

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Якутская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия»
Факультет инженерный

Рег. № 7-8/1-03

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по УиВР

 А.Г. Черкашина

22 сентября 2017 г.

Иностранный язык

рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Закреплена за кафедрой **Департамент по экономико-правовому и гуманитарному образованию**

Учебный план: b200302_17_14_ПО.plx
Направление - Природообустройство и водопользование
Направленность (профиль) - Мелиорация, рекультивация и охрана земель

Форма обучения **очная**

Общая трудоемкость **7 ЗЕТ**

Часов по учебному плану 252
в том числе:
аудиторные занятия 104
самостоятельная работа 121
часов на контроль 27

Виды контроля в семестрах:
экзамены 2
зачеты 1

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	1 (1.1)		2 (1.2)		Итого	
	ул	рпд	ул	рпд		
Неделя	15,7		19,3			
Вид занятий	ул	рпд	ул	рпд	ул	рпд
Практические	44	44	60	60	104	104
В том числе инт.	8	8	8	8	16	16
Итого ауд.	44	44	60	60	104	104
Контактная работа	44	44	60	60	104	104
Сам. работа	100	100	21	21	121	121
Часы на контроль			27	27	27	27
Итого	144	144	108	108	252	252

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык

разработана в соответствии с ФГОС:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования по направлению подготовки 20.03.02 Природообустройство и водопользование (уровень бакалавриата) (приказ Минобрнауки России от 06.03.2015г. №160)

составлена на основании учебного плана:

Направление - Природообустройство и водопользование

Направленность (профиль) - Мелиорация, рекультивация и охрана земель

утвержденного учёным советом вуза от 30.04.2015 протокол № 184.

Разработчик (и) РПД:

Иванова О.Н., к.п.н., доцент Департамента по ЭПиГО Иванова

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании кафедры

Департамент по экономико-правовому и гуманитарному образованию

Протокол от 5 июля 2017 г. № 72/16

Срок действия программы: уч.г.

Руководитель Департамента по ЭПиГО Пудов /Пудов А.Г./

Руководитель направления:

Слепцова /Слепцова М.В./

Зав. профилирующей кафедры

Слепцова /Слепцова М.В./

Протокол заседания кафедры от 22 сентября 2017 г. № 2

Председатель МК факультета Пудова /Пудова Т.М./

Протокол заседания МК факультета от 19 сентября 2017 г. № 6

Председатель УМС ЯГСХА Гоголева /Гоголева И.В./

Протокол заседания УМС № от 21 сентября 2017 г.

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3.8	3.4. / /	2	2	-5	1.2 2.1 1 2	0	
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Internet:

1.	« » (. 03.11.2010 77-42547; 11.01.2011 2011620038). 034/17 31.08.2017 . « ()», , www.e.lanbook.com
2.	« - » (znanium.com) (. 15.12.2011 2010620724). 19.07.2017 . 2361 , 19.07.2018 . , :www.znaniium.com,
3.	« « » (www.biblio-online.ru) (. 15.07.2013 2013620832, 77-53549 04.04.2013, « www.biblio-online.ru» 2013615800 02.06.2013 .). 30.08.2017 . 413/193, 31.08.2018 .
4.	eLibrary.ru, SU-02-12/2016 24 2017, : http://elibrary.ru
5.	« » 30.05.2017 . http://www.consultant.ru/
6.	, -285 25 2014, - .
7.	64. 12/19-06-12 19.06.2012 .

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ЯКУТСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»
Департамент по экономико-правовому и гуманитарному образованию

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

Дисциплина (модуль) Б1.Б.3 Иностранный язык

Направление подготовки 20.03.02 Природообустройство и водопользование

Направленность (профиль) образовательной программы Мелиорация, рекультивация и охрана земель

Квалификация выпускника бакалавр

Форма обучения очная, заочная

Общая трудоемкость / ЗЕТ 7 / 252

Фонд оценочных средств составлен в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по направлению подготовки 20.03.02 Природообустройство и водопользование, утвержденный Приказом Министра образования и науки Российской Федерации от 06.03.2015г. №160, Приказом Министра образования и науки Российской Федерации от «19» декабря 2013 г. N 1367 «Об утверждении Порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры».

Разработчик(и) программы к.п.н., доцент Иванова О.Н.

(степень, звание, фамилия, имя, отчество)

Руководитель разработчика программы _____ /Пудов А.Г./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Протокол заседания кафедры № 174 от «5» июня 2017 г.

Зав.профилирующей кафедрой _____ /Слепцова М.В./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Протокол заседания кафедры № 2 от «12» сентября 2017 г.

Председатель МК факультета _____ /Пудова Т.М./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Протокол заседания МК факультета № 6 от «19» сентября 2017 г.

/Декан факультета _____ /Друзьянова В.П./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

«19» сентября 2017 г.

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1. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as ...
a) metallurgy b) humanities c) science d) stock-breeding
 2. are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties.
metals b) manganese c) carbon d) silicon
 3. Most students try to keep an ... way of living.
a) economic b) economy c) economically d) economical
- 2 -
- People wish ... country were as clean as in Europe.
- a) them b) they c) themselves d) their
 2. The problem of environmental protection was ... than we expected.
a) seriouser b) so serious c) the most serious d) more serious
 6. There are holes in ... ozone layer.
a) a b) an c) the d) -
 7. Many animals are ... danger of becoming extinct.
a) under b) on c) at d) in

8. It ... a lot in Britain in March and April.
 a) is raining b) has rained c) has been raining d) rains
9. Geologists ... successful in finding diamonds in the west of Yakutia.
 a) was b) were c) been d) being
10. The fire-brigade ... the wild fire now.
 a) put out b) has put out c) are putting out d) will put out
11. Today students ... a social at academy, the whole programme was in English.
 a) had b) have had c) are having d) will have
12. You ... drop litter in the park.
 a) should not b) need not c) must not d) might not

3 -

13. Kate: "Hi, Mary. How's life?"
 Mary: "_____".
- a) Fine, thanks. And you? b) Will you repeat it, please? c) How do you do? d) Very well, thank you. What about you?
14. Woman: "Hello. Could I speak to Ann Jones, please?"
 Man: _____.
- a) I don't know where she is b) I am afraid she's away from her desk right now. c) She is not here. d) Call back later.
15. Teacher: There are some new words in the story.
 Student: _____.
- a) What? b) Help? c) When does this lesson finish. d) Could you explain me what they mean?
16. Employee: "Are there any vacancies in our bank?"
 Top manager: _____.
- a) I don't know at all. b) this seat is vacant, you can take it. c) there was a vacancy, so he applied for this position. d) Sorry, I don't know. Please ask somebody from the personnel.

4 -

17. The national holiday which takes place each year on the official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II marked by a military parade and march is called ...
- a) Remembrance Day b) St. Patrick's Day c) St. George's Day
 d) Trooping of the colour
18. Wall Street, the symbol of the USA's financial power, is located in ...
 a) Washington b) Los Angeles c) Chicago d) New York
19. The floral symbol of Canada is ...
 a) maple leaf b) rose c) lilac d) cloves
20. A British politician known chiefly for his leadership of the UK during World War II is ...
- a) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 b) James Gordon Brown
 c) Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
 d) Clement Richard Attlee

5 -

21.

1. I am writing to enquire whether you have any vacancies for bar or restaurant staff over the summer. I would prefer work in the bar or restaurant but would also consider any other jobs you can offer. I enclose references from two previous employers and a character reference from my university tutor. I look forward to hearing from you.

2. 73 Brighton Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 3 YR 4 April 2013

3. Dear Mr. Davis

4. Manager Rose and Crown Hotel Eastbourne East Sussex BN22 7AP

5. Yours sincerely Giles Goodall

22.

1) 23 Church Road

Blundesdon

2) LOWESTOFT

Norfolk

3) NR32 3 LS

4) Personnel Manager

5) The Norfolk Echo

5 High Street

NORWICH

Norfolk

6) NR3 2 HF

a) the sender

b) the Zip Code in the mailing address

c) the town the letter comes from

d) the addressee

e) the addressee's company name

f) the Zip Code in the return address

23.

Thank you for your fax dated 17 May concerning your order for five of our drills.

We must apologise for the delay in shipping this order. This was due to unforeseen circumstances. However, we are dealing with your order now and it will be sent without further delay.

- a) Memo b) Application c) Letter of complaint d) CV

6 -

24.

Environmental Pollution and Its Effects

One of the greatest problems that the world is facing today is that of environmental pollution, increasing with every passing year and causing grave and irreparable damage to the earth. Environmental pollution consists of five basic types of pollution, namely, air, water, soil, noise and light.

1. Air pollution is by far the most harmful form of pollution in our environment. Air pollution is caused by the injurious smoke emitted by cars, buses, trucks, trains, and factories, namely sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. Even smoke from burning leaves and cigarettes are harmful to the environment causing a lot of damage to man and the atmosphere. Evidence of increasing air pollution is seen in lung cancer, asthma, allergies, and various breathing problems along with severe and irreparable damage to flora and fauna. Even the most natural phenomenon of migratory birds has been hampered, with severe air pollution preventing them from reaching their seasonal metropolitan destinations of centuries.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), released from refrigerators, air-conditioners, deodorants and insect repellents cause severe damage to the Earth's environment. This gas has slowly damaged the atmosphere and depleted the ozone layer leading to global warming.

2. Water pollution caused industrial waste products released into lakes, rivers, and other water bodies, has made marine life no longer hospitable. Humans pollute water with large scale disposal of garbage, flowers, ashes and other household waste. In many rural areas one can still find people bathing and cooking in the same water, making it incredibly filthy. Acid rain further adds to water pollution in the water. In addition to these, thermal pollution and the depletion of dissolved oxygen aggravate the already worsened condition of the water bodies. Water pollution can also indirectly occur as an offshoot of soil pollution – through surface runoff and leaching to groundwater.

3. Noise pollution, soil pollution and light pollution too are the damaging the environment at an alarming rate. Noise pollution include aircraft noise, noise of cars, buses, and trucks, vehicle horns, loudspeakers, and industry noise, as well as high-intensity sonar effects which are extremely harmful for the environment.

Maximum noise pollution occurs due to one of modern science's best discoveries – the motor vehicle, which is responsible for about 90 % of all unwanted noise worldwide.

Soil pollution, which can also be called soil contamination, is a result of acid rain, polluted water, fertilizers etc., which leads to bad crops. Soil contamination occurs when chemicals are released by spill or underground storage tank leakage which releases heavy contaminants into the soil. These may include hydrocarbons, heavy metals, MTBE, herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Light Pollution includes light trespass, over-illumination and astronomical interference.

Humanity should reduce 5 types of environmental pollution: air, water, soil, noise and light.

) b) c)

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<http://book-free.ru/book/1784>;

<http://www.englishonlinefree.ru/audio.html>

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1.

... pollution consists of 5 basic types of pollution, namely air, water, soil, noise and light.

a)

biospheric b) environmental c) hydrospheric d) atmospheric

2.

Agricultural machines are used to soil, to plant, ...and to harvest crops.

a)

to delete b) to cultivate c) to destroy d) to use

3. A ... field of engineering, human-factors engineering is ergonomics.

- a) relative b) related c) relationship d) relate

2 -

4. The term "robot" ... is derived from the Czech word which means "compulsory labour".

- a) itself b) himself c) herself d) themselves

5. The ... number of cars use piston engines.

- a) great b) greater c) greatest d) the most great

6. Millions of people around the world use ... Internet.

- a) a b) an c) the d) -

7. Control systems are used widely ... aircraft and ships.

- a) in b) at c) on d) for

8. Engineers in industry ... not only with machines also with people.

- a) are working b) work c) have worked d) have been working

9. One of the 1st robots ... an experimental model in 1960.

- a) were b) was c) had been d) is

10. The students ... the text "Metallurgy" now.

- a) read b) are reading c) have read d) have been reading

11. Computers ... up a new era in manufacturing.

- a) open b) are opening c) have opened d) have been opening

12. Students ... use laptop for doing their homework, playing computer games, watching films or listening to music.

- a) must b) ought to c) can d) are to

3 -

13. Ann: "I have been waiting for you for two hours".

Mark: "_____".

- a) I don't think so
b) That's all right
c) Never mind!
d) Sorry. It was wrong of me.

14. Boss: "All the workers of our plant are on the strike!"

Secretary: "_____".

- a) I can't believe it!
b) I don't believe you.
c) What don't they need strikes for?
d) That's really awful of you to say that!

15. Teacher: "Let me help you with the translation".

Student: "_____".

- a) It's all right. I'll manage, thank you
b) Here you are
c) You are welcome. Don't mention it.
d) I'm afraid I won't be able to help you

16. Boris: "Give me 100 first class stamps, please".

Clerk: "_____".

- a) With pleasure, 25 dollars.
b) Take them. Anything else?
c) Here you are. That will be 25 dollars
d) Can I help you?

4 -

17. The most ancient monument in the UK is

- a) the Lower West Gate b) Stonehenge c) Hadrian's Wall d) the Tower Gate

18. ... is the 4th largest country in the world.

- a) the USA b) the UK c) Canada d) China

19. Quebec is the province of

- a) the UK b) New Zealand c) Canada d) Australia

20. The watt, the unit of power, was named in honour of

- a) J. Watt b) G. Stephenson c) J. Joule d) B. Charles

5 -

21.

1. I am writing to enquire whether you have any vacancies for bar or restaurant staff over the summer. I would prefer work in the bar or restaurant but would also consider any other jobs you can offer. I enclose references from two previous employers and a character reference from my university tutor. I look forward to hearing from you.

2. 73 Brighton Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 3 YR 4 April 2013

3. Dear Mr. Davis

4. Manager Rose and Crown Hotel Eastbourne East Sussex BN22 7AP

5. Yours sincerely Giles Goodall

22. :
- 1) 23 Church Road
Blundesdon
 - 2) LOWESTOFT
Norfolk
 - 3) NR32 3 LS

- 4) Personnel Manager
- 5) The Norfolk Echo
5 High Street
NORWICH
Norfolk
- 6) NR3 2 HF

- a) the sender
- b) the Zip Code in the mailing address
- c) the town the letter comes from
- d) the addressee
- e) the addressee's company name
- f) the Zip Code in the return address

23.

Thank you for your fax dated 17 May concerning your order for five of our drills.
We must apologise for the delay in shipping this order. This was due to unforeseen circumstances. However, we are dealing with your order now and it will be sent without further delay.

- b) Memo b) Application c) Letter of complaint d) CV

3.

Environmental engineering

Environmental engineering is the branch of engineering concerned with the application of scientific and engineering principles for protection of human populations from the effects of adverse environmental factors; protection of environments, both local and global, from potentially deleterious effects of natural and human activities; and improvement of environmental quality.

Environmental engineering can also be described as a branch of applied science and technology that addresses the issues of energy preservation, protection of assets and control of waste from human and animal activities. Furthermore, it is concerned with finding plausible solutions in the field of public health, such as [waterborne diseases](#), implementing laws which promote adequate sanitation in urban, rural and recreational areas. It involves [waste water management](#), [air pollution](#) control, recycling, [waste disposal](#), radiation protection, industrial hygiene, animal agriculture, environmental sustainability, [public health](#) and [environmental engineering law](#). It also includes studies on the environmental impact of proposed construction projects.

Environmental engineers study the effect of technological advances on the environment. To do so, they conduct studies on hazardous-[waste management](#) to evaluate the significance of such hazards, advise on treatment and containment, and develop regulations to prevent mishaps. Environmental engineers design [municipal water supply](#) and [industrial wastewater treatment](#) systems. They address local and worldwide environmental issues such as the effects of [acid rain](#), [global warming](#), [ozone depletion](#), water pollution and air pollution from [automobile exhausts](#) and [industrial sources](#).

At many universities environmental engineering programs are offered at either the department of [civil engineering](#) or the department of [chemical engineering](#) at engineering faculties. Environmental "civil" engineers focus on hydrology, water resources management, [bioremediation](#), and water treatment plant design. Environmental "chemical" engineers, on the other hand, focus on environmental chemistry, advanced air and water treatment technologies and separation processes.

Additionally, engineers are more frequently obtaining specialized training in law ([J.D.](#)) and are utilizing their technical expertise in the practices of [environmental engineering law](#).

Most jurisdictions also impose licensing and registration requirements.

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1. : <http://www.esl-lab.com> ; 2) ; 3) ; 4) ; 5) ; 2) ; 3)

3 variant

- 1 -
1. One of mankind's earliest and greatest inventions was the
a) wheel b) bolt c) nut d) hammer
 2. The most important metal in industry is
a) iron b) silicon c) manganese d) nitrogen
 3. Bronze and brass are the 1st alloys in the ... of metallurgy.
a) history b) historical c) historian d) historic
- 2 -

4. ... careers are open to specialists with technical degrees.
 a) much b) many c) more d) the most
5. Electrical and electronics engineering is the ... and the most diverse field of engineering.
 a) large b) larger c) largest d) the most largest
6. ... UK is famous for ... great engineers.
 a) a b) an c) the d) –
7. ... designing roads the safety engineer tries to avoid sharp turns and blind intersections that lead to traffic accidents.
 a) in b) at c) on d) during
8. Engineers ... on control systems.
 a) work b) are working c) have been working d) works
9. I ... an Android a few months ago to use it as a laptop.
 a) had bought b) bought c) had been buying d) was buying
10. The students ... part in the conference "Modern IT technologies" now.
 a) take b) are taking c) have taken d) have been taking
11. Laptop and mobile communications technology ... our life today.
 a) changes b) has changed c) has been changing d) will change
12. Scientists and engineers ... find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories.
 a) can b) may c) shall d) will

3 –

1. Hostess: "Thank you for coming".
 Guess: " _____"
 a) Not at all. You are welcome. b) Many happy returns! c) Good bye! See you later. c) Not at all. You are welcome.
 Thank you for inviting us, it was a lovely evening.
2. Employee: "Are there any vacancies in our department?"
 Manager: " _____"
 a) This seat is vacant, you can take it. b) I'm afraid, I don't know. People, ask somebody from the Personnel. c) What do you want? d) There was a vacancy, so he applied for this position.
15. Student: "Have you had time to mark my composition?"
 Teacher: " _____"
 a) Yes, it was quite good, and I've underlined the mistakes you've made
 b) Yes, and I do hope you don't mind my saying this but you've made one or two tiny mistakes. c) Oh, dear, you look awful, what's matter with you?
 d) Yes, I have.
16. Boss: "Do you see what I mean?"
 Employee: " _____"
 a) Yes, and I don't agree with you b) I don't think so. c) Yes, but I'm not sure I quite agree. d) Yes, do, please.

4 –

17. The most ancient monument in the UK is
 a) the Lower West Gate b) Stonehenge c) Hadrian's Wall d) the Tower Gate
18. ... is the 4th largest country in the world.
 a) the USA b) the UK c) Canada d) China
19. Quebec is the province of
 a) the UK b) New Zealand c) Canada d) Australia
20. ... , a British inventor and engineer, who was famous for building the 1st practical railway locomotive.
 a) J. Watt b) G. Stephenson c) J. Joule d) B. Charles

5 –

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3.

Development

Ever since people first recognized that their health is related to the [quality of their environment](#), they have applied principles to attempt to improve the quality of their environment. The ancient Indian [Harappan civilization](#) utilized early sewers in some cities more than 5000 years ago. The [Romans constructed aqueducts](#) to prevent drought and to create a clean, healthful water supply for the [metropolis of Rome](#). In the 15th century, [Bavaria](#) created laws restricting the development and degradation of alpine country that constituted the region's water supply.

The field emerged as a separate environmental discipline during the middle third of the 20th century in response to widespread public concern about water and pollution and increasingly extensive environmental quality degradation. However, its roots extend back to early efforts in public health engineering. Modern environmental engineering began in [London](#) in the mid-19th century when [Joseph Bazalgette](#) designed the first major [sewerage](#) system that reduced the incidence of waterborne diseases such as [cholera](#). The introduction of drinking water treatment and sewage treatment in industrialized countries reduced waterborne diseases from leading causes of death to rarities.

In many cases, as societies grew, actions that were intended to achieve benefits for those societies had longer-term impacts which reduced other environmental qualities. One example is the widespread application of the pesticide [DDT](#) to control agricultural pests in the years following [World War II](#). While the [agricultural](#) benefits were outstanding and crop yields increased dramatically thus reducing world hunger substantially, and [malaria](#) was controlled better than it ever had been, numerous species were brought to the verge of extinction due to the impact of the DDT on their reproductive cycles. The story of DDT as vividly told in [Rachel Carson's Silent Spring](#) (1962) is considered to be the birth of the modern environmental movement and of the modern field of "environmental engineering."

[Conservation movements](#) and [laws](#) restricting public actions that would harm the environment have been developed by various societies for millennia. Notable examples are the laws decreeing the construction of [sewers](#) in [London](#) and [Paris](#) in the 19th century and the creation of the U.S. national park system in the early 20th century.

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I.

1. New material is explained by the teacher at every lesson.
2. New material has been explained by the teacher for then minutes since 9 o'clock in the morning.
3. New material is being explained by the teacher now.
4. New material will have been explained by the teacher by the end of the 1 st lesson.

II.

it, that, one.

1. It is on this square that sports events took place last year.
2. I have no pen. I am going to buy one.
3. The rivers in England are not so long as those of Russia.

II.

to be, to have, to do.

1. I have to go to the country today.
2. In winter the nights are longer than the days.
3. What book do you like best of all?
4. First of all I do my morning exercises.

III.

1. To see is to believe.
2. It was a difficult problem to solve.
3. To greet the teacher the students stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.
4. She is sure to be accepted to the University.
5. He wanted me to read this.
6. We are glad to have seen you.

IV.

Environmental impact assessment

Environmental assessment (EA) is the assessment of the [environmental consequences](#) (positive and negative) of a plan, policy, program, or actual projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. In this context, the term "environmental impact assessment" (EIA) is usually used when applied to actual projects by individuals or companies and the term "[strategic environmental assessment](#)" (SEA) applies to policies, plans and programmes most often proposed by organs of state. Environmental assessments may be governed by rules of [administrative procedure](#) regarding public participation and documentation of decision making, and may be subject to judicial review.

The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that decision makers consider the environmental impacts when deciding whether or not to proceed with a project. The International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) defines an environmental impact assessment as "the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the [biophysical](#), social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made". EIAs are unique in that they do not require adherence to a predetermined environmental outcome, but rather they require decision makers to [account for environmental values](#) in their decisions and to justify those decisions in light of detailed environmental studies and public comments on the potential environmental impacts.

Environmental impact assessments commenced in the 1960s, as part of increasing [environmental awareness](#). EIAs involved a technical evaluation intended to contribute to more objective decision making. In the United States, environmental impact assessments obtained formal status in 1969, with enactment of the [National Environmental Policy Act](#). EIAs have been used increasingly around the world. The number of "Environmental Assessments" filed every year "has vastly overtaken the number of more rigorous [Environmental Impact Statements](#) (EIS)." An Environmental Assessment is a "mini-EIS designed to provide sufficient information to allow the agency to decide whether the preparation of a full-blown Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is necessary." EIA is an activity that is done to find out the impact that would be done before development will occur.

General and industry specific assessment methods are available including:

- *Industrial products* - Product environmental life cycle analysis (LCA) is used for identifying and measuring the impact of industrial products on the environment. These EIAs consider activities related to extraction of raw materials, ancillary materials, equipment; production, use, disposal and ancillary equipment.

- *Genetically modified plants* - Specific methods available to perform EIAs of genetically modified organisms include GMP-RAM and INOVA.

- *Fuzzy logic* - EIA methods need measurement data to estimate values of impact indicators. However, many of the environment impacts cannot be quantified, e.g. landscape quality, lifestyle quality and social acceptance. Instead information from similar EIAs, expert judgment and community sentiment are employed. Approximate reasoning methods known as fuzzy logic can be used. A fuzzy arithmetic approach has also been proposed and implemented using a software tool (TDEIA).

1. What does Environmental assessment mean?
2. What is the purpose of the assessment?
3. What are specific assessment methods?

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