. The primary briefing is carried out at the workplace after finishing work with a newly hired employee.
6. The primary briefing program is developed by the head of the shop or department.
7. The second (repeated) briefing is carried out at the workplace with new employees.
8. The second (repeated) briefing is carried out twice a quarter; at other works - twice every six months.
9. The purpose of the second briefing is to teach the employee's knowledge and ability to perform work correctly and safely.
10. The second briefing is provided only individually.

Task 4. Combine words with their definitions.

1) briefing	a) a business or a company.
2) enterprise	b) a thing used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, lorry, or cart.
3) workshop	c) a wide range of forms, including photographs, paintings, drawings.
4) vehicle	d) a meeting for giving information or instructions.
5) visual materials	e) a place where people go to get fit and practice the skills necessary for the sport that they play.
6) training grounds	f) a person employed for wages or salary.
7) shop	g) a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired.
8) profession	
9) employee	



	h) a place where things are manufactured . i) an occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification.
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Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words.

Employees, knowledge, disaster, equipment, internship and admission, raw materials, labor protection, purpose, factors, hired, department, technological process, briefing, individually, workplace, technical, newly, perform, environment, liquidating.

Працівники, знання, катастрофа, обладнання, стажування та вступ, сировина, охорона праці, мета, фактори, найнятий, відділ, технологічний процес, інструктаж, індивідуально, робоче місце, технічний, нещодавно, виконувати, середовище, ліквідація.


- 1) Briefings (instructions) onissues are held at all enterprises, institutions and organizations.
- 2) The introductory briefing is carried out with all ...who have just been.... (permanent or temporary).
- 3) The primary ...is carried out at the.... before starting work with a ...hired employee.
- 4) Theof the briefing is to teach the employee tohis work duties correctly and safely for himself and the....
- 5) Unplanned (unscheduled) briefing is carried out with employees at the workplace when changing the....., replacing or modernizing...., devices and tools, and otheraffecting labor protection.
- 6) Targeted briefing is carried out when ...the consequences(наслідки) of an accident and natural
- 7) The introductory briefing is given by a specialist of the labor protection
- 8) Primary, second and unplanned briefing,to work are registered in special journals.
- 9) The second briefing is providedor for a group of employees.
- 10) Thetest is carried out by a verbal interview (усне опитування) or with the help oftraining tools.

Task 6. Suggest Briefing Titles to the following cases.

- a) Introductory briefing b) Primary briefing c) Second briefing**
d) Unplanned briefing e) Targeted briefing

Example: to refresh the employee's knowledge and ability to perform work correctly and safely - **Second briefing.**

Cases:

- 
- 1) when performing one-off work that is not directly(безпосередньо) related (пов'язаний)to the employee's main work;
 - 2) upon the introduction of new or amended (внесені зміни) normative acts on labor protection;
 - 3) when liquidating the consequences(наслідки) of an accident and natural disaster(катастрофа);
 - 4) with employees who are on a business trip at the enterprise and directly participate in the production process;
 - 5) during works that are issued(що оформлюються) with a permit order(наряд-допуск), written permission(дозвіл) and other documents;
 - 6) in case of violation of regulations (порушення регламенту) by the employee, which may lead to injury, poisoning or an accident;
 - 7) with pupils and students of educational institutions before the start of labor and professional training in laboratories, workshops or training grounds; etc.
 - 8) in case of conducting excursions or organizing mass events with students and pupils (excursions, hikes, sports events);
 - 9) at the workplace before starting work with a newly hired employee who will perform a new job for him;
 - 10) in the event of a break in the work of the employee for more than 30 calendar days (for works with increased risk(підвищена небезпека)), and for the rest of the work - more than 60 days;
 - 11) with drivers of vehicles entering the territory of the enterprise for the first time.

Task 7. Make up negative and interrogative sentences using Present Simple.

Example: They change the technological process.

They do not change the technological process.

Do they change the technological process? What do they change?

- 1) A specialist gives the introductory briefing.
- 2) The drivers of vehicles enter the territory of the enterprise for the first time
- 3) The head of the shop or department develops a primary briefing program.
- 4) The employees refresh their knowledge and ability.
- 5) He checks the skills of performing work in accordance with safety requirements.
- 6) They reveal insufficient knowledge of safe work techniques and normative acts on labor protection.
- 7) He writes permission for work.
- 8) Such actions lead to injury.
- 9) Each structural unit is responsible for its own safety procedures.



Task 8. Form sentences in Past Simple, using the provided words.

- 1) work manager / give / primary briefing / yesterday
- 2) company / change / technological process / last month
- 3) students / enter / territory / enterprise / for the first time
- 4) signatures / instruct / person / and / instructing person / be / mandatory
- 5) labor protection service / coordinate / program / last week
- 6) driver / vehicles / enter / territory / enterprise / for the first time
- 7) they / number / lace / seal/ briefing journals/ yesterday

Task 9. Open the brackets using Past Simple.

- 1) Yesterday, the specialist of the labor protection department _____ (give) the introductory briefing.
- 2) The company _____ (hold) briefings on labor protection issues at all its enterprises last year?
- 3) The head of the shop _____ (develop) the primary briefing program last week.
- 4) They _____ (not to conduct) the second briefing at the workplace just yesterday.
- 5) Students _____ (participate) in labor and professional training in workshops?
- 6) The company _____ (modernize) equipment, so they _____ (do) an unplanned briefing.

TEMA 7. Internship (duplication) and admission of employees to work.

Text: Internship (duplication) and admission of employees to work.

After the initial briefing at the workplace, before starting an independent work, newly hired employees must undergo an internship for 2-15 shifts or duplication for at least 6 shifts under the guidance of experienced, qualified specialists.

Employees whose functional duties are related to ensuring the trouble-free operation (безаварійна робота) of important and complex potentially dangerous economic objects or to the performance of certain potentially dangerous works on the thermal and nuclear power stations, mining enterprises, other similar objects, violations of technological regimes that can lead to a threat to the life and health of employees and the environment, before starting an independent work, duplication must be carried out with a mandatory combination with emergency and fire prevention and rescue actions in accordance with the elimination of accidents.

The head of the enterprise has the right to exempt [tu: ɪg'zempt] from the internship an employee who has at least 3 years of experience in the relevant profession or is transferred from one workshop to another, where



the nature of his work and the type of equipment on which he will work, do not change.

The internship is carried out according to programs for a specific profession, position, workplace, which are developed at the enterprise and approved by the head of the enterprise (structures of its division).

The internship is carried out at workplaces using the company's technology. In the process of internship, employees must perform work that, in terms of complexity, nature, and safety requirements, corresponds to the work provided for by their functional duties.

In the process of the internship, the employee must:

- increase knowledge about the rules of safe operation of technological equipment, technological and job instructions and labor protection instructions;

- master the skills of orientation in production situations under normal and emergency working conditions;

- learn technological processes and equipment in specific conditions and methods of accident-free management of them in order to ensure labor protection requirements.

The record of the internship and the admission to independent work is made by the manager (head of production, shop) in the training registration log.

If, during the internship, the employee did not acquire the necessary industrial skills or received an unsatisfactory assessment regarding emergency and fire prevention training, the internship may be extended by a new order for a period not exceeding two shifts.

After the end of the internship, the employee is allowed to work independently by the order of the head of the enterprise (or its structural unit).

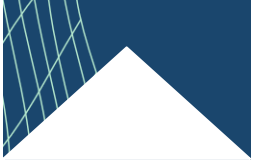
Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: I believe (suppose, guess); in my opinion/ to my mind; as for me; as far as I know (remember).

- 1) How long is the internship for newly hired employees?
- 2) Who has the right to be exempt from the internship as an employee?
- 3) Who approves an internship program?
- 4) What must an employee increase in the process of internship?
- 5) What must an employee master in the process of internship?
- 6) What must an employee learn in the process of internship?
- 7) Who makes the record of the internship and admission to independent work?



- 8) Where is the record of the internship made?
9) Why may the internship be extended for a period not exceeding two shifts?

Task 3. Find the Ukrainian equivalents of the words.

newly hired employees	протипожежні дії
independent work	ліквідація аварій
qualified specialists	порушення технологічних режимів
functional duties	конкретна професія
trouble-free operation	новоприйняті працівники
potentially dangerous	за програмами
thermal and nuclear power stations	загроза життю та здоров'ю
mining enterprises	самостійна робота
violations of technological regimes	тип обладнання
threat to the life and health	кваліфіковані фахівці
fire prevention actions	відповідна професія
elimination of accidents	функціональні обов'язки
relevant profession	безперебійна робота
nature of his work	потенційно небезпечні
type of equipment	теплові та атомні електростанції
according to programs	гірничодобувні підприємства
specific profession	характер його роботи

Task 4. Choose the right verb

- 1) Newly hired employees must _____ an internship for 2-15 shifts.
a) undergo b) carry out b) perform
- 2) His functional duties are related to _____ the trouble-free operation of important and complex potentially dangerous economic objects.
a) regarding b) extending c) ensuring
- 3) The duplication must be _____ with a mandatory combination with emergency, fire prevention and rescue actions in accordance with the elimination of accidents.
a) mastered b) carried out c) increased
- 4) The internship is carried out at workplaces _____ the company's technology.
a) using b) buying c) repairing
- 5) In the process of internship, employees must _____ work that corresponds to the work provided for by their functional duties.
a) study b) show c) perform
- 6) The employees must _____ knowledge about the rules of safe operation of technological equipment.
a) refresh b) increase c) evaluate
- 7) They _____ the skills of orientation in production situations under normal and emergency working conditions.



a) master b) extend c) allow

8) The employees _____ technological processes and equipment in specific conditions and methods of accident-free management.

a) prevent b) control c) learn

9) The record of the internship and the admission to independent work is _____ by the manager in the training registration log.

a) formed b) made c) written

10) The employees _____ the necessary industrial skills.

a) acquired b) undergo c) extend

Task 5. Read and translate the dialogue.

Helen: Hi Jack, I've completed my initial briefing. What's next before I start working independently?

Jack: Hi Helen! Everything is great. Now you'll begin your internship. For most new hires, it's typically for 2 to 15 shifts, working under the guidance of an experienced specialist.

Helen: What will I be doing during an internship?

Jack: You'll be performing tasks that match your job duties, learning on the company's technology. The goal is to increase your knowledge of safe operations, understand instructions, and master skills for normal and even emergency situations. You'll learn the technological processes and how to manage them safely.

Helen: I see. So it's very hands-on. What if my role involves something like operating potentially dangerous equipment?

Jack: Ah, good question. If your duties are related to important or potentially dangerous objects, like at a power station, then you'll undergo duplication. That's a bit more intensive and includes mandatory training on emergency and fire prevention and rescue actions.

Helen: Can anyone be exempt from this internship?

Jack: Yes, sometimes. If an employee has at least three years of experience in the same profession, or if they're just moving between workshops and their work nature and equipment don't change, the head of the enterprise can exempt them.


Helen: How will you know I'm ready for independent work?

Jack: We follow specific programs for your position. Your progress during the internship is recorded in a training registration log. If you don't acquire the necessary skills or perform poorly in emergency training, the internship can be extended, but only by a couple more shifts.

Helen: And once I'm ready?

Jack: After a successful internship, the head of the enterprise will issue an order officially allowing you to work independently. That's our goal – to ensure you're fully prepared and safe.

Helen: That clarifies things perfectly. Thanks, Jack!



Jack: You're welcome, Helen. We want to make sure you're confident and competent before you start on your own.

Task 6. Change sentences into Past Simple. Make up negative and interrogative sentences.

Example: He teaches the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely.

He taught the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely last week. (Past Simple)

He did not teach the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely last week.

Did he teach the employee to perform his work duties correctly and safely last week?

What did he teach the employee to do last week?

Yesterday-вчора


Before yesterday-позавчора

Last week, year, Monday...-минулого тижня, року, понеділка...

- 1) The head of the enterprise has the right to exempt an employee from the internship.
- 2) They change the type of equipment on which they will work.
- 3) The head of the enterprise approves the internship program.
- 4) They use the company's technology.
- 5) The employees perform work according to their functional duties.
- 6) The employee increases his knowledge about the rules of safe operation of technological equipment.
- 7) They master their skills of orientation in production situations under normal and emergency working conditions.
- 8) We learn technological processes and equipment in specific methods of accident-free management.
- 9) The manager makes records of the internship in the training registration log.
- 10) The employee acquires the necessary industrial skills.

Task 7. Form Sentences (Past Continuous). Unscramble the words to form grammatically correct sentences in the Past Continuous tense.

- 1) the / was / intern / safety / instructions / studying / labor
- 2) a / duplication / undergoing / they / were / mandatory / combination / with / actions / rescue
- 3) the / manager / the / was / progress / monitoring / of / internship / his
- 4) were / conditions / working / normal / under / employees / training / in
- 5) the / head / the / was / enterprise / from / exempting / an / internship / employee / not
- 6) monitoring / were / they / radiation / levels / when / the / alarm / sounded

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- 7) a / chemical / was / the / presence / causing / danger / accident / before / the
8) the / was / ecological / team / the / environment / protecting / actively
9) about / were / the / people / discussing / man-made / hazards / developing
10) the / was / normal / living / conditions / danger / disrupting / of / people

TEMA 8. Basics of physiology and occupational hygiene.

Text: Basics of physiology and occupational hygiene.

A working man (person) spends a significant part of his life at work. Therefore, for his normal life activity at work, it is necessary to create sanitary conditions that would enable him to work fruitfully, without overtiring and preserving his health. For the employee, it is necessary that energy losses during work are compensated by rest and environmental conditions.

The following conditions must be created for the employee: a comfortable workplace; clean air, necessary for normal life; protection against the effects of harmful substances and radiations that may enter the work area; normalized lighting; protection against noise and vibrations; safety means when working with trauma-hazardous equipment; work clothes and various means of personal protection (if necessary).

Household premises and special services are designed to create safe and normal sanitary conditions for work.

Medical care and sanitary and preventive measures are designed to preserve health.

Sanitary and safety standards regulate the dimensions of industrial premises. Air parameters in production premises must meet sanitary standards.

Sanitary requirements for air pollution in the working area, radiation, lighting, provision of overalls and personal protective means, provision of household premises and special services that create normal conditions for work and other information are provided (наводяться) in sanitary regulations, building regulations and other regulatory documents.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

1) Why is it necessary to create sanitary conditions at work?



- 2) What working conditions must be created for the employee?
- 3) What measures are designed to preserve health?
- 4) What regulates the dimensions of industrial premises?
- 5) Where are sanitary requirements provided?

Task 3. Make 7 sentences.


The employees must be provided with	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a comfortable workplace;- clean air, necessary for normal life;- protection against the effects of harmful substances and radiations that may enter the work area;- normalized lighting;- protection against noise and vibrations;- safety means when working with trauma-hazardous equipment;- work clothes and various means of personal protection (if necessary).
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Task 4. Translate into English.

Санітарні умови, енергетичні втрати, умови навколишнього середовища, зручне робоче місце, шкідливі речовини, нормоване освітлення, робоча зона, травмонебезпечне обладнання, медичне обслуговування, санітарно-профілактичні заходи, виробничі приміщення, спецодяг, засоби індивідуального захисту, гігієна праці, ризики для здоров'я, алергічні реакції, запобігати професійним захворюванням, біологічні небезпеки, шум, утилізація небезпечних матеріалів, оцінка ризиків, вплив шкідливих речовин.

Task 5. Match the word with its definition.

1. Safety	a) a place where people work, such as an office or factory.
2. Workplace	b) dusts, gases or fumes that you breathe in, or liquids, gels or powders that come into contact with your eyes or skin.
3. Occupational hygiene	c) the discipline of anticipating, recognizing, evaluating and controlling health hazards in the working environment.
4. Harmful substances	d) a state in which hazards and conditions leading to physical, psychological or material harm are controlled in order to preserve the health and well-being of individuals and the community.
5. Work clothes	e) clothing worn for doing manual labor.
6. Medical care	f) physical, chemical, or other factors that can be used to control an identified hazard.
7. Preventive measures	g) the provision of what is necessary for a person's



	health and well-being by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional.
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Task 6. Open the brackets using Future Simple.

- 1) Tomorrow he (to provide) the employee with a comfortable workplace.
- 2) He (to create) safe and normal sanitary conditions for work next week.
- 3) They (to bring) them work clothes and various means of personal protection tomorrow.
- 4) These documents (to meet) sanitary standards.
- 5) Such clothes (to protect) them against noise and vibrations.
- 6) They (to work) with trauma-hazardous equipment tomorrow.
- 7) The exposure of harmful substances (to cause) a range of illnesses.
- 8) It (to encompass) air quality, radiation and biological hazards.
- 9) They (to dispose) hazardous materials next month.
- 10) He (to recommend) control measures to minimize exposure in accordance with legislation.

Task 7. Form Sentences (Future Simple). Unscramble the words to form grammatically correct sentences in the Future Simple tense.

- 1) will / workplace / comfortable / the / create / they / a
- 2) air / employees / will / clean / have / the
- 3) regulations / sanitary / standards / will / new / provide
- 4) work / will / overturning / without / man / the / fruitfully
- 5) services / will / special / normal / conditions / create

Task 8. Make up affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using Future Simple.

- 1) Tomorrow, the company will create new sanitary conditions for the employees.
- 2) Next week, the working man will spend his time fruitfully at work.
- 3) The new regulations will provide information on air pollution limits.
- 4) Employees will receive new work clothes and personal protective equipment.
- 5) Medical care will preserve health and prevent illness in the future.
- 6) The building regulations will regulate the dimensions of industrial premises.
- 7) The air parameters in production areas will meet sanitary standards after the upgrade.
- 8) We will ensure protection against noise and vibrations.
- 9) Special services will design new household premises.
- 10) The company will provide information about radiation in sanitary regulations.



ТЕМА 9. Prevention of injuries and occupational diseases.

Text: Prevention of injuries and occupational diseases.

The main measures for preventing injuries are provided in the system of regulatory and technical documentation on labor safety. They consist of organizing training and providing workers with safe means of protection; predicting industrial injuries; rational planning of funds and determination of economic efficiency from planned activities.

The main task of regulatory and technical documentation on labor safety is to contribute to the prediction of danger and the adoption of the most effective measures for its elimination.

When designing buildings and structures, regulatory and technical documentation on occupational safety is developed taking into account the nature of potentially dangerous factors, their level of danger and the area of distribution, as well as the psycho physiological characteristics of a person.

Organizational measures that contribute to the prevention of injuries are high-quality instruction and training of workers, their involvement in specialized work, permanent management and supervision of work; organization of a rational regime of rest; provision of workers with overalls, special footwear, personal protective equipment; compliance with equipment operation rules.

Technical measures include a rational architectural and planning solution in the design and construction of industrial buildings in accordance with sanitary, construction and fire prevention norms and rules; creation of safe technological and auxiliary equipment: correct selection and arrangement of equipment in industrial premises in accordance with the norms and rules of safety and industrial sanitation; implementation of complex mechanization and automation of production processes, creation of reliable technical means to prevent accidents, explosions and fires in production; development of new technologies that exclude the formation of harmful and dangerous factors, etc.

Factors of a personal nature are important in ensuring safe work and preventing injuries at work. These factors include knowledge by the head of the enterprise the employee's personality, his character traits, medical indicators and their compliance with work parameters, attitude to work, discipline, satisfaction with work, mastering the skills of safe work methods, knowledge of norms and rules for occupational health and fire safety, his attitude to other workers and the entire team.

Завдання:

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Task 2. Answer the following questions.



Begin your answers with: as far as I know (наскільки мені відомо); in my opinion/ to my mind (на мою думку); I think (я думаю); if I'm not mistaken (якщо я не помиляюся); as for me (щодо мене).

- 1) Where are the main measures for preventing injuries provided?
- 2) What do the main measures for preventing injuries consist of?
- 3) What is the main task of regulatory and technical documentation?
- 4) What are organizational measures that contribute to the prevention of injuries?
- 5) What do technical measures include?
- 6) What factors are important in ensuring safe work and preventing injuries at work?
- 7) What do they include?

Task 3. Choose the right verb.

- 1) The main measures for preventing injuries _____ in the system of regulatory and technical documentation on labor safety.
a) are created b) are provided c) are ensured
- 2) They _____ of organizing training and providing workers with safe means of protection.
a) consist b) adopt c) predict
- 3) When designing buildings and structures, regulatory and technical documentation on occupational safety _____ taking into account the nature of potentially dangerous factors.
a) is mastered b) is selected c) is developed
- 4) Technical measures _____ a rational architectural and planning solution in the design and construction of industrial buildings in accordance with sanitary, construction and fire prevention norms and rules.
a) include b) exclude c) prevent
- 5) Factors of a personal nature _____ important in ensuring safe work and preventing injuries at work.
a) are b) is c) be
- 6) These factors _____ knowledge by the head of the enterprise the employee's personality.
a) take into account b) consist of c) include

Task 4. Make word-combinations.

Example: occupational diseases

1) occupational	a) safety
2) labor	b) equipment
3) means of	c) indicators
4) protective	d) care
5) auxiliary	e) diseases
6) reliable	f) documentation
7) character	g) team



8)medical	h) technical means
9)mastering	i) injuries
10)entire	j) protection
11)fire	k) the skills
12)industrial	l) premises
13)rational	m) traits
14)technical	n) equipment
15)permanent	o) planning
16)industrial	p) prevention
17)medical	q) management

Task 5. Read and translate the dialogue.

Linda: Hi Susan, I'm trying to understand our core approach to preventing injuries here. What are the main strategies?

Susan: Hi Linda! It is a good question. Our approach is multi-faceted, but a big part of it is based on our regulatory and technical documentation on labor safety. This documentation helps us anticipate dangers and figure out the best ways to eliminate them.

Linda: So, is it about being proactive?

Susan: Exactly. It involves things like organizing proper training for workers and making sure they have safe protective equipment. We also try to predict potential injuries and plan how to make our safety efforts economically efficient.

Linda: What about when new buildings are designed? Is safety considered then?

Susan: Absolutely! When we're designing buildings, we incorporate safety documentation from the start. We consider all the potentially dangerous factors, their severity, and even the psycho-physiological characteristics of people who will work there.

Linda: That sounds thorough. Are there specific types of measures you focus on?

Susan: Yes, broadly, we have organizational measures and technical measures. Organizational measures include high-quality instruction and training, ongoing supervision, ensuring proper rest times, and providing things like overalls and personal protective equipment. It's also about ensuring employees follow equipment operation rules.

Linda: And what is about the technical side?

Susan: Technical measures are about the physical environment. This includes having a smart layout for industrial buildings, using safe equipment, and even implementing automation to reduce risks. We aim to create reliable technical means to prevent accidents, explosions, and fires. Developing new technologies that eliminate harmful factors is also a key.

Linda: It seems like a lot is about the workplace itself. But what about the people working?



Susan: That's crucial, Linda. Factors of a personal nature are very important. It's about understanding each employee's personality, their medical indicators, how disciplined they are, and if they're satisfied with their work. Their knowledge of safe work methods and safety rules, and even their attitude towards colleagues, all play a significant role in preventing injuries.

Linda: So it's a combination of regulations, the physical environment, and the human element.

Susan: Precisely. It's a holistic approach to keeping everyone safe.

Task 6. Make up affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using Present Simple.

Example: He takes measures to prevent occupational diseases every day.

He does not take measures to prevent occupational diseases.

Does he take measures to prevent occupational diseases?

I	take measures	- <i>to prevent occupational diseases</i>	every day
You	(вживати заходів)		every week
We	provide	-workers with safe means	every month
They	(забезпечувати)	of protection	usually
He	predict	-industrial injuries	very often
She	(попереджати)	-rational planning of funds	
	adopt	-the most effective	
	(приймати)	measures for elimination	
	design	of danger	
	(проектувати)	-buildings and structures	
	develop	-regulatory and technical	
	(розвивати,	documentation on	
	створювати)	occupational safety	
		-the nature of potentially	
		dangerous factors	

Task 7. Make up affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using Past Simple.

Example: They took measures to prevent occupational diseases yesterday.

They did not take measures to prevent occupational diseases.

Did they take measures to prevent occupational diseases?

I	take into account	the level of danger	last week
You	(брати до уваги)	the psycho physiological	last year
We	organize	characteristics of a person	last month
They	(організовувати)	training of workers	yesterday
He	change	work schedule	
She	(змінювати)	workers in specialized	
	involve	work	
	(залучати)	a rational regime of	



	provide (забезпечувати) give (давати) use (використовувати) help to prevent (допомагати запобігти)	washing and rest workers with overalls and personal protective equipment special footwear a rational architectural and planning solution in the design	
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Task 8. Make up affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using Future Simple.

Example: They will take measures to prevent occupational diseases tomorrow.

They will not take measures to prevent occupational diseases.

Will they take measures to prevent occupational diseases?

I	exclude (виключати)	fire prevention norms and rules	tomorrow
You			next week
We	reduce (зменшувати)	accidents and explosions	next year
They		fires in production	next month
He	create (створювати)	the formation of harmful and dangerous factors	
She	know (знати)	safe technological and auxiliary equipment	
	increase (збільшувати)	the employee's personality and his character traits	
	eliminate (усувати)	productivity and efficiency -danger at work	



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