**Young Rescuers.**

One of the main tasks of the Russian Extraordinary Situations Ministry (MChS) is to teach ordinary people what to do in disaster situations. Major man-made and natural catastrophes in which many lives were lost have made it clear—no one is completely immune from disasters. This means that we all must be able to deal with them if and when they occur. It is especially important to teach children in this regard, since they are the most vulnerable [ˈvʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l] members of society.

A general education course called “Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities” has been developed with the participation of MChS specialists. On 1 September 1991 it was made obligatory at all secondary schools in the country. Computer training games that model human behavior during and after earthquakes, road accidents and fires have been developed as an experimental course. A children’s website has been created jointly with specialists of the Russian MChS that allows children to master the complex “science” of behavior in extreme situations in a fun and informative format.

The fundamentals of safety in life activities are mastered as part of the “Safety School” children’s and youth movement, which includes more than 200,000 pupils.

During the school year, children and adolescents [ˌædəˈlɛs(ə)nt] in sections formed at schools or in children’s clubs learn how to apply the rules of action in extreme situations and safe behavior at home under the management of experienced teachers and professional rescuers. In spring and summertime there are district-level, oblast-level and regional competitions. The best teams meet later at the All-Russian “Safety School” competition.

The most important work with the children is teaching them what to do in the event of a fire. Experienced inspectors of the Fire Protection Service regularly give lessons in kindergartens and schools on how to evacuate from dangerous zones, rules relating to how to call the fire department, and first aid.

The Young Rescuer movement unites children and youth who already in their school years strive to study the ABC’s of the rescue business. In specialized classes, cadet schools and cadet structures of the Russian MChS, young rescuers learn the fundamentals of emergency rescue, firefighting and medical training. The first cadet corps was created in the city of Tula in 1998. Soon, cadet corps and schools of the Russian MChS were created in other cities as well—Moscow and Kaliningrad, Ivanovo and Rostov, Makhachkala and Yekaterinburg. Currently about 50,000 schoolchildren are being taught according to the Young Rescuer program.

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| to teach – учить  disaster situations – чрезвычайные ситуации  immune – защищенный  in this regard – в этом отношении  vulnerable – уязвимый  A general education course – основной образовательный курс  Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities – основы безопасности жизнедеятельности  Participation – участие  obligatory – обязательный  earthquake - землетрясение | jointly – совместно  to master – овладеть, усваивать  adolescent – юноша, подросток  to apply the rules – применить правила  management - руководство  Fire Protection Service – противопожарная служба  first aid – первая помощь, скорая помощь  to strive – стремиться  cadet corp – кадетский корпус  reliable reserve – надежный запас |



**Questions**

1) What is the main task of the Russian Extraordinary Situations Ministry?

2) What are the children learning during the course “Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities”?

3) What is the goal of «Safety School» movement?

4) What is the most important task that children must learn?

5) Where do young rescuers learn the fundamentals of emergency rescue and so on?

6) Where and when was the first cadet corps created?

7) In what cities can you find cadet corps?

8) How many schoolchildren are taught according to the Young Rescuer program?

**Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет.**

1) Сhildren are the most vulnerable members of society.

2) A general education course called “Basis of Safety in Life Activities”.

3) On 1 September 1993 the course was made obligatory at all secondary schools in

the country.

4) A children’s website has been created jointly with specialists of the Russian MChS that allows children to have more fun.

5) “Safety School” children’s and youth movement, includes more than 200,000

pupils.

6) The most important work with the children is teaching them what to do in the event of a flood.

7) The first cadet corps was created in the city of Tula in 1998.

8) Russian MChS were created in other cities as well as Moscow and Kaliningrad,

Tver and Novgorod, Tbilici and Yekaterinburg.

**Переведите предложения:**

1) Природные катастрофы случаются часто в этом регионе.

2) Это значит, что мы должны быть готовы к экстренным ситуациям.

3) Дети наиболее уязвимы в современном мире.

4) Цель этого курса – научить подростков правильно вести себя во время

катастроф.

5) Юные спасатели знают, как оказать первую помощь и как предупредить

других об опасности.

6) К настоящему времени кадетские корпуса есть в Москве и Ростове.