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«Кунгурский колледж агротехнологий и управления»



МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

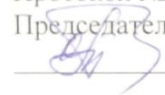
по специальности 21.02.04 Землеустройство

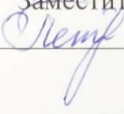
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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации к выполнению практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» предназначены для организации работы студентов 2-4 курсов очного отделения по специальности 21.02.04 Землеустройство.

Согласно учебного плана обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка составляет 168 часов, в том числе 168 часов составляют практические занятия. В связи с практической направленностью дисциплины разработано 42 практические работы. (по 4 часа на каждую)

Практические работы позволяют закрепить, систематизировать и определить уровень знаний и умений.

Содержание программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;
- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;
- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Критерии оценки выполнения фонетических, лексических и грамматических упражнений (тестов)

- Отметка «5»** Задания выполнены на 90-100%
Отметка «4» Задания выполнены на 75-89%
Отметка «3» Задания выполнены на 50-74%
Отметка «2» Задания выполнены менее чем на 50%

Критерии оценки письменных развернутых ответов

- Отметка «5»** Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи
- Отметка «4»** Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.
- Отметка «3»** Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.
- Отметка «2»** Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Критерии оценки техники чтения

- «5»** Речь воспринимается легко: необоснованные паузы отсутствуют; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры, произношение слов практически без нарушений нормы; допускается не более 2-х фонетических ошибок;
- «4»** Речь воспринимается достаточно легко, однако присутствуют необоснованные паузы; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры практически без нарушений нормы; допускается от 3 до 5 фонетических ошибок, в том числе 1-2 ошибки, искажающие смысл;
- «3»** Речь воспринимается достаточно легко, однако присутствуют необоснованные паузы; есть ошибки в фразовых ударениях и интонационных контурах; допускается от 5 до 7 фонетических ошибок, в том числе 3 ошибки, искажающие смысл;
- «2»** Речь не воспринимается из-за необоснованных пауз; неправильных фразовых ударений и искаженных интонационных контуров И/ИЛИ 8 и более фонетических ошибок.

Критерии оценки перевода текста

Оценка «отлично»

- Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, не содержит фактических ошибок. Терминология использована правильно.
- Перевод отвечает системно-языковым нормам и стилю языка перевода.
- Адекватно переданы культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста.
- Допускаются некоторые погрешности в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «хорошо»

- Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, допускается одна фактическая ошибка, при условии отсутствия потерь информации и стилистических погрешностей на других фрагментах текста.
- Имеются несущественные погрешности в использовании терминологии.
- Перевод в достаточной степени отвечает системно-языковым нормам и стилю языка перевода.
- Культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста в основном адекватно переданы.
- Коммуникативное задание реализовано, но недостаточно оптимально.
- Допускаются некоторые нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «удовлетворительно»

- Перевод содержит фактические ошибки.
- Низкая коммуникативность и плохая «читабельность» текста затрудняют его понимание рецептором.
- При переводе терминологического аппарата не соблюден принцип единообразия.
- В переводе нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода.

Неадекватно решены проблемы реализации коммуникативного задания.

Имеются нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Перевод содержит много фактических ошибок.

Нарушена полнота перевода, его эквивалентность и адекватность.

В переводе грубо нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода.

Коммуникативное задание не выполнено.

Грубые нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Критерии оценки монологического и диалогического высказываний:

«5»

Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме, отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.

Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.

Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.

Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.

Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.

«4»

Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.

Коммуникация немного затруднена.

Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.

Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.

Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

«3»

Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.

Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.

Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.

Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.

Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

«2»

Учащийся не понимает смысла задания. Аспекты указанные в задании не учтены.

Коммуникативная задача не решена.

Учащийся не может построить высказывание. Учащийся не может грамматически верно построить высказывание. Речь понять не возможно.

Практическая работа № 1.

Текст №1. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

The Individual and Society

It is obvious that any textbook on land use planning begins by posing the question, "What is land use planning about?" It is not a difficult problem to give a simple answer to this basic question. Land use planning or land surveying is a process of managing the use and development of land resources in a sustainable way. It is essentially a study of the methods in which land use planners apply their knowledge, skills and efforts to the gifts of nature in order to satisfy their needs and wants.

Effective land use planning is impossible without land information. Such information includes land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership and land use.

Even in the prosperous, economically advanced countries there is an aspect of survival. Land helps people to survive. That's why lands are very important resources for men.

Some people have (the) abilities to sustain life without outside assistance. But a large percentage of the human race of the third world still lives in very small self-sufficient peasant communities. These people experience great poverty, but they provide on an individual basis, for their own survival. They have a degree of economic independence.

The inhabitants of cities are totally incapable of providing for themselves, directly, the means of survival. Here we can observe the opposite situation — a high level of living together with an extreme economic dependence. Such people depend upon the efforts and cooperation of many thousands of specialist workers, among them land use planners. Land use planning is concerned with land cadastre, land relations, land improvement, agriculture, soil sciences, law, geodesy, geography, computer science, etc. To solve these problems land use planners must be not only qualified but profoundly educated specialists.

Vocabulary:

obvious – очевидный, ясный, явный

land use – землепользование

land use planning – землеустройство

to pose – ставить вопрос, озадачить

to survey – производить изыскания, топографическую съемку; обследовать

to manage - управлять

to sustain – поддерживать (без ущерба), выдерживать, подвергнуться

essentially - существенно

to apply - применять

to satisfy - удовлетворять

capacity - способность

tenure – владение, правовладение

ownership - собственность

prosperous – процветающий, благоприятный

to survive - выживать, уцелеть

survival - выживание

to experience – испытывать, иметь опыт
to provide - обеспечивать
peasant - крестьянин
poverty - бедность
inhabitant – житель
incapable - неспособный
to concern – иметь отношение к..., заботиться
law - закон
to solve - решать
profoundly – глубоко

1. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Skill, trucks, land use planning, make, a land surveyor, community, compel, society, automobiles, a land use planner, land surveying, level, knowledge, standard.

2. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Capable, independence, possible, easy, directly, impossible, large, incapable, difficult, dependence, small, indirectly.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Глубоко образованный специалист, большой процент, ставить вопрос, регулировать землеустройство, простой ответ, решать проблему, информация о земле, помощь извне, трудный вопрос, экономическая независимость, поддерживать жизнь, средство выживания, противоположная ситуация, для того, чтобы удовлетворить нужды.

4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

Землеустройство — древняя наука. 2. Информация о земле включает землевладение, землепользование и потенциал земельных ресурсов. 3. Эффективное землеустройство невозможно без информации о земле. 4. Люди используют свои знания и навыки, чтобы удовлетворить свои нужды. 5. Даже в процветающих странах существует аспект выживания. 6. Землеустроитель может дать правильные ответы на многие вопросы.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be:

1. Who ... the best specialist? 2. There ... vast land resources in Russia. 3. Last year there ... the highest crop in this region. 4. Next year you a land use planner. 5. I ... a second year student. 6. Land use planning ... concerned with different sciences. 7. In future effective land use planning impossible without land information.

6. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

It is a difficult matter to give a simple answer to the basic question. 2. Land use planning is impossible without land information. 3. Such information includes land resources capacity et al. 4. Lands are very important resources for men. 5. People of the third world experience great poverty. 6. We observe a high level of living in some developed countries. 7. They have a degree of economic independence.

7. Заполните пропуски предложениями:

Land use planning is a process ... managing the use and development ... land resources ... a sustainable way. 2. Land helps people ... survive. 3. Many textbooks begin ... posing the basic question. 4. It is not a difficult problem ... give a right answer... the main question. 5. ... order... satisfy men's needs and wants people apply their knowledge ... the gifts ... nature.

8. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

A land surveyor solves *many problems*. 2. *The inhabitants* decide problems of survival. 3. *This information* includes *land ownership and land tenure*. 4. *Some people* have the *ability* to sustain life without outside assistance. 5. A large percentage of the human race still lives *in very small self-sufficient peasant communities*.

9. Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы, данные в скобках:

This textbook ... by posing the basic question (to begin). 2. Effective land use planning ... impossible without land information (to be). 3. Some people ... knowledge and skills to satisfy their wants (to apply). 4. Land ... people to solve different problems (to help). 5. Nature ... men's needs and wants in many ways (to satisfy).

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do most textbooks on land use planning begin by? 2. Why do people apply their knowledge and skills? 3. What is effective land use planning impossible without? 4. Are lands very important resources for men? 5. How does a large percentage of the human race still live? 6. What does land information include? 7. Do we observe a high level of living in large cities? 8. Is it important to have economic independence?

Практическая работа № 2.

Текст №2. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Main Directions in Land Use Planning

The complex of land use planning work in modern conditions provides the actions connected with redistribution of land and formation of new land uses, fixing in nature the borders of the sites, with complex research and estimation of land, creation of land fund for compelled immigrants and granting the sites to them, etc. The main attention now is paid to performance of the following work:

- preparation of materials for the official registration of papers, certifying the right on land (including the proprietors of land shares);
- rendering assistance to the agricultural enterprises in their reorganization (reforming), including development of the land use planning projects providing economically and ecologically proved formation of new land uses; maintenance of all agricultural enterprises with cadastral maps in which quantitative and qualitative indicators of each site of farmland are reflected;
- the analysis of land fund use with the purpose of opportunity definition of granting land sites to citizens for conducting personal part-time farming, gardening, housing construction and other purposes;

- preparation of the materials connected with an establishment of restrictions in using land and giving the rights for them to other persons.

The main directions of land use planning activity are:

- scientific maintenance and forecasting consequences of planned land transformations;

- substantiation and realization of general state policy in planning and organization of rational land use and protection of all categories of land irrespective of ownership forms and a departmental accessory of the land sites;

- maintenance of target land use, preservation of valuable land sites in agricultural production;

- formation and accommodation of ecologically and economically justified, compact and rational landed properties and land uses;

- creation of territorial conditions for effective functioning the industrial organizations and enterprises;

- a complex of measures development on improvement of agricultural areas, on increasing soil fertility, maintenance of steady landscapes and protection of land;

- survey the grounds with an establishment (restoration) in nature (on land) administrative-territorial and production borders in a state system;

- manufacturing the documents certifying the right on land.

Vocabulary:

redistribution – перераспределение

to fix – фиксировать

border – граница

site - участок

estimation – оценка

creation – создание

fund - фонд

to compel – вынуждать, заставлять

to grant –наделять (зд.)

performance – выполнение, исполнение

preparation - подготовка

to certify – сертифицировать

proprietor – владелец, собственник

share - надел

to render – оказывать (помощь)

to prove – доказывать

maintenance – поддержка, поддержание

quantitative – количественный

qualitative – качественный

to reflect – отражать

definition – определение

to conduct – проводить

establishment – установление

restriction – уточнение

to forecast – предсказывать, прогнозировать

consequence – последствие

substantiation – обоснование
irrespective of – независимый от...
accessory – принадлежность
target land use – целевое использование земли
preservation – сохранение, предохранение
accommodation – согласование, жилье, помещение, удобство
to justify – оправдывать
fertility - плодородие

Практическая работа № 3.

Текст №3. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Principles of Land Use Planning

On the basis of long-term investigations some principles of land use planning are presented.

Land use planning is a dialogue, creating the prerequisites for the successful negotiation and cooperation among stockholders.

The core task of land use planning consists of initiating a communication and cooperation process which "allows all participants to formulate their interests and objectives in the dialogue". On the basis of sound decisions a sustainable form of land use is proposed "whereby the aims and interests of other participating group are taken into account to the greatest possible extent".

Traditional rural societies have their own way of approaching problems and settling conflicts concerning land use. In the process of land use planning, such mechanisms have to be recognized, understood and taken into account.

Land use planning requires transparency. Therefore, free access to information for all participants is a prerequisite.

Land use planning is implementation-oriented. Land use planning has to consider how the negotiated decisions are to be implemented. Land use planning does not end with the land use plan.

The implementation of limited measures (e.g. the development of cultivation techniques which conserve land resources) plays an important role in increasing the trust of the people in the village as far as the planning process is concerned.

Vocabulary:

investigation – исследование
prerequisite – предпосылки, предшествующие условия
stockholder – держатель акций
core – ядро, сердцевина
participant – участник
objective – цель, стремление
sound – здравый, серьезный
to propose – предлагать, представлять
whereby – при помощи, посредством
to participate – участвовать

rural – сельский, деревенский
to approach – получать доступ, приближаться, подходить
to settle – решать (вопрос)
to recognize – распознавать, узнавать
to require – требовать
transparency - прозрачность
implementation- выполнение
to implement – выполнять, приводить в исполнение
measure - мера
technique – технический прием

Практическая работа № 4.

Текст №4. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Rural and Agricultural Land Use Planning

Land use planning can be defined as the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternative systems of land use and other physical, social and economic conditions. The purpose is to select and adopt land use options which are the most beneficial to land users without degrading the resources or the environment, together with the selection of measures most likely to encourage such land uses.

In the broadest meaning of the term, land use planning deals with planning for all types of land use (rural, urban, industrial, recreational, etc.). Land use planning involves many aspects of planning such as designing planning options, evaluation of feasibility (economic, environmental, social impact assessment), providing assistance to decision maker, implementation and monitoring of plans.

Rural land use planning is concerned with all (economic) activities in rural areas, such as agriculture, pastoralism, forestry, wildlife conservation and tourism. Besides evaluation of the potential of different activities, rural land use planning assists in resolving conflicts of interests between groups of land users.

Some of the key aspects of agricultural land use planning are physical and socio-economic ones. Physical aspects involve land evaluation (mapping, analysis, suitability matching), identification of opportunities. For change (improve existing land use system, suggest new land use systems), natural resources management (sustainable land use systems).

The objectives of socio-economic aspects include identification of target groups, weighting options and connection with other administration/planning. Such land legislation as access to land, ownership of resources, land reforms are also included in socio-economic aspects as well as training technical staff, farmers and financial framework like credit schemes and products marketing.

Land is a limited resource and the misuse of land can lead to such problem as non-sustainable land use: processes of overexploitation (overgrazing', deforestation, erosion hazard).

We need to conserve land resources for future use through sustainable land uses. For successful land use planning it is important to determine the best use of the land. It is

necessary to take into consideration efficiency, equity, acceptability and sustainability of the land. At the same time conflicts of interests between land users should be resolved.

Vocabulary:

to define – определять

assessment – оценка

alternative - альтернативный

option - вариант

beneficial

to degrade – ухудшать, деградировать, снижать

most likely – в основном как, главным образом как

to encourage - поощрять

broad - широкий

to deal with – иметь дело с...

urban - городской

recreational – предназначенный для отдыха

to involve – вовлекать, включать

evaluation - оценка

feasibility – пригодность, вероятность, выполнимость

impact – воздействие, влияние

1. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Local, start, benefit, advantage, option, vantage, choice, begin, regional, income.

2. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Satisfied, find, high, popular, encourage, low, unpopular, lose, narrow, wide, discourage, unsatisfied.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Человек, принимающий решение, сельскохозяйственное землеустройство, оценка возможности, сохранять земельные ресурсы, опасность эрозии, ограниченный ресурс, «нисходящее» землеустройство (инициатива сверху), «восходящее» землеустройство (инициатива снизу), стратегия планирования, большие преимущества, региональный уровень, вариант землеустройства, большие площади, полагаться только на одну стратегию, окружающая среда.

4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Землеустроители никогда не должны полагаться только на одну стратегию. 2. Мы нуждаемся в консервации земельных ресурсов. 3. Землеустройство осуществляется на государственном, региональном и местном уровнях. 4. Процесс планирования основан на кадастровой съемке земельных ресурсов. 5. Водоснабжение является одной из основных проблем человека. 6. Существуют разные стратегии планирования.

5. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в Past Simple Tense:

1. Land is a limited resource. 2. There are different land use issues. 3. Misuse of land leads to several problems. 4. The advantage includes people's benefit. 5. Bottom-up planning means active participation of land users. 6. Land use policy depends upon the competing demands for land. 7. Physical aspects involve natural resource management.

6. Составьте предложения, используя следующие слова:

1. Option, best, which, the, is? 2. Are, legislations, many, there, land, for, planning, use. 3. Highest, there, year, crop, last, was, the. 4. Now, working, are, we. 5. Is, limited, land, resource, a. 6. Need, conserve, resources, we, to, land. 7. Are, strategies, there, different, two, planning.

7. Заполните пропуски предлогами:

1. Different types ... land use planning are usually described. 2 traditional society, people use up-to-date methods ... crop production. 3. The methods and types ... planting and harvesting are always based ... traditions. 4. Year ... year, little is changed. 5. ... Britain equal pay ... women did not obtain legal sanctions ... the 1970s.

8. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. *I* am a land use planning engineer. 2. *Land* is a limited resource. 3. The land legislation decided *financial problems last month*. 4. The land use planners will discuss *the best options tomorrow*. 5. Bottom-up land use planning includes *both advantages and disadvantages*.

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола *to have*:

1. Each planning strategy ... its own advantages. 2. We ... many friends. 3. Bottom-up land use planning ... some disadvantages. 4. Next year this student will ... a diploma of a land use planner. 5. Last year students ... many interesting subjects.

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How can land use planning be defined? What is the purpose of land use planning? 3. What does land use planning deal with? 4. Does land use planning include many aspects? 5. What are the key aspects of agricultural land use planning? 6. Is land a limited resource? 7. Do we need to conserve land resources for future use? 8. What is important for successful land use planning?

Практическая работа № 5.

Текст №5. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Methods of Land Use Planning

The planning process should be based on the cadastral survey of land resources. The present situation must be taken into consideration. The land use planner is to decide what needs should be changed and how the changes can be made. He is also to find out which is the best option and how far is the plan succeeded.

This progression of questions has led to the formulation of a guide to land use planning — the planning cycle.

Land use planning is implemented at the national, regional or local level. At the national level land use policy is balanced upon the competing demands for land among different sectors of the economy — food production, export crops, wildlife conservation, housing and public amenities, roads, industry.

National development plans and budget must be also taken into consideration as well as project identification and the allocation of resources for development. Sectoral agencies involved in land use must be coordinated. Legislation on such subjects as land tenure, forest clearance and water rights should be worked out by all means.

Regional level includes such siting of new developments as settlements, forest plantations and irrigation schemes. The need for improved infrastructure such as water supply, roads and marketing facilities is one of the main problems of this cycle. The development of management guidelines for improved kinds of land use on each type of land is also necessary.

Land use planning is oriented to local conditions in terms of both method and content. Planning approaches often fail because global models and implementation strategies are applied and taken over automatically and uncritically. But land use planning is not a standardized procedure which is uniform in its application world-wide. Its content is based on an initial regional or local situation analysis.

Local level provides the layout of drainage, irrigation and soil conservation work as well as the siting of specific crops on suitable lands.

Практическая работа № 6.

Текст №6. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Land Use Planning Activity

The basic directions of land use planning in Russia include:

- development of federal and regional forecasts, programmes of use and protection of land resources, a scheme of land use planning in view of town-planning, ecological, economic and other features of the territory;
- survey with establishment (restoration) on land the borders of administrative-territorial formations, the borders of land sites under general state system and their technical registration;
- drawing up new land use planning projects, existing landed properties and land uses ordering with elimination of inconveniences in the arrangement of land;
- delimitation of the land areas, establishment of borders and allotment of land sites in districts, registration of plans (drawings) of borders, preparation for the certificate of rights to the land sites;
- development of the projects for reclaiming the tilled soils, soil protection from water and wind erosion, mudflow, landslides, flooding, bogging, pollution by waste products of manufacture, chemical and radioactive substances, for improvement of agricultural lands, for development of new areas, preservation and increase of soil fertility;
- substantiation of borders accommodation and establishment of especially protected territories;
- fixing and change on district of city, country and rural settlements boundaries;
- conducting topographical and geodetic, cartographical, soil, agro- chemical, geobotanical, historical, cultural and other researching work;
- development of land use planning documents connected with estimation of resources, use and protection of land, preservation and development of historically used economic activities of small peoples and ethnic groups;
- drawing up maps and atlases of land resources conditions and use;
- land inventory, regular revealing unused, irrationally used, areas used not on a special-purpose designation.

Land use planning activity is carried out in all areas irrespective of their special-purpose designation and forms of ownership according to scientifically proved, publicly discussed and in accordance with established order authorized by land use planning documentation (including forecasts, programmes, schemes and projects, materials of inspections and researches).

Vocabulary:

1. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Activity, regulation, particular, demarcation, work, special, order, define, arrangement, organizing, delimitation, determine.

2. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Misunderstanding, natural, irregular, legal, understanding, unnatural, regular, respective, illegal, irrespective.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Защита почвы от эрозии, установление границ, материалы проверок и исследований, целевое назначение, улучшение с/х земель, этнические группы, публично обсужденные проблемы, опись (инвентаризация) земли, основные средства, земельные площади, в соответствии с, равные права, компьютерная наука, детальные топографические исследования.

4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. В России существуют основные направления землеустроительных работ. 2. Разработка землеустроительных документов связана с оценкой земли. 3. Этнические группы используют и сохраняют свою землю. 4. Землеустройство — это правильная организация земельных ресурсов. 5. Компьютеры широко используются в землеустройстве. 6. Землеустроители решают топографические и картографические вопросы каждый день. 7. Законодательные и правовые акты определяют правильное использование земель. 8. Пользователи земли и собственники участвуют в землеустроительной работе.

5. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова:

Arrangement, proprietor, management, worker, specialist, user, government, legislation, administration, citizenship, designation.

6. Образуйте имена существительные от следующих глаголов:

Depend, improve, operate, direct, measure, consider, compose, arrange, participate, manage.

7. Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова: *estimation, used, administrative, conducts, responsible*:

1. Land use planning is financed by ... bodies. 2. A land use planner ... topographical and geodetic works. 3. Maps and atlases are ... by specialists. 4. A land use planner is ... for revealing unused lands. 5. ... of resources is the main task of a land use planner.

8. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. *Bodies of the government* are the customers of land use planning work. 2. The state guarantees *equal rights and protection* for citizens. 3. Maintenance of steady landscapes is obligatory *for all proprietors*. 4. Local land use planning allows to receive *operation designs*. 5. A land use planner estimates *development of a site*.

9. Образуйте 3 формы следующих глаголов: I To be, to have, to go, to begin, to increase, to direct, to provide, to change, to own, to till, to depend, to define, to arrange.

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many kinds of land use planning do you know? 2. What are they? 3. What is the purpose of land use planning? 4. Are there the basic directions of land use planning activity? 5. Land use planning activity is carried out in all areas, is not it? 6. What tasks does local land use planning solve? 7. What laws does land use planning study? 8. Who can participate in land use planning work?

Практическая работа № 7.

Текст №7. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Documentation of Land Use Planning

Land use planning is carried out according to decisions of government bodies, local self-management; administrative areas and cities; under the petition of the interested proprietors and land users as well as citizens and legal persons applying for reception of a land site.

The use of lands strictly to their assignment, the organization of territory of landed properties and land uses, measures for maintenance of steady landscapes and protection of lands are obligatory for all proprietors and land users as well as for bodies of government.

Land use planning is carried out and financed with participation of the parties concerned or their authorized representatives. In land use planning may participate:

- citizens, enterprises, establishments, organizations, other legal persons being customers of land use planning documentation;
- developers of land use planning documentation;
- proprietors and users of land in which territory land use planning is carried out;
- government bodies, appropriate committees of the Russian Federation and the institutions of local government participating in land use planning activity according to the competence;
- proprietors and land users whose land sites adjoin to arranged territory or are inside it;
- citizens, public and other persons not owning the sites, whose interests are touched by land use planning actions.

The customers of land use planning work may be the government bodies, institutions of local government, citizens, state and public enterprises, organizations, establishments and other legal persons.

According to the Russian Federation legislation the state guarantees to all participants of land use planning activity irrespective of ownership forms on land and citizenship maintenance of equal rights and interests protected by the law, and the right of the appeal in juridical order of any illegal actions.

Vocabulary: make a list of vocabulary words.

Текст №8. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

What Is Land Cadastre

A Cadastre is normally a parcel based and up-to-date land information system. It contains a record of interests in land (e.g. rights, restrictions and responsibilities). It usually includes a description of land parcels linked to other records describing the nature of the interests, and ownership or control of those interests. The Cadastre often describes the value of the parcel and its improvements. It may be established for fiscal purposes (e.g. valuation and equitable taxation), legal purposes (conveyancing), to assist in the management of land and land use for planning and other administrative purposes. The Cadastre enables sustainable development and environmental protection. Cadastral reform is concerned with the improvement of cadastral systems.

The Land Cadastre encompasses such information as land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership and different land uses. The Cadastre provides:

- information identifying those people who have interests in parcels of land;
- information about those interests, e.g. land duration of rights, restrictions and responsibilities;
- information about the parcel, e.g. location, size, improvement, value.

Land tenure is concerned with the rights, restrictions and responsibilities that people have with respect to the land. The Cadastre may record different forms of land tenure such as ownership, leasehold, easements, mortgages and different types of common, communal or customary land tenure.

The Surveyor undertakes different roles in different countries in relation to the establishment and maintenance of the Cadastre. The Surveyor may be responsible for:

- cadastral surveying and mapping;
- cadastral information recording;
- land valuation;
- land use planning;
- management of both the graphic and textual cadastral data bases;
- resolving land disputes;
- custody and supply of cadastral information.

Modern technology, such as up-to-date survey instruments, satellite position fixing (Global Positioning System — GPS), aerial photography and photogrammetry can offer new possibilities to increase the speed and lower the costs for cadastral reform. Computer technology can usually provide better access to information, better manipulation of cadastral data, better quality, and better legal and physical security. To fully utilize modern technology it is important to have trained personnel and facilities to maintain the equipment. Unfortunately this infrastructure is not found in many countries, thereby limiting the use of modern technology.

Vocabulary:

2. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Costs, deal, dispute, immediately, exact, transaction, sporadically, modern, ground, accurate, up-to-date, discussion, land, expenses.

3. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Informal, start, unfortunately, finish, partner, enemy, formal, fortunately.

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Разные страны, правительственные органы, обмен информацией, правовые вопросы, земельная регистрация, различные обстоятельства, организационные структуры, свободно доступный, лучшие манипуляции, новые возможности, систематический подход, перераспределение земли, надежная информация, рынок земли.

5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Регистрация земли — это часть кадастровой системы. 2. Кадастр — это основное средство обеспечения информации о земле.

3. Землеустроители играют важную роль в различных странах.

4. Современный кадастр включает геометрическое описание земельных участков. 5. Специалисты должны проводить оценку земли. 6. Физическая демаркация на земле определяет границы участков.

6. Образуйте причастия настоящего времени от данных ниже глаголов.

Составьте предложения, используя эти причастия в разных функциях:

To control, to establish, to improve, to assist, to use, to undertake, to find, to connect, to consider, to make, to promote, to increase, to protect, to allocate, to rely.

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, определите функцию причастия настоящего времени:

1. All European countries are working today on the problem of automating land records. 2. This is what is now happening in the most countries. 3. Utilities such as water, sewerage, electricity and telecommunication are becoming more complex. 4. Starting with the most highly urbanized area, the cadastral maps are increasingly being digitized. 5. Soil damaging utilities must not be used. 6. Demands for efficient maintenance and management are increasing. 7. The Cadastre provides information identifying those people who have interests in parcels of land.

8. Заполните пропуски предложениями:

1. A land use planner undertakes different roles ... different countries. 2. Modern technology can offer new possibilities ... lower the costs ... cadastral reforms. 3. A parcel can be an area ... land with a particular type ... land use. 4. Land registration is the official recording ... legally recognized interests ... land. 5. Cadastre helps ... avoid duplication.

9. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. A land use planner plays different roles *in different countries*. 2. A surveyor is responsible *for recording cadastral information*. 3. *Computer technology* offers better access to information. 4. Limit of trained personnel restricts *the use of modern technology*. 5. Aerial photography and photogrammetry offer new possibilities *to lower the costs for cadastral reforms*.

10. Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы, данные в скобках:

1. A land use planner ... different roles in different countries (to undertake). 2. Modern survey instruments ... new possibilities (to offer).

3. The Cadastre ... in the management of land and land use (to assist).

4. The Cadastre ... different forms of land tenure (to record). 5. A successful Cadastre ... reliable information at low cost (to provide).

11. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту:

1. What is a Cadastre? 2. What role does a land use planner play in different countries? 3. What is a land use planner responsible for? 4. Can computer technology provide better access to information? 5. Is it necessary to make careful investigation for cadastral reforms? 6. What kind of modern technology do you know? 7. Why should the Cadastre be managed by the government? 8. Is Cadastral Reform concerned with the improvement of cadastral systems?

Практическая работа № 9.

Текст №9. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Land Market

Land markets provide a mechanism for the allocation of ownership and use rights that is typically for the most valuable single class of asset in an economy. At the same time land use and sometimes land ownership have influences on other aspects of society's economic and non-economic interests. The general trend towards market economies, for example, often adversely affects men who do not get equal opportunities to use land and property as a commodity. There is therefore a need for regulations based on environment, social, cultural and political considerations that provide a framework for the activities of the land market.

Land markets are made up of a constantly developing portfolio of legal interests and transaction types. This portfolio of transaction types includes sale, rental, sharecropping, and licenses, together with associated derivative transactions including mortgages and mortgage markets.

and other real estate interests. Some of these transaction types are typically registrable in those jurisdictions that have formal registration institutions, including sales, mortgages, some leases, and some third party interests. Many are not, including particularly those "less" formal interests such as shorter term of leases or rental agreements, sharecropping agreements and licenses, derivative interests operating "upstream" of the registrable interests such as secondary mortgage market, and some customary rights.

The general rationale for land markets is that, under appropriate institutional frameworks, they will tend systematically to move land towards the most economically efficient ownership and use. This is broadly accepted as a desirable function, particularly given that land is typically the most valuable single class of asset in an economy.

Vocabulary:

1. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Enhance, assistance, commodity, goods, community, construct, build, increase, help, society, adverse, harmful.

2. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Ineligible, cheap, faulty, hinder, eligible, expensive, true, encourage, beneficiaries, disadvantages.

3. Образуйте антонимы от следующих слов, используя нужные префиксы:

Increase, centralized, pleasure, moralize, tie, told, published, translatable, true, shadowed, trained.

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Ключевые требования, более точная оценка, финансовый сервис, уровень фальсификации, рыночные товары, отоваривание земли, повышающаяся стоимость земельного имущества, возможности вложения.

5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Существует несколько ключевых требований для правильного функционирования рынка. 2. Земельная регистрация подводит фундамент к более эффективным операциям земельного рынка. 3. Земельный рынок регулируется двумя основными механизмами. 4. Земельные рынки состоят из постоянно развивающихся пакетов документов по законным интересам людей. 5. Землепользование оказывает влияние на разные аспекты экономических и неэкономических интересов общества.

6. Образуйте 3 формы следующих глаголов:

To experience, to associate, to come, to omit, to purchase, to undergo, to tend, to add, to make, to drive, to contribute, to give, to attach, to reduce, to provide, to encourage.

7. Заполните пропуски предложениями:

1. Spatial planning may encompass a very wide range ... potential interventions. 2. Planning process is based ... improved access ... infor-4. There are several key requirements ... a property functioning market. 5. The value ... interests ... land is closely related ... the level of risk.

8. Составьте предложения, используя следующие слова:

1. Provides, system, guarantee, the, appropriate, an. 2. Of, markets, made up, constantly, portfolio, a, developing, land, are. 3. Transaction, these, registrable, types, are. 4. Of, important, commodification, is, factor, land, an. 5. Requirements, are, key, several, there.

9. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные функции причастия прошедшего времени:

1. Land use and land ownership have influenced different assets of society's economic and non-economic interests. 2. With the established fact of capital markets globalization, the capacity of land commodification is an important factor. 3. The most basic key requirement includes an appropriate legal framework aimed at minimizing risk of ownership. 4. The provision of related information underpins the more official operation of the land market by 2 main mechanisms. 5. Simplifying the legal procedures could be expected to increase the value of registered land. 6. Contributing factors were grouped into locational, physical and sales characteristics associated with specific properties in the area. 7. Land markets are made up of a constantly developing portfolio of legal interests and transaction types.

10. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What does land market provide? 2. Is there a need for environmental, social, cultural and political relations? 3. What are land markets made up of? 4. What does the portfolio of transaction types include? 5. Are transactions in land typically related to the economy? 6. Are lands marketable commodities? 7. What key requirements for a property functioning market do you know?

Практическая работа № 10.

Текст №10. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Soil Pollution

Soil pollution has become a priority in many industrialized countries after the inventory of various locations in which contamination was posing a risk to people and the environment.

The effects of soil contamination are different:

- soil pollution is a source of risk for humans and ecosystems, which are (potentially) affected by direct exposure to the contaminated surface or by indirect exposure, for instance through contaminated ground water;
- soil contamination is a source of risk for ground work (like pipelines or utility network) due to the chemical properties of the contaminant and the risk of ignition and explosion, for instance for fuel contamination;
- for publicly owner sites, a polluted area is a severe planning constraint, since the site use may be impossible or limited to a specific soil functionality (e.g., an industrial storage facility);
- for privately owned sites, a polluted area is a heavy economic burden of remediation expenditures (a net cost for the company) and of soil usage;
- the presence of polluted areas may hinder and delay some specific developments which imply land use and ground work (like the provision or maintenance of infrastructures);
- remediation expenditures do not offer any increase in productivity, merely the possibility of removing a source of risk and a planning constraint.

The ultimate objective of the operations is to eliminate the risk to a man and the environment and to prevent the dispersion of pollution, that is to restore multifunctionality in the shortest possible time. Soil multifunctionality requires that the soil on the site after sanitation should pose no harm to humans, animals or plants, regardless of the use of the site, the type of soil, the type of pollutants and the local situation. This is a very demanding objective, totally driven by environmental quality considerations. There is, however, a growing awareness that other criteria should be included when assessing remediation strategies. One of the reasons is that the costs involved in multifunctional operations are no longer political defendable. There is also a growing recognition that clean-up operations do not necessarily lead to a positive environmental balance. Soil remediation requires the use of resources (like energy and clean water) and may lead to a net transfer of contamination to other compartments (for instance, due to air emissions). Therefore, the single perspective implied by the multifunctionality may result into an approach which disregards many relevant concerns for soil remediation.

Vocabulary:

1. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Properties, hinder, embrace, cover, рифове, merely, aim, characteristics, humper, simply, aim, objectives.

2. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Directly, timely, private, unnecessarily, negative, said, public, positive, unregistered, untimely, systematic, indirectly, necessary, unsaid, registered, haphazard.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Загрязнение почвы, непосредственная подверженность, повышение производительности, растущая осведомленность, землепользование, восстановление почвы, самое короткое время, тяжелое экономическое бремя, источник риска, операции по очистке.

4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Расходы на восстановление не предполагают никакого повышения в производительности. 2. Почвенная multifunctionality требует очистки почвы. 3. Загрязнение почвы — источник риска для земляных работ. 4. Конечная цель операции — устранить риск человека и окружающей среды. 5. Очень важно предотвратить распространение загрязнения. 6. Невозможно ограничить функциональность почвы. 7. Баланс восстановления окружающей среды не может быть всегда положительным.

5. Образуйте имена существительные от следующих глаголов:

To interpret, to know, to apply, to assume, to pollute, to consider, to recognize, to combine, to evaluate, to assess, to value, to represent, to attach, to provide, to achieve, to depend, to treat, to improve, to assess, to pollute.

6. Составьте предложения, используя следующие слова:

1. Requires, process, the, of, use, resources, remediation, natural. 2. Awareness, been, a, has, achieved, growing. 3. Multifunctionality, aimed, at, are, measures, these. 4. Computed, yearly, are, costs. 5. Clean-up, of, operations, Merit, the, based, are, evaluation, an, on, Environmental, Index. 6. Through, interviews, assessed, weights, are. 7. Approaches, some, are, fundamental, there.

7. Заполните пропуски предложениями:

1. The overall environmental balance ... remediation may not be always positive. 2. The application ... remediation techniques may significantly cut costs, although leave many sites polluted ... a considerable time. 3. These factors are the negative side ... the remediation. 4. ... clean-up polluted soil is necessary. 5. Remediation expenditures do not offer any increase ... productivity.

8. Задайте к каждому предложению максимальное число вопросов:

1. Soil pollution is a source of risk. 2. The presence of polluted areas may delay some specific developments. 3. To eliminate the risk to a man is the ultimate aim of the operations. 4. One should assess remediation strategy. 5. Clean-up operations lead to a positive environmental balance.

9. Перепишите предложения, заменив модальные глаголы эквивалентами. Переведите их на русский язык:

1. Soil remediation can lead to a net transfer of contamination to other compartments. 2. The polluted areas must delay some specific developments. 3. Scientists can consider multifunctionality as the soil-related interpretation of sustainability. 4. This framework could show how to combine risk reduction. 5. In order to respond to the application need a more comprehensive evaluation framework must be considered.

Задайте 10 специальных вопросов к тексту

Практическая работа № 11.

Текст №11. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Comprehensive Planning and Major Steps

Chances of success for any business are greatly increased when attention is first directed to a comprehensive plan. When a land use plan is made for any new farm the land use planners should design a comprehensive planning. If financial assistance is necessary from bankers, trade creditors, or investors, their first request will be to see the total plan. With it they can visualize the creditworthiness of the farm.

There is no one sequence of steps in planning that is agreed upon by all authorities in any field. The most important thing in planning even a small farm is that all phases of its operations must be considered. The land surveyor planning a new farm should have very definite ideas about profits, financing, accounting, records, merchandising plans, location, market and customers, general method of operation, policies, advertising and promotion, amount and type of expenses, break-even-point, legal form of management, and inventory valuation methods, among other factors.

The desired income approach to the entire planning process suggests that the land use planner's first question should be, "How much profit do I expect to receive from this farm in return from investing my time, and money in it?" This approach is based on the conviction that this question has been neglected much too often by new farm planners. No commitments, contracts, or obligations relative to a new farm should be undertaken without a clear idea of what profits are possible over at least the first year of operations.

The more we know about the circumstances around us, the better we can prepare the farm to protect itself against different unexpectedness.

Using the desired income approach one should take into consideration important steps in planning. To complete a projected income statement the land use planner should determine what profit he wants from this farm, recognizing the time he will give and the investment he will have.

With the profit figure clearly in mind, it is possible, using statistics that are abundantly available, to calculate the production volume that is necessary to produce that particular profit.

It is also necessary to survey and test the market. The land use planner should involve close study of the production needs of the farm and make proper decisions on how they are to be met. Here he decides whether to rent or buy the farm, whether to buy delivery trucks and on what terms. He should also decide whether to hire a delivery service or eliminate such service at all.

The land use planner is to study the location and the particular site chosen for specific characteristics. Too many small farms are located in space without any analysis of the suitability of that space as a location for the specific type of farm planned. Planners should not only study the characteristics of the legal forms of organization, they should also seek out the true management advantages. Merchandising plan should be also taken into account. Merchandising is a broad term. It is popularly known today as "the total marketing concept". It covers many things — plans for presenting products to customers,

lines of products, sales promotion plans, and other associated activities. An adequate system of land uses should be established. Proper land uses are, essential to decision making by the land use planners.

Практическая работа № 12.

Текст №12. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Implementing Land Use Planning in Development Cooperation

Land use planning is implemented in order to make decision for present problems (e.g. soil erosion, insufficient agricultural production and low income in rural households) with the planning towards long-term conservation and sustainable use of land resources. Therefore such planning is based on precautions and is future-oriented based on the interests, viewpoints and problem solving potential of the participants.

Land use planning has an integrated character because experience has shown that problems in the field of land resources management can't be solved by sectoral measures only. It is necessary to find appropriate combinations of different measures in technical, economic and social fields and to define them in harmony with each other. This can be achieved through wise land use planning.

Land use planning is used in order to find solutions of conflicts among various groups of the population, among different villages, between villages and authorities or large companies, between farmers and pastoralists, etc. In this process rules of using the land are negotiated between the parties involved in the conflict.

The different approaches reflect the spectrum of contributions to solutions expected from a process in land use planning. The examples show, participation-oriented land use planning has already a notable success in projects of the technical cooperation. Integrated land use planning should be applied when the biophysical dimension has to be combined with social, political, cultural, economic and legal aspects. In other words, land use planning is applied when social conflicts whose origins often lie in the nature of the current land use or in the form of access to resources must be settled.

Various obstacles are placed in the path which may hamper the achievements of the objectives. Creative, realistic, and professional handling of the tools in land use planning are required to cope with all obstacles. Land use planning only makes sense if the contributions to the solutions in the development cooperation can be anchored in a sustainable way, and there is a prospect of applying the approach not only locally but also at larger scales.

Практическая работа № 13.

Текст №13. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Two Types of Land Use Planning

Land use planning is based on understanding of land as the main means of production, the object of social and economic communications and as part of a natural complex. It can be considered in 2 ways: as a science and as a system of special activities (land use planning).

Land use planning as a science studies laws of functioning and management of land use as an object of using nature, as a general means and industrial basis of manufacture, as an object relation between land-legal and nature protective problems.

Land use planning as a system of activities can be defined as a complex of state and individual actions for realization of the land legislation, regulation of land relations, creation of social and economic, territorial and organizational conditions for economically and ecologically utilizing the land areas and other objects of the real estate. It must be implemented in according to the common economic mechanism.

The purpose of land use planning is arrangement and exploitation land resources of the regions, separate landed properties and land uses.

Therefore it is based on theoretical and methodological positions of adjacent fields of knowledge, such, as land law, land cadastre, land relations, agriculture, land improvement, ecology, computer science, etc.

Two basic kinds of land use planning are known: local and inter-farm, each of which solves the tasks by their own specific ways (except for topographical, cartographical and other researches and tests).

Local land use planning is one of the definite site. It allows to receive operation designs with estimation of site development on the basis of detailed topographical, geobotanical and other researches. The purpose of local land use planning is to increase efficiency of farming sites as well as their arrangement and protection. It introduces resource conservation technologies of crops cultivation, establishes obligatory soil-protective actions, etc.

Interfarm land use planning differs from the local one. The object of interfarm land use planning is using of land or land property as a whole.

For each kind of land use planning there is a certain set of the components. They include the decisions which are made out as concrete projects. These components may consist of a number of interconnected elements.

Практическая работа № 14.

Текст №4. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Land Use Planning as an Instrument of the Technical Cooperation

The basic understanding or model drawn up by the "Working Group on Integrated Land Use Planning" is stated as follows:

Land use planning is an iterative process based on the dialogue amongst all stockholders aiming at the negotiation and decision for a sustainable form of land use in rural areas as well as initiating and monitoring its implementation. Land use planning provides the prerequisites for achieving a sustainable form of land use. This text gives the presentation of the basic principles of land use planning, such as the principle of the iterative nature of the process or the guidance for implementation. It also gives a sound and integrated picture of the land use planning process.

Wherever groups of people use land and its resources, land use is planned, being aware of it or not. Land use does not consider production only, but also land functions, such as protected areas, land recreation, road building, waste disposal sides and use-restricted areas, such us buffer zones for regeneration groundwater, buffer zones for traffic noise, pollution, etc.

Land use planning is not only practiced when national authorities intervene or as a result of development cooperation projects. Land use planning happens in every society, even if the term is not used. Land use planning deals with cases in which an intervention occurs in order to improve land use and to sustain natural resources. In the past, decisions made on land use have resulted in the degradation of land resources, or an imbalance between supply and demand of those resources. Here, land use planning is understood as an instrument of the technical cooperation used in the following types of projects:

- resources management (forestry, production systems compatible with resources and agro forestry, pasture management, nature protection and erosion control);

- rural regional development;

- community support and village development;

- government consultation (environmental strategy planning, agricultural sector planning, assessment of land potential).

These land use planning-guidelines are not intended to standardize and impose compulsory procedures for all conceivable variants. They appear more appropriate to offer support for different situations, taking into consideration the specific conditions of the technical cooperation. In addition, the exact role and scope of land use planning within the technical cooperation has still to be determined according to the context and local conditions by those responsible for planning and implementation of projects.

4. Найдите синонимы среди следующих слов:

Do, negotiation, organization, attain, principle, achieve, enterprise, new, talk, core, make, modern.

5. Найдите антонимы среди следующих слов:

Direct, regard, wide, unsuitable, narrow, rural, indirect, balance, suitable, disregard, imbalance, urban.

6. Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:

Скрытые недостатки планирования, ориентированное на диалог обучение, подготовка плановых документов, относительно низкая значимость, повторяющееся планирование, существенный элемент, выполнение плана, экологическое планирование площади, восприниматься по-разному, обязательные процедуры, шум дорожного движения, научно обоснованный экономический смысл, развитие деревни, техническое сотрудничество.

7. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Я не хочу получать лишнюю базу данных. 2. Землеустройство — это повторяющийся процесс. 3. Повторяющийся процесс требует гибкости в землеустройстве. 4. Сельские районы характеризуются сельскохозяйственным производством. 5. Решение конфликтов — важный политический фактор. 6. Землеустройство — инструмент технического сотрудничества. 7. Землеустроительный процесс включает оценку земли. 8. Землеустроители должны уделять внимание распространению сельскохозяйственной продукции.

8. Преобразуйте предложения в Future Simple Tense:

1. Land use planning is an iterative process. 2. The land use planning¹ process includes land assessment. 3. The most important target group in land use planning is made up of the direct users. 4. Rural areas are* characterized by agricultural and forestry production. 5. A land use* planner carries out different projects. 6. Great attention is paid to the

distribution of the production.7. This applies particularly to major infrastructural measures.

9. Образуйте имена существительные от следующих глаголов: To apply, to arrange, to organize, to invest, to contribute, to secure, to justify, to define, to determine, to protect, to limit, to provide, to develop, to implement, to present.

10. Заполните пропуски, используя слова: economically, improve, principles, influence, rural.

1. People often have economic or political ... 2. Measures should be ... justified. 3. The government tries to ... living conditions of people. 4. The presentation of the basic ... is given. 5. Land use planning is used in ... regional development.

11. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту .

12. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова:

Responsibility, define, political, development, invest, implement, measures, conditions, try, particularly, responsibly, conciliation, rural, support, exact, implementation.

13. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How is land use planning stated?
2. What is land use planning based on?
3. Does land use consider only production?
4. What cases does land use planning deal with?
5. Do national authorities intervene in land use planning?
6. Is land use planning used in rural regional development?
7. Is land use planned in all cases or not?
8. What functions does land use planning have?

Практическая работа № 15.

Текст №15. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Role of the Government in Land Cadastre

The Cadastre is a public land information system and should therefore be managed or supervised by the Government. In some countries new organizational arrangements for the implementation of systems are being investigated, such as joint ventures or partnership between government and the private sector, or contracting out specific activities to the private sector. In other countries, the cadastral organization has become more independent in terms of management and financing from government budgets. In both cases, a more direct financing of cadastral operations is sought through cost recovery or even to generate government revenue. However this can replace basic governmental investments in spatial infrastructure such as a national coordinate system.

The Cadastre is a land information system, usually managed by one or more government agencies. Since information about land parcels is often needed by many different users, a unified Cadastre helps to avoid duplication and assists in the efficient exchange of information.

A Cadastre must be demand driven; that means fulfill the demand of its clients and that it needs to be coordinated with other land information system.

The Cadastre supports the public administration of land. The information in the Cadastre can be used for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of land policies, such as those concerning land redistribution, land consolidation, land acquisition and allocation, and land markets.

Cadastral data should be accessible to the general public. However the cadastral system must include measures to protect individual and private interests from misuse of the information provided. A successful Cadastre should provide security of tenure, be simple and clear, be easily accessible, and provide current and reliable information at low cost.

Практическая работа № 16.

Текст №16. Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык.

Cadastre in Western Europe

For historical reasons, there are basic similarities among all the cadastres of Western Europe. They are all, in one way or another, based on the principles of the French cadastre as defined by Napoleon early in the nineteenth century. A basic principle was that it should consist of the two main parts: a verbal description and a map showing the locations and boundaries of all land units. The maps were established systematically, area by area, by relatively uniform cadastral surveys, which produced not only the maps but also the field notes on which they were based. The unique cadastral number of each land unit — normally the parcel rather than the farm unit — served as a link between map and description. Since the main purpose was taxation, the original cadastre was arranged according to the names of the owners, showing each owner's parcels with area, land use, in accordance with the numbers of the parcels.

An important feature of these developments is the connection between the cadastre and the land register. In Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands, there is nowadays a very close link between cadastres and land registers. In the Netherlands, both are maintained by the same organization in common offices. In other countries mentioned above, the legal units used in the land registers are also identical with; the cadastral units or combinations of them. Because of the unique definitions in the cadastral records and maps, it has been possible to introduce systems of title registration with a high degree of security and reliability in all these countries.

In France — the mother country of the cadastre — the unification of the cadastre and the land register has not progressed as far. For one thing, the French cadastre is not as comprehensive nor is it maintained in quite the same way as in the aforementioned countries. It also has less legal validity, and is still mainly a fiscal cadastre lacking the very close link between cadastre and legal land registers.

A common trait in all of Western Europe is that the cadastre provides systematic coverage of the entire territory, and that collected and recorded data are continually updated. Parcels are described according to their uses, square measures and taxation values, their buildings and topography; ownership is recorded; links to other administrative registers and files are established. A general trend is that the original fiscal aspect of the cadastre is becoming less and less pronounced, while its role as the basis of a general land information system is assuming increasing importance.

In all Western European countries, cadastral maps are used for many purposes. In Switzerland, for example, the towns often produce extremely accurate municipal maps

based on cadastral information. The integration of cadastral surveys with other kinds of large scale mapping for urban purposes is a common trend in other countries within the region as well. With regard to the cadastral survey, there has generally been a trend towards using increasingly accurate methods, and at the same time, assigning more and more weight to the demarcation of boundaries and to agreements between the owners.

The land information systems must always be aimed at new changes which will help to adopt to new developments. Therefore it will be possible to improve the registration systems.

The administration of the cadastre is organized in a variety of ways in different countries. In Germany and the Netherlands, the cadastral authorities were initially government officers connected to the Ministry of Finance. But as a consequence of the expanded function of the cadastre as the basis of a multipurpose land information system, the Dutch cadastre, for example, was reorganized as a separate division within the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment. In other countries like France, Switzerland and Belgium, the principle work of cadastral surveying is left to licensed surveyors.

Практическая работа № 17.

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ТРУДОВАЯ СФЕРА

1. Переведите на русский язык и выучите слова по теме «At the company office» (в офисе)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. department | 8. Meeting of Shareholders |
| 2. production department | 9. Board of Directors |
| 3. financial department | 10. Headquarters |
| 4. personnel department | 11. branch |
| 5. research department | 12. subsidiary company |
| 6. accounts department | 13. draft contract |
| 7. sales department | 14. business proposal |

2. Переведите следующие предложения, используя слова/ словосочетания из упр.1.

1. Крупные компании часто имеют филиалы.
2. Проект контракта будет рассматриваться на следующей неделе.
3. Эта компания имеет только четыре отдела: бухгалтерия, отдел кадров, отдел продаж и производственный отдел.
4. Штаб квартира компании может находиться в другом городе, даже в другой стране.

3. Переведите на русский язык и выучите слова по теме «Трудоустройство(Employment)»

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to employ | 10. curriculum vitae/ resume |
| 2. employment | 11. be responsible for |
| 3. employer | 12. part-time job |
| 4. employee | 13. full-time job |
| 5. to hire | 14. temporary job |
| 6. to fire | 15. permanent job |
| 7. interview | 16. run a business |
| 8. application | 17. staff |
| 9. application form | |

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

1 Переведите текст письменно.

Big companies are managed by the Board of Directors and the Meeting of Shareholders. They usually have subsidiaries and branches that can be located in other cities or even in other countries.

The headquarters can be in other places too. There are several departments depending on the size of the company. Employees can work in different departments according to their education and qualification. They can have temporary or permanent jobs, as well as they can work full-time or part-time.

To run the business successfully, companies have to establish contacts with some partners. Business proposals are discussed in details and a draft contract is worked out first. In case both parties agree, the contract is concluded.

2. Составьте 5 разных типов вопросов по тексту.

3. Выпишите 2 предложения с модальными глаголами и переведите их. Переделайте предложения в отрицательные и вопросительные формы.

Практическая работа № 18.

Choose the right variant:

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Anna and Kate _____ to the cinema last Sunday.
A) didn't go B) didn't went C) don't go
2. I had breakfast _____ ago.
A) this morning B) three hours C) 7.30 a.m.
3. When _____ you _____ tennis next time?
A) will/play B) do/play C) did/play
4. Do we have _____ coffee?
A) any B) some C) no
5. There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
A) many B) much C) a
6. It _____ snowy today.
A) was B) is C) will
7. I want to have _____ apple for lunch.
A) a B) an C) the
8. _____ I use your car, Mom?
A) must B) may C) have
9. Can you give me _____ more information about the house?
A) a little B) little C) a few
10. Where _____ you buy it?
A) does B) did C) will
11. Are there _____ oranges left on the table?
A) any B) a C) much
12. She is _____ attractive woman.
A) an B) some C) the
13. What _____ she like? Does she like movies?
A) is B) does C) are
14. I _____ a new computer last week.
A) bought B) will buy C) buy
15. Did you have _____ money?
A) much B) few C) many
16. Jack _____ a really funny guy.
A) are B) was C) were
17. That is _____ movie.
A) the most exciting B) more exciting C) excitinger
18. She took her books from those _____.
A) shelf B) shelves C) shelfs
19. _____ look very smart and pretty.
A) lades B) ladys C) ladies
20. Students _____ learn the rules to the exam.
A) must B) can C) may

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Have you got _____ brothers?
A) some B) any C) the
2. The buildings in Venice are _____ the buildings in New York.

A) older than B) oldest than C) old

3. Vienna is _____ city in Austria.
A) the most beautiful B) the beautifullest C) beautifuller
4. This restaurant is very, very good. It's _____ restaurant in London.
A) the better B) the good C) the best
5. I'm wearing a jumper and a jacket because _____ cold today.
A) t is B) there is C) it was
6. My grandmother started to work _____ 1960.
A) in B) by C) on
7. Do you like _____ my dress?
A) a B) - C) the
8. I need _____ new computer.
A) a B) an C) the
9. I havedog. His name is Ben.
A) a B) an C) the
10. Curt didn't go _____ school yesterday.
A) to B) on C) in
11. Would you like _____ to drink?
A) any B) anything C) some
12. My mother works with some men and
A) women B) womans C) womens
13. The weatherman says it _____ snowy next week.
A) will be B) is C) does
14. I _____ play the piano.
A) want B) can C) have
15. Do you usually eat _____ ice-cream?
A) a few B) many C) much
16. In the farm yard you can see some cows and _____.
A) swins B) swine C) swines
17. He's my co-worker. He worksme.
A) from B) with C) on
18. We don't have _____ milk left.
A) some B) any C) more
19. Shea wonderful home. It's very nice and cozy.
A) is B) are C) has
20. The _____ works were done very well.
A) students' s B) student's C) students'

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Look, it _____ very cloudy.
A) is B) was C) will
2. _____ did you buy your jacket? - At a shop in town.
A) When B) Why C) Where
3. What 's the weather like _____ Mexico ?
A) in B) on C) with
4. Meet Sharon. She is _____ very nice person.
A) a B) an C) the
5. She needs _____ water. She is really thirsty.
A) a B) an C) some
6. Canada is one of _____ countries in the world.

- A) a biggest B) bigger C) the biggest
7. She_____. work on Sundays.
A) not B) doesn't C) don't
8. How often_____go shopping?
A) does you B) do you C) you
9. My friend drinks_____coffee.
A) much B) many C) few
10. He made me a hot cup_____tea.
A) for B) there C) of
11. _____parents will be home at 5 pm.
A) My friend's B) My friends C) My friend
12. We moved to Canada forty years_____. We like living there.
A) before B) ago C) from
13. The girls_____really good friends.
A) is B) are C) has
14. I like watching_____on TV.
A) moves B) movys C) movies
15. Whyyou going to New Mexico?
A) is B) are C) am
16. Would you like_____more coffee?
A) any B) some C) do
17. He has_____money.
A) much B) many C) any
18. Take the_____and put them on the table.
A) knives B) knives C) knifs
19. The_____were happy to go to the park.
A) children B) childrens C) children's
20. Give me_____interesting to read, please.
A) somebody B) somewhere C) something

Практическая работа № 19.

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

1. Выучите слова к тексту «Conducting business»

успех	success
провал	failure
нести ответственность	be responsible
частный предприниматель	sole proprietor
владелец	owner
партнерство	partnership
партнер	partner
конкурентоспособный	competitive
перспективный	prospective
претендент (на должность)	applicant (for the post)
достоинства	advantages
недостатки	disadvantages
налог	tax
размер налога	tax rate
доход	income
извлечение прибыли	profit making
принятие решения	decision-making
переговоры	negotiation

2. Установите соответствие словосочетаний со словом *pay* и выучите их.

1	pay on demand	a	оплатить по приказу
2	pay at sight	b	оплатить по предъявлению
3	pay to order	c	частичная оплата
4	payment	d	оплатить по (первому) требованию
5	part-payment	e	предварительная оплата
6	payment in advance, prepayment	f	оплата по результатам
7	progress payment	g	позапная оплата
8	be payable	h	оплата, платеж
9	payment by results	i	быть подлежащим оплате

3. Переведите предложения на английский язык (используйте слова и словосочетания из упражнения 2)

1. Вы должны оплатить счет за проживание в отеле по первому требованию администратора.
2. Работа специалистов будет оплачена по результатам.
3. Эти счета подлежат оплате в ближайшее время, не позднее последнего числа текущего месяца.
4. По требованию банка клиент должен оплатить проценты за просрочку платежа.
5. Позапная оплата образовательной услуги возможна по предъявлению заявления.
6. Клиент осуществил предварительную оплату за услуги по ремонту дома.
7. Сейчас вы можете внести частичную оплату за турпакет.
8. Предоплата гарантирует выполнение работ в срок.

4. Установите соответствие словосочетаний со словом *price* и выучите их

1	price	a	разумная цена
2	asking price	b	приемлемая цена
3	attractive price	c	себестоимость
4	reasonable price	d	запрашиваемая цена
5	acceptable price	e	цена
6	final price	f	привлекательная цена
7	cost-price	g	предлагаемая/ назначенная цена
8	quoted price	h	со значительной скидкой
9	cut-price	i	лучшая (самая низкая или высокая) цена
10	best price	j	окончательная цена

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык (используйте слова и словосочетания из упражнения 4)

1. Запрашиваемая цена за дом была значительно выше назначенной цены.
2. Привлекательные цены могут обеспечить владельцам гостиниц стабильный доход.
3. Наш салон красоты предлагает гостям к празднику услуги со значительной скидкой.
4. В этом ресторане приемлемые цены и покупатели могут позволить себе заказать изысканные блюда по лучшей цене.
5. Окончательная цена сделки должна устроить обе стороны.

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на правила образования *степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий*.

1. Мои коллеги более профессиональны, чем наши партнеры.

2. Лучше быть более внимательным, чем переспрашивать.
3. Встреча по обсуждению нового продукта состоится позже.
4. Самое важное в профессиональной деятельности – это соблюдение норм общения с коллегами и партнерами.
5. Чем больше ты работаешь, тем больше опыта ты приобретаешь.
6. Я не видел более нестандартной ситуации, чем этот случай.

Практическая работа № 20.

ЗЕМЕЛЬНО-ИМУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык (с использованием словаря), обращая внимание на выделенные слова и словосочетания.

Functions of Ministry of Property Relations

The Russian Federation **Ministry of Property Relations** is the federal **executive body** which carries out:

- realization of one state policy in the field of property and land relations; **privatization**, management of the **state property** and **land resources** within the limits of its competence;
- regulation of the activity of the **real estate market**, realization of **evaluative activity**; coordination within the limits established by **the Russian Federation legislation**; supervision over **property and land relations** of other federal **public authorities** and public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

Primary **objectives** of the Ministry of Property Relations of the Russian Federation are:

- 1) participation in development, formation and realization of **unified state policy** in the field of property and land relations in the Russian Federation;
- 2) provision of **efficient control**, supervision, and rational use of the federal property;
- 3) realization of privatization and **maintenance** of a systematic and planning approach to the process of privatization;
- 4) development and realization of state programs directed at the **regulation of property relations** in the sphere of possession, use and disposal of lands, realization of land reform and rational use of soils;
- 5) realization in accordance with established procedure differentiation of **state ownership** of land into: the property of the Russian Federation, the property of the subjects of the Russian Federation and the property of municipal formations;
- 6) **observance of interests** of the Russian Federation at **conclusion of agreements** between federal public authorities and public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation on transfer of a part of powers for realization of property and land relations;
- 7) **protection** in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation of **property interests** of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Russian Federation and **abroad**;
- 8) methodical and **legal maintenance** of the processes of privatization, management and **disposal** of federal property;
- 9) **creation and maintenance** of a functioning federal property accounting system and control of its use;
- 10) coordination of the activity of federal public authorities in the field of management and disposal of federal property, interaction with public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation and institutions of **local government**;
- 11) assistance to development of international cooperation in the sphere of property and land relation.

2. Выпишите выделенные слова и словосочетания и переведите их на русский язык. Выучите их.

3. Подготовьте устное сообщение на тему «Значение земельно-имущественных отношений в современном мире»

Практическая работа № 21.

ФУНКЦИИ РАБОТНИКА СФЕРЫ ЗЕМЕЛЬНО-ИМУЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

1. Изучите слова и термины по теме «Определение кадастровой стоимости земли» (Determination of the cadastral value of land)

land plots	земельные участки
en masse	в целом
land tax	земельный налог
appraisal	оценка
carrying out	Проведение, выполнение
establish	установить
matter of right	вопрос права
current legislation	действующее законодательство
preferential price	льготная цена
pertinent	уместный
applicable	применимый
repurchase price	цена выкупа
thereon	по этому
on the agenda	на повестке дня
individuals	физические лица
estate objects	объекты недвижимости

2. Переведите текст на русский язык в письменной форме.

*Privatization in Russia:
Contesting Determinations of
Cadastral Value in Privatizations of Land,
September 03, 2014*

Unlike in most European jurisdictions, land plots and buildings aren't considered uniform real estate objects in Russia, and as a result there are situations where a building and the land plot under it have different owners. In many cases, the State owns the land, while individuals own the buildings or other constructions thereon. As a result, privatization of land plots in Russia remains on the agenda mainly in this context.

The applicable privatization procedure of land plots by the owners of these buildings is rather simple. The most commonly-disputed matter in this procedure is the question of the repurchase price: by law, it is defined as equal to the cadastral value of the land plot.

The question of how to determine the price of a privatized land plot has become especially pertinent now because, after July 1, 2012, the ability to apply for preferential price at privatization is only rarely available, though before that date it was a matter of right.

Current legislation determines that the cadastral value of a land plot can be established either as a result of carrying out the state cadastral appraisal or upon the resolution of a dispute regarding the determination of cadastral value. Cadastral value is relevant as the basis for calculation of land tax, rent payment rates, land privatization rate, and other payments collected by the State acting as the owner of land.

The basis for carrying out a state cadastral appraisal is a decision made by a relevant regional executive authority of the Russian Federation – or, where so authorized by legislation of the Russian Federation, by local government. The appraisal is carried out en masse, rather than on particular land plots – so particularities of specific plots of land are not taken into account – and the results are approved by the State authority which initiated the appraisal.

3. Изучите слова и термины по теме «Межеванию земельных участков» (Land surveying) и напишите эссе (15 предложений)

land boundaries – границы земель
land mark plan - межевой план
boundary marks - межевые знаки
cadastral chamber - кадастровая палата
distribution of land - распределение земли
act of harmonizing - акт о согласовании
land code - земельный кодекс

4. Выучите слова и термины по теме «Мониторинг земли» (Land monitoring)

natural resources - природные ресурсы
land resources - земельные ресурсы
environment - окружающая среда
environmental protection - защита окружающей среды
State monitoring of land - Государственный мониторинг земель
land management - землеустройство
quality of land - качество земли
contamination of soils - загрязнение почв
prediction of negative changes - предотвращение негативных изменений
agricultural region - сельскохозяйственный регион
land fund - земельный фонд
prevent pollution - предотвращения загрязнения (окружающей среды)
condition of land/ soil - состояние земли/ почвы
scientific - научный

Практическая работа № 22.

Text 1. What You Should Know About Real Estate Valuation

Estimating the value of real property is important to a variety of endeavors, including real estate financing, listing real estate for sale, investment analysis, property insurance and the taxation of real estate. For most people, determining the asking or purchase price of a property is the most useful application of real estate valuation. This article will provide an introduction to the basic concepts and methods of real estate valuation, particularly as it pertains to real estate sales.

endeavor – попытка, составление списка стремление
listing – составление списка
real estate - недвижимость
property insurance -страхование имущества
taxation – налогообложение
asking price – запрашиваемая цена
purchase price – цена покупки
pertain – иметь отношение

Text 2. Basic Valuation Concepts

A main consideration in appraising is to determine a property's value: the present worth of future benefits arising from the ownership of real property. Unlike many consumer goods that are quickly used, the benefits of real property are generally realized over a long period of time. Therefore, an estimate of a property's value must take into consideration economic and social trends, as well as governmental controls or regulations and environmental conditions that may influence the four elements of value:

benefits – выгода, прибыль
consumer goods – потребительские товары
ownership - владение, собственность
real property – недвижимость
estimate – оценка
regulations - нормативно-правовые акты
environmental conditions - условия окружающей среды
demand – спрос
financial means - финансовые средства
utility - полезность
scarcity – дефицит
transferability - возможность передачи
the ease - простота
ownership rights – права владельца

Text 3. Value Vs. Cost and Price

Value is not necessarily equal to cost or price. Cost refers to actual expenditures; for example, materials and labor. Price, on the other hand, is the amount that someone pays for something. While cost and price can affect value, they do not determine value. The sales price of a house might be \$150,000, but the value could be significantly higher or lower. For instance, if a new owner finds a serious flaw in the house, such as a faulty foundation, the value of the house could be lower than the price.

actual expenditures - фактические расходы
affect value - влиять на стоимость
flaw - недостаток
faulty foundation - неисправный фундамент
affect value – влиять на стоимость
for instance - например

4. Составьте кроссворд с использованием слов и терминов из выше прочитанного текста и выучите все слова, которые вы включили в кроссворд (мин. 25 слов)

Практическая работа № 23.

1. Установите соответствие между формами глаголов и их названиями

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the Present Simple Active | a) will be carrying out |
| 2. the Past Perfect Passive | b) fills in the form |
| 3. the Future Simple Passive | c) bought a return ticket |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. the Future Continuous Active | d) had been checked |
| 5. the Past Simple Active | e) will be declared |
| | f) have given |

2. Выберите подходящую форму глагола.

- The staff (to read) the new documents now.
a) will read; b) was read; c) are reading.
- The repurchase price of the building (to discuss) at the meeting yesterday.
a) was discussed; b) were discussed; c) discuss.
- The work already (to do) by the engineers.
a) had done; b) has been done; c) are doing.

3. Установите соответствие между английскими и русскими словами и словосочетаниями

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. natural resources | a) загрязнение почв |
| 2. environment | b) предотвращения загрязнения |
| 3. land management | c) природные ресурсы |
| 4. contamination of soils | d) землеустройство |
| 5. prevent pollution | e) окружающая среда |
| | f) земельные ресурсы |

4. Образуйте из глаголов, данных в скобках, нужные по смыслу причастия

- The room (to paint) last year needs redecoration now.
- The letter (to be/ write) should be sent today.
- (to have/ reconstruct) the building they decided to lease some rooms.
- (to write) the letter I was aware of the responsibility for each written word.
- The student (to pass examine) is doing everything to get a good mark.

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык

- Land plots and buildings are not considered to be uniform real estate objects in Russia.
- The question of how to determine the price of a privatized land plot has become especially pertinent now
- Current legislation determines that the cadastral value of a land plot can be established as a result of carrying out the state cadastral appraisal.

6. Установите соответствие между двумя компонентами одного словосочетания, запишите их и переведите

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. land | a) price |
| 2. matter | b) objects |
| 3. preferential | c) plots |
| 4. estate | d) of right |
| | e) masse |

Практическая работа № 24. (4 часа)

1. Установите соответствие между формами глаголов и их названиями

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the Past Simple Passive | a) is carrying |
| 2. the Past Perfect Passive | b) fill in the form |
| 3. the Present Perfect Passive | c) bought a return ticket |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 4. the Present Continuous Active | d) had been sent |
| 5. the Present Simple Active | e) was declared |
| | f) have given |

2. Выберите подходящую форму глагола.

- I think the colleagues (to study) the new instructions during the coffee-break tomorrow.
a) is studying; b) were study; c) will be studying
- The estate agency (to run) the business very successful now.
a) is running; b) were running; c) runs
- The work (to do) by the engineers yet.
a) had not done; b) has not been done; c) are not doing.

3. Установите соответствие между английскими и русскими словами и словосочетаниями

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. contamination of soils | a) состояние земли |
| 2. quality of land | b) загрязнение почв |
| 3. scientific | c) окружающая среда |
| 4. environment | d) качество земли |
| 5. state monitoring | e) научный |
| | f) государственный мониторинг |

4. Образуйте из глаголов, данных в скобках, нужные по смыслу причастия

- The condition of land (to investigate) in this territory is estimated as good .
- The letter (to be/ write) should be sent today.
- (to have/ reconstruct) the building they decided to lease some rooms.
- (to write) the letter I was aware of the responsibility for each written word.
- The student (to pass examine) is doing everything to get a good mark.

5. Переведите определения на русский язык

- Privatization of land plots in Russia remains on the agenda.
- The most commonly-disputed matter in this procedure is the question of the repurchase price.
- Cadastral value is relevant as the basis for calculation of land tax, rent payment rates, land privatization rate, and other payments collected by the State acting as the owner of land.

6. Установите соответствие между двумя компонентами одного словосочетания, запишите их и переведите

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. current | a) legislation |
| 2. preferential | b) tax |
| 3. on the | c) price |
| 4. carrying | d) agenda |
| | e) out |

Практическая работа № 25.

1. Установите соответствие между формами глаголов и их названиями

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the Present Simple Passive | a) were calculating |
| 2. the Past Continuous Active | b) will be working |
| 3. the Present Perfect Passive | c) is divided |
| 4. the Future Continuous Active | d) wrote |
| 5. the Past Simple Active | e) have sent |
| | f) will write |

2. Выберите подходящую форму глагола.

1. The colleagues (to study) the new instructions during the coffee-break yesterday.
a) is studying; b) were study; c) will be studying
2. I can predict that this estate agency (to run) the business very successful in the nearest future.
a) will be running; b) were running; c) run
3. The work (not to do) by the engineers by the end of the end of the last year.
a) had not been done; b) has not been done; c) are not doing.

3. Установите соответствие между английскими и русскими словами и словосочетаниями

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. current legislation | a) в целом |
| 2. establish | b) физические лица |
| 3. en masse | c) действующее законодательство |
| 4. individuals | d) установить |
| 5. pertinent | e) уместный |
| | f) применимый |

4. Образуйте из глаголов, данных в скобках, нужные по смыслу причастия

1. (to do) the procedure of privatization the worker must comply with regulations.
2. (to have/ write) the letter I sent it to the addressee.
3. The building (to be/ reconstruct) will be leased.
4. The price (to discuss) satisfied everybody.
5. (to work hard) to get a good mark at the examination, the student felt very exhausted.

5. Переведите определения на русский язык

1. The ability to apply for preferential price at privatization is only rarely available.
2. The basis for carrying out a state cadastral appraisal is a decision made by a relevant regionalexecutive authority of the Russian Federation.
3. The appraisal is carried out en masse, rather than on particular land plots,

6. Установите соответствие между двумя компонентами одного словосочетания, запишите их и переведите

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. environmental | a) region |
| 2. land | b) resources |
| 3. agricultural | c) management |
| 4. natural | d) soil |
| | e) protection |

Практическая работа № 26.

Ready to buy Land? Consider the following.

When you buy Land you are making a big decision and a big investment. Go slow, ask questions, and learn everything you can about the land before you buy it. Below there are some of important questions you should ask.

1. Should I use a realtor?

I believe in most cases you should use a realtor when you buy land. The realtor is paid a commission from the seller so there is no charge to you. Why not use an expert for free?

2. Am I paying a fair price?

Land prices vary and it is hard to calculate an exact value for a piece of land. Be careful, look at similar parcels of the land sold recently and you will get an idea of the value.

3. Are there land use limits?

There are many possible limits or restrictions on using a parcel of land. Many restrictions are government regulations. These could include Zoning restrictions and Building Permit Requirements.

4. Can I connect to Public Utilities?

If the land is not connected to electricity, water and sewer there can be significant costs in connecting. You may need to drill a well and install a septic system instead of connecting to water and sewer.

5. Does the land have Title problems?

You should use a title company to handle the closing and insist on an Owners Title Insurance Policy when you buy land. This will insure you against any title problems, including liens, judgments, forged deeds etc. Have the title company explain the policy and any exceptions to coverage at closing.

6. Do I have legal access to the land?

Legal access means you have the right to use the roads leading to your land, crossing any property between your land and the nearest public road. The title company should insure access as part of the Owners Title Insurance Policy.

7. Who owns the mineral rights?

The Mineral Rights are often owned by a different person than the surface rights owner (commonly we don't mean this problem in the landowning). If the mineral rights are owned separately the owners of the mineral rights may have the right to enter your property and set up equipment to extract their minerals.

8. Do I like the neighbors?

Before you buy land, meet the neighbors. While you are getting to know them ask them what they know about the land. They may have information that the realtor doesn't.

9. Do I like the area?

If you find a parcel of land that you like but dislike the area you will end up liking the land too. Investigate the local schools, the stores, the community and the roads you will travel.

Don't forget to find out what the area is like in the winter and the summer. Of course this doesn't cover everything you should look into when buying land, but it gives you a place to start. Keep in mind a caveat emptor (buyer beware) when buying land.

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - to consider -полагать, считать | - to insist on -настаивать |
| - a decision -решение, заключение | - to insure - страховать, гарантировать |
| - investment - инвестиция, вложение денег | - lien - залог |
| - a charge - сборы, платеж | - forged deeds - «подделанные» дела |
| - a fair price – справедливая цена | - to explain - объяснять |
| - to vary - варьировать, изменяться | - exception - исключение |
| - exact value – точная стоимость | - legal access -юридический доступ |
| - expert for free - бесплатный эксперт | - to own mineral rights -владеть правами пользования полезными ископаемыми |
| - similar parcels -подобные, похожие участки | - surface rights - права на поверхность земли |
| - land use limits - пределы в землепользовании | - to set up equipment -устанавливать оборудование |
| - a restriction – ограничения | - to extract -извлекать, добывать |
| - building Permit Requirements -требования к разрешению строительства | - to investigate - исследовать |
| - to connect to Public Utilities -подсоединение к коммунальному обслуживанию | - area - район, участок, площадь |
| - a parcel of land - участок земли | - caveat emptor - продажа с риском дефекта или непригодности для пользования |
| - sewer - коллектор (отвод сточных вод) | - property - частная собственность |
| - significant costs in connecting –крупные денежные затраты при подключении | - to install -устанавливать |
| | - to handle - управлять |

Практическая работа № 27.

1. Answer the following questions to the text:

What questions should you ask before buying land?

Why should one use a realtor when buying land?

How to calculate an exact value for a parcel of land?

What are the land using limits?

Why is it important for the land to be connected to Public Utilities?

What will insure you against any title problems?

Is legal access to the land really important?

Who will insure access to the land?

Are Mineral Rights and Surface Rights just the same?

What may happen if Mineral Rights are separated from Surface Rights?

Why is it useful to meet neighbors before buying a parcel?

Why is it necessary to find out what the area is like?

What does a caveat emptor mean for the buyer?

2. Match the words (1-14) with the definitions (A-P).

1. to consider

2. a decision

3 .an investment

4. a charge

5 .a fair price

6. to vary

7. exact

8. to connect

9. significant

10. to insist on

11. to insure

12. lien

13 .a restriction

14. surface rights

15. caveat emptor

A - to be different or to be not just the same **B**- to join two or more subjects together

C- a law or rule that limits or controls something **D**- strictly accurate or correct

E- landowners right to the upper boundary of land except minerals

F- an amount of money for a service or activity

G- just and honest price

H- to think about something carefully in order to make choice or decision

I- money committed or properly acquired for a future income

J- the result or choice of deciding

K- very large or very important

M- to be firm about something required

N- to make somebody sure , certain or safe

O- money taken for a satisfaction on some debt

P- when a sale is a subject of risk to be either defective or unsuitable for needs

Практическая работа № 28.

Understanding foreclosure process

You must understand the foreclosure process to be successful at trustees sales or foreclosure auctions. Understanding the process will help you to determine the property in foreclosure, when the auction is held and there is a possibility of buying at a reasonable price.

Finding foreclosure property

Buying at Trustees Sales you must find properties before the Trustees Sale. Trustees Sales are advertised in the paper before the sale, using a Notice of Trustees Sale. If you see the Notice the first week published you will have several weeks to research the property.

If you want more time to research you can review the Notices of Default recorded in the county recorder office. These are filed at least 3 months before a possible sale. The downside of using the Notices of Default is that many of these properties will be paid and not go to Trustees Sale.

Vocabulary:

1. **foreclosure process**- процесс потери права выкупа
2. **trustee**-доверенность
3. **auction**- аукцион
4. **possibility**-возможность
5. **reasonable price**-разумная цена
6. **to advertise**- рекламировать
7. **to research**-изучать, исследовать
8. **to review** обозревать, просматривать
9. **county recorder**- сотрудник окружного регистрационного бюро
10. **downside** - недостаток

2. Answer the following questions:

What makes you a success at trustees sale?

What should you do before the trustees sale?

Where can you review the Notices of Defaults?

How long are the Notices of Default kept in the county?

What is the downside of using the Notices of Default?

3. Match the words (1-9) with the definitions (A-I)

1. **foreclosure process**- процесс потери права выкупа 2. **trustee**-доверенность

3. **reasonable price**-разумная цена

4. **to review** обозревать, просматривать

5. **county recorder**- сотрудник окружного

регистрационного бюро

6. **downside** – недостаток

Практическая работа № 29.

Know a property value

You should know the approximate property value. The amount owed on foreclosure property is often higher than the properties value. If the amount owed is more than the property value - STOP! Don't spend anymore time on this property.

Know amount owed

Before attending you should know the amount owed on the land. The first bid is made in behalf of the lender and will usually be for the total amount owed. If the amount owed is more than the property value there is no need to attend the sale. You don't want to pay a premium for foreclosure proper, do you?

In a market of declining property values many of the properties at foreclosure auctions will be worth less than the amount owed. Be careful and don't pay more that the property is worth. You may have to search many foreclosure notices to find an auction worth attending.

To find the amount owed you can call the individual or company handling the Trustees Sale. Their contact information will be in the Notice of Trustees sale published in the paper. If they refuse to give you the amount you can get a copy of the Trust Deed from the courthouse. You can estimate the amount by looking at the age and amount on the Trust Deed.

Vocabulary:

1. **amount owed**- сумма задолженности

2. **a bid**- ставка
3. **to attend**- посещать, принимать участие
4. **to decline**- снижать, уменьшать
5. **to refuse**-отказывать
6. **an estimate**-оценка, смета
7. **trust deed**-доверенность
8. **approximate property value** – приблизительная стоимость собственности

2. Answer the following questions:

Why is it necessary to know the approximate property value?

When must you stop to research the foreclosure property?

What is the first bid?

When is there no need to attend the sale?

What auction is worth attending?

Must the amount owed be more than the property value?

How can you find the amount owed?

What is the best way to estimate the amount owed?

3. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-F).

1. amount owed

2. a bid

3. to attend

4. to decline

5. an estimate

6. trust deed

A-to become smaller

B- to give an idea about the value, size, cost.

C- money to be in debt

D- to offer to pay for something that is being sold at an auction

E- a common way to structure real estate purchases

F- to go and to be present at (an event, meeting, etc.)

Практическая работа № 30.

Research the property

After you have found promising foreclosure candidates you should have a title search performed on the property. Unlike a standard purchase there is no title insurance on trustees sales so it is possible to buy land with title problems, or unpaid liens and mortgages.

Vocabulary:

1. **insurance**- страховка
2. **unpaid liens**- неоплаченное залоговое удержание
3. **mortgage**- ипотека, заклад
4. **trustees sales**- продажа доверенными лицами, попечителями

2. Answer the following questions:

Is there any title insurance in a foreclosure sale?

What problems is it possible to find in land in trustees sales?

3. Match the words (1-4) with the definitions (A-D).

A-serving (bill, debt, etc.) without payment.

B- a legal agreement in which a person borrows money to buy property (such as a house) and pays back the money over a period of years.

C- agreement in which a person makes regular payments to a company and the company promises to pay money if the person is injured or dies.

D- it is a sale due to default in the loan made from the lender

Практическая работа № 31.

Attending the auction

If you find a property, at a good price, with neither title problems nor outstanding liens, attend the auction prepared in compliance with the instructions in the Notice of Trustee's Sale. This often includes certified funds at the time of auction for part or all of the bid price. Usually you must have a set amount at the auction and the remainder within 24 hours.

The auction is handled like any other auction. Bids will be taken and the high bid will win the property, subject to meeting the conditions in the Notice of Trustees Sale.

Buying property at foreclosure auctions is more difficult than many other methods. Because of this most people avoid them. This makes it possible to find excellent deals. It just takes work and preparation.

Vocabulary:

1. **outstanding**-спорный, неоплаченный
2. **to prepare**-подготавливать
3. **to comply**-соответствовать
4. **certified funds**- гарантированные фонды
5. **remainder**-остаток
6. **to avoid**- избегать

2. Answer the following questions:

When should you attend the auction?

What does the compliance with the instructions mean at the auction?

What kind of bid may win the property?

Why do people avoid buying property at auctions?

Match the words (1-4) with the definitions (A-D).

7. **to comply**-соответствовать
8. **certified funds**- гарантированные фонды
9. **remainder**-остаток
10. **to avoid**- избегать

A -to keep yourself from doing smth. or participating in smth.

B -the quantity that remains after subtracting

C - money that are guaranteed by the bank , that money will be available upon the check

D-accordance with wishes, conditions, etc.

Практическая работа № 32.

How to buy Land cheap

. Cheap is not always the best, but in this case we are discussing getting a good deal on land.

Delinquent tax property

This method is for regions that have tax sales rather than tax certificates. In a Tax Sale the delinquent tax property is sold at public auction. The county keeps the amount owed for delinquent taxes, plus penalties and interest, any remaining money is forwarded to the owner.

You can attend the tax sale auction to buy property. You need to research the property ahead of time, to find out the approximate value, any title problems that the property might have (that aren't extinguished by the tax sale), and other details such as legal access, water rights, etc.

Many people get an excellent deal on property at tax sales. Others pay several times what the property is worth, so do your research to get the best price possible.

Another option is to contact the owner before the tax sale and make them an offer on the property. You will avoid the auction itself and often pay less than you would at the auction. A county waits until there are several years of delinquent taxes before selling the property. You can contact the owner before this time and often get a good deal.

Vocabulary:

1. **tax sales**- налоговые продажи
2. **tax certificate**- налоговое свидетельство
3. **ahead of time**-заранее
4. **penalties**-штрафы
5. **to extinguish**-погашать
6. **an option**-вариант
7. **an offer**-оферта

2. Answer the following questions:

What kind of tax property is sold in public auction?

Why do you need to research the property ahead of time?

Why is it better to contact the owner before the tax sale?

3. Match the words (1-4) with the definitions (A-D).

1. **taxs sales**- налоговые продажи
2. **tax certificate**- налоговое свидетельство
3. **penalties**-штрафы
4. **to extinguish**-погашать

A- money, set by the government, that is added to the price of goods and services

B- punishment for breaking a rule or law

C- official prove of payment

D- debt is replaced by money upon judgment

Практическая работа № 33.

Foreclosure property

Foreclosures may be the best way for buying a cheap land . There are three basic stages in a foreclosure.

Default

During the default stage the property has not been foreclosed, but the seller has been notified that a foreclosure is in progress. During the early part of this stage the foreclosure can be automatically stopped by paying the overdue amount or a negotiated amount. You can contact the owner and offer to buy the property. Owners in foreclosure can be very motivated to sell.

Vocabulary:

1. **to notify**-уведомлять, регистрировать
2. **overdue amount**-просроченная сумма
3. **negotiated amount**-договорная сумма

Answer the following questions:

What main stages are there in a foreclosure?

What does the default stage mean?

What is the way to stop the default stage?

Match the words (1-3) with the definitions (A-C)

- A- not paid at an expected or required time
- B- to give a formal notice
- C- reached in a formal discussion

Foreclosure Sale

If the delinquent amounts are not resolved during the default phase the property goes to a foreclosure sale. Anyone can bid on the property at the sale. Contact the company handling the foreclosure and ask what their requirements are.

Similar to tax sales, you need to do your research before the foreclosure sale. Know what the property is worth before bidding.

Vocabulary:

1. **delinquent amount**-неоплаченная сумма
2. **to resolve**-решать
3. **requirements**- требования
4. **foreclosure sale**-продажа заложенной недвижимости

2. Answer the following questions:

-When does the property go to a foreclosure sale?

-Who may bid on the property at the sale?

-You should know what the property is worth after bidding, shouldn't you?

3. Match the words (1-4) with the definitions (A-D).

A- a process by which a homeowner/s rights to a property are taken away

B - failing to pay an amount of money owed

C-demands

D-to find an answer or solution

Foreclosed property

The lender usually receives the property after the foreclosure sale for a variety of reasons. Few people show up at foreclosures and often the minimum bid is more than the property is worth.

The Lender is motivated to sell the property quickly and will entertain any reasonable offer. Contact them and make an offer.

Vocabulary:

1. **reasonable offer**-разумное предложение
2. **foreclosed property**-исключенная собственность
3. **variety of reasons**-разнообразие, множество причин

2. Answer the following questions:

- Why is the lender motivated to sell the property quickly?
- May the minimum bid be more than the property is worth?
- Is it possible to make any offer to the lender?

3. Match the words (1-3) with the definitions (A-C).

A- a collection of different reasonable things or people

B- a piece of real estate that a mortgage lender sells to pay off a defaulted mortgage loan

C-a commercial decision reached between a buyer and a seller

Практическая работа № 34.

Assume the existing loan

Although this is more difficult to do, it can be an excellent way to buy land. The current owner may be tired of the property and willing to sell it for little or no money, if you will assume the payments. This only works if the property is financed by an individual. Banks don't usually allow anyone to assume their loans.

This method can be combined with the tax sale or foreclosure methods above. You can contact the owner, pay the delinquent amounts, and take over the payments. Use an attorney or title company so the proper paperwork is filed, and the land is properly transferred to you.

Vocabulary:

1. **an existing loan**-существующая ссуда
2. **a current owner**-действующий владелец
3. **payments**-платежи
4. **to allow**- позволять, разрешать
5. **to take over**-вступать во владение
6. **an attorney**-юрист
7. **a proper paperwork**-надлежащие документы
8. **to transfer**-переводить

2. Answer the following questions:

Why is it useful to assume the existing loan ?

Does this way of buying the property work when the property is financed by banks?

What methods can be combined with assuming the loan?

Is it necessary to use an attorney while making the proper paperwork?

3. Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-E).

A- an amount of money that is given to someone for a period of time with a promise that it will be paid

B- the official documents

C- to move from person , place to another

D-an individual who owns a piece of estate property and lives in it

E-an act of giving money for something

F-to assume controle or possesion

Практическая работа № 35.

Bankruptcies

Bankruptcies are public. You can contact the court or attorney handling it and offer to buy property involved in the bankruptcy. You will need to research what property is owned by the person filing bankruptcy. This method is more difficult to use than the others, but can be an excellent way to buy property below market value. There are many methods to learn about how to buy land cheap. The above are just a few.

Vocabulary:

1. **to involve**-вовлекать
2. **market value**- рыночная стоимость
3. **bankruptcies**-банкротство

Answer the following questions:

Who should you contact to buy property involved in the bankruptcy?

What moments do you need to research ?

This method is easier than the others, isn't it?

Is it an excellent way to buy the property below market value?

3. Match the words (1-3) with the definitions (A-C).

A-the highest estimated price that a buyer would pay and a seller would accept

B-to include something as a party of something

C-a condition of completely lacking a good or desired quality

Практическая работа № 36.

Read, translate the text. Make a list of vocabulary. Find the similar texts and translate them.

Different Cadastral Issues

There are a number of legal, technical, and operational cadastral issues that must be resolved according to the needs and constraints of each country or jurisdiction. Some of these are:

Documentation of informal or customary rights is sometimes connected to the establishment of land markets. In other cases the aim can be a document of a customary tenure system for land management purposes without changing the nature of the system or tenure relationships. In both cases it is essential that such reforms are only started after careful investigations of the need for and the consequences of the reform.

Land registration is the official recording of legally recognized interests in land and is usually a part of a cadastral system. From a legal perspective a distinction can be made between deeds registration, where the documents filed in the registry are the evidence of title, and registration of title, in which the register itself serves as the primary evidence. Title registration is usually considered as more advanced registration system, which requires more investment for introduction, but provides in principle greater security of tenure and more reliable information. Title registration usually results in lower transaction costs than deed registration systems thereby promoting a more efficient land market.

Land registration (land titling) can be undertaken sporadically at the time of each legal transaction or systematically, area by area. While the sporadic approach gives more immediate benefits to individual land holders, the systematic approach provides a wider range of benefits more quickly, especially if the land registry is a part of a more comprehensive land information system.

The basic unit in a Cadastre is known as the parcel. A parcel can be an area of land with a particular type of land use, or an area exclusively controlled by an individual or a group. A property may consist of several parcels. The flexibility of the definition of a parcel makes it possible to adapt the cadastral system to various circumstances, for instance to include large parcels to represent the interests of land use in traditional tenure systems.

Read, translate the text. Make a list of vocabulary. Find the similar texts and translate them.

Bottom-up and Top-down Planning

There are two different planning strategies. Bottom-up land use planning assumes a concept which understands rural development to be a process based on self-help and self-responsibility. The population should actively participate in the process of land use planning. The result of planning and the implementation of measures can only be sustainable if plans are made with and by the people, not behind them or even against them. Planning is therefore not just a matter for experts, but should be carried out together with those affected by it. To ensure a feeling of ownership concerning self-help activities, people who are affected have to be involved in the planning process from the early beginning.

Starting at the local level, bottom-up planning means active participation of the land users who will eventually implement the land use plan already at the identification of the land use problem. The other stages of the planning cycle, help to identify and prioritize between different options.

In some cases, especially in situations involving large areas or large investments it might be more efficient to focus land use planning at higher administrative level. It is called top-down land use planning. It allows to get results of planning which will be integrated with existing planning administration and legislation.

The two planning strategies each have their own advantages and disadvantages and care should be taken not to rely upon only one strategy. Sometimes there are such actual planning situations when one should choose the most appropriate strategy to follow and often mix both of them to get the most satisfying result.

There are some of the advantages of bottom-up land use planning. They include local targets, management and benefits: people will be more enthusiastic about a plan seen as their own. More popular awareness of land use problems and opportunities are available. Plans can pay close attention to local constraints: natural resources or socio economic problems. Better information is fed upwards for higher levels of planning.

But there are also different disadvantages. Local interests some times can conflict with regional or national interests. Difficulties occur in integrating local plans within a wider framework. There is limited technical knowledge at the local level. Technical agencies need to make a big investment in widely scattered places. Local efforts may collapse because of a lack of higher-level support.

Практическая работа № 37.

Read, translate the text. Make a list of vocabulary. Find the similar texts and translate them.

Land Resources

Differences in soils quality and their suitability for various kinds of land tenure demand development of uniform system of classification. The following categories of lands may be distinguished:

1. Lands of agricultural enterprises, organizations, citizens, i.e. the territories that are directly used for agricultural purposes.
2. The lands under the jurisdiction of cities', settlements' and villages' administrations – the territories that are situated within the limits of inhabited localities.
3. The territories given to industrial enterprises, associations and organizations for realization of special tasks (industrial production, transport, communication, etc.)
4. Nature protection territories. Specially protected conservation areas with natural objects and complexes that have nature protection, scientific, aesthetic, recreational and sanitary value.
5. The wood fund lands – the territories with wood vegetation or assigned for its restoration.
6. The water fund territories: lakes, rivers, glaciers, swamp areas (except for tundra and forest-tundra zones), hydroengineering and other water reservoirs.

7. Reserve territories – these territories are not the subject of property or rent of legal or natural persons.

The total area of Russian soils subject to processes of desertification or potentially dangerous in this respect by various estimations may be from 50 up to 100 million hectares. They locate in the Volga region, Ciscaucasia, Transbaikalia and in other regions of the Russian Federation.

Sands occupy about 6,3 million hectares; they mainly lie in the territory of the Republic of Kalmykia and Astrakhansk region, on the terraces of the lower Don and its confluent, in Rostov and Volgograd regions. Ravines and gullies increase their areas from year to year (80–100 thousand hectares annually). They are distributed in many regions of the country, especially in mountain and foothill territories. In flat regions their fast formation is registered in Voronezh, Belgorod, Kursk, Orlov, Tambov, Lipetsk, Ryazan regions. Polar and boreal soil formation is most typical of the territory of the Russian Federation (the arctic, subarctic and taiga, Tula region. The areas adjoining to the valleys of large rivers in the Volga region, are also characterized by high activity of gullies formation.

Conserved lands are mostly located in reserve territories (27 thousand hectares or 16% of the total area of conserved lands) and in the territories of agricultural enterprises, organizations and citizens – 120 thousand hectares or 70%.

Практическая работа № 38.

Фонетика: Повторение чтения букв «A» и «G».

Текст: Why Should One Know Geodesy?

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте слова со следующими звуками:

[ei] – data, face, same, able, shape, detailed, educational

[x] – as, lack, can, classic, that, have, understanding, satisfied

[Fq] – compare, vary, various, care, dare

[G] – geodesy, geodesist, geodetic, engineer, college, technologist

II. Прочитайте и догадайтесь о значении следующих слов и сочетаний:

Geodesy, theoretical, engineer, electrical, electricity, chemical, chemistry, mechanical, mechanics, component, technician, diploma, college, technological, era, classic, control, method, system, geodesist, continents, ideally.

III. Запомните следующие предлоги, союзы и наречия:

Thus- таким образом, итак; during – во время, в течение, because – потому что; however – однако; not only – не только; as well – также; as well as – также как; but – но, a; in order to – для того чтобы; among – среди.

IV. Выучите следующие слова, необходимые для понимания текста:

1. foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən] n – основа, основание, фундамент

2. survey [sə'veɪ] v - производить изыскания, исследования
[ˈsəveɪ] n- съемка, межевание

3. surveying engineer – инженер геодезист

4. need [ni:d] v - нуждаться, иметь надобность

5. understanding [ˌʌndə'stændɪŋ] n - понимание

6. require [rɪ'kwaɪə] v - требовать
7. be concerned with [bi kən'sɜ:nd wɪð] v - касаться, иметь дело с ...
8. mean [mi:n] v – означать
9. lack [læk] n - недостаток, отсутствие
10. educational [ˌedʒu'keɪʃənəl] a - учебный, образовательный
11. data ['deɪtə] n - данные
12. collection [kə'lekʃən] n - собрание
13. various ['veəriəs] a - различный, разный
14. variety [və'reɪəti] n - разнообразие
15. routine [ru:'ti:n] n - режим, заведенный порядок
16. face [feɪs] v - сталкиваться с ...
17. solve [sɒlv] v - решать
18. satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] v - удовлетворять, соответствовать
19. purpose ['pɜ:pəs] n - цель
20. dimension [dɪ'menʃən] n - размер
21. earth [ɜ:θ] n - Земля
22. arc-measuring [ɑ:k 'meɪzərɪŋ] - измерение дуги
23. sufficient [sə'fɪʃnt] a - достаточный
24. differ ['dɪfə] v - отличаться, различаться
25. different [ˈdɪfrənt] a - различный
26. joint [dʒɔɪnt] v - присоединять, соединять

V. Выберите русские эквиваленты, указанные под чертой, следующим английским словам и словосочетаниям:

know, same, way, scientist, topics, ideally, collected data, it did not matter, poor dimensions, the last century

ученый, прошлый век, темы, неточные размеры, неважно было, тот же самый, способ, идеально, знать, собранные данные.

VI. Найдите эквиваленты английским терминам в правой колонке:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 1. Classical arc-measuring method | a) различные способы сбора данных |
| 2. Accuracy of dimensions | b) необходимо знать химию |
| 3. Control point systems | c) классический метод измерения дуги |
| 4. Face new problems | d) система опорных пунктов |
| 5. Needs to know chemistry | e) точность измерений |
| 6. Various kinds of data collection | g) сталкиваться с новыми проблемами |

VII. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на глаголы “have/has to, should, need”. Изучите примеры:

You **should** learn the words to the text. Вам **следует** выучить слова к тексту.

A geodesist **has to know** geodesy very well.

Геодезист **должен** хорошо знать геодезию.

A chemical engineer **needs** to know chemistry well.
Химику **необходимо** хорошо знать химию.

1. An electrical engineer needs to know electricity well.
2. A civil engineer has to know bases of construction well.
3. A mechanical engineer needs to know mechanics well.
4. A surveying technician should have a diploma from a college.
5. A surveying engineer should have a diploma from an Institute.
6. Geodesists have to know the accuracy of the dimensions of the Earth as well as its detailed shape.

VIII. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Why Should One Know Geodesy?»

Geodesy is the theoretical foundation of surveying. It means that a surveying engineer needs to know geodesy in much the same way as an electrical engineer needs to know electricity, a chemical engineer needs to know chemistry, or a mechanical engineer needs to know mechanics. The lack of the geodetic component in the educational formation reduces a surveying engineer to a technician. A surveying technician (technologist) ideally should have a surveying diploma from a college or technological school. The technician should be well versed (сведущий) in the routine of various kinds of data collection with some understanding of what can be done, or is being done, with the collected data. Thus, among the variety of subjects a technician is taught, only a superficial (поверхностный, неглубокий) understanding of geodesy is needed.

The last century opened a new area for geodesy. It had to do so because geodesy faced new problems, which the classic methods were not able to solve. In earlier times, most countries were satisfied to have their own geodetic control point systems. For that purpose even poor dimensions of the Earth and the classic arc-measuring method were sufficient. It did not matter how much the control point systems of various countries differed from one another. During the last century, however, the geodetics have had to join to the same system not only the geodesy systems of various countries, but of different continents as well. In order to this, we have to know the accuracy of the dimensions of the Earth as well as its detailed shape.

[Источник: Английский язык. Сборник общенаучных и технических текстов на английском языке: для магистрантов, студентов 1-го, 2-го курсов заочного, дневного и вечернего отделений по специальностям академии [Текст]. Часть 2 / Л.М. Никулина. – Новосибирск: СГГА, 2008. – 69 с., с.40.]

IX. Заполните пропуски словами, данными под чертой.

1. A ... engineer needs to know geodesy.
2. An ... engineer needs to know electricity.
3. A ... engineer needs to know mechanics.
4. ... of the other topics should be reduced for a geodetic engineer.
5. A technician should be well ... in the routine of collecting data.
6. A ... understanding of geodesy is needed for a technician.

Versed, the depth, superficial, surveying, mechanical, electrical

X. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

1. The lack ... the geodetic component ... the educational formation reduces a surveying engineer ... a surveying technician.
2. The last century opened a new area ... geodesy.

3. The classic methods were not sufficient ... solving new problems.
4. The control point systems ... various countries differed ... one another.
5. ... the last century geodesists used the geodetic systems ... different continents.
6. It is necessary to know the accuracy ... dimensions ... the Earth.

XI. Переведите сказуемые, приведенные в скобках и поставьте их в правильную форму. Переведите все предложения на русский язык.

1. The last century (открыл) a new are of geodesy.
2. The last century (столкнулся) new problems.
3. Technicians (обучают) different subjects.
4. A good understanding of the subject (требуется) for geodetic engineer.
5. Geodesy (является) the theoretical foundation for surveying.
6. A surveying engineer (должен иметь) a surveying diploma from a college or a technical school.

XII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is this text concerned with?
2. Is geodesy the theoretical foundation of surveying?
3. How does a surveying engineer need to know geodesy?
4. What facts reduce a surveying engineer to a surveying technician?
5. What should a technician know?
6. What era did the last century open for geodesy?
7. Were classic methods able to solve new problems?
8. What did geologists do during the last century?
9. What can you say in conclusion?

XIII. Перескажите текст, опираясь на вопросы, данные в упражнении XII.

XIV. Сейчас научимся знакомиться. Выучите следующий микро-диалог.

A. Good afternoon! Let me introduce myself (позвольте представиться). My name is Ivan. And what`s your name? My name is Mary.

A. Are you from Russia?

B. Yes, I am. And where do you come from?

A. I am from Russia, too.

XV. Составьте свои микро-диалоги, опираясь на упражнение XIV. Спросите о друзьях. Используйте следующие названия: Armenia, Georgia, Chechnya, Ukraine.

Практическая работа № 39.

Фонетика: Повторение чтения букв “I” и буквосочетаний “tion, sion”.

Текст: The Definition of Geodesy

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте слова со следующими звуками:

[aɪ] tide, time, size, while, primary, scientific, divide, dimension, high, triangulation
[ɪ] did, with, discipline, different, classic, azimuth, definition, geodetic, differ
[Sn] dimension, definition, motion, gravitational, representation, national,
triangulation, division, conclusion

II. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова на русский язык.

Geodesy, discipline, geodynamical, phenomena, practical, problem, control, classic, methods, system, continent, gravitational, global, national.

III. Выучите следующие слова, необходимые для понимания текста.

1. scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] а – научный
2. deal with [di:l wɪð] v - иметь дело, касаться
3. measurement [meʒəmənt] n - измерение, размер
4. representation [ˌreprɪzən'teɪʃən] n - представление, изображение
5. include [ɪn'klu:d] v -включать
6. rely on [rɪ'laɪ ɒn] v -полагаться на ...
7. datum ['deɪtəm]n - уровенная поверхность земли, базовая линия
8. time-varying [taɪm veəriŋ]- изменяющийся во времени
9. space [speɪs] n - пространство
10. branch [brɑ:ntʃ] n - отрасль, ветвь
11. take into account [ˈteɪk ɪntə ə'kaʊnt] - принимать во внимание
12. size [saɪz] n- размер
13. definition [defɪ'nɪʃən] n - определение
14. exact [ɪg'zækt] а -точный
15. point [pɔɪnt] n –пункт, точка
16. surface ['sɜ:fɪs] n - поверхность
17. crust [krʌst] n –земная кора
18. design [dɪ'zaɪn] v проектировать, составлять план
19. solid surface ['sɒlɪd 'sɜ:fɪs]- твердая поверхность
20. liquid surface ['lɪkwɪd] - жидкая поверхность
21. observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən] - наблюдение
22. latitude ['lætɪtju:d] n -широта
23. longitude ['lɒŋɡɪtju:d] n -долгота
24. triangulation [traɪˌæŋɡju'leɪʃən] n- тригонометрическая съемка
25. terrestrial magnetism [tɪ'restriəl]- земной магнетизм
26. leveling ['levəlɪŋ] n -уровень
27. sounding ['saʊndɪŋ] n - звучание
28. tides [taɪd] n – приливы и отливы
29. currents ['kʌrənts] n -течения
30. determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] v- определять
31. probable ['prɒbəbəl] а – вероятный, возможный
32. value ['vælju:] n – значение, величина

33. quantity ['kwɒntɪti] n – количество

IV. Выберите русские эквиваленты, данные под чертой, следующим английским словам и словосочетаниям:

Study, crust, polar, motion, gravitational field, design, network,
temporally, determination, lakes, rivers, force of gravity, use

Схема (сеть), использовать, реки, озера, определение,
временно, гравитационное поле, движение, полюсный (полярный), земная
кора, изучать

V. Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям:

1. Measurement and representation of the Earth	а) определение размеров и фигуры земли
2. Three-dimensional space	б) наиболее вероятные значения наблюдаемых (измеряемых) величин
3. Time-varying space	с) метод наименьших квадратов
4. Design control networks	д) землеразделение
5. Space and terrestrial techniques	е) измерение и изображение земли
6. Division of the Earth	ф) проектировать опорные сети
7. Determination of the size and shape of the Earth	г) методы измерения пространства и земли
8. The method of the least squares	h) трехмерное пространство
9. The most probable values of the observed qualities	и) пространство, изменяющееся во времени

VI. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

Definition of Geodesy

Geodesy or geodetics, is the scientific discipline that deals with the measurement and representation of the Earth, including its gravitational field in a three-dimensional time-varying space. It is the branch of surveying which takes into account the size and shape of the Earth. Geodesists determine the size and shape of the Earth as well as the exact position of points on the surface. These tasks require astronomical observation for time, latitude, longitude and azimuth. Triangulation includes the measurement of the force of gravity, terrestrial magnetism; leveling and sounding of oceans, lakes, and rivers; study of tides and currents. To determine the most probable values of the observed quantities, the method of least squares is used.

Geodesists also study geodynamical phenomena such as crust motion, tides, and polar motion. For this they design global and national control networks, using space and terrestrial techniques while relying on datum and coordinate systems. Geodesy (from Greek "division of the Earth") is primarily concerned with positioning within the temporally varying gravity field. It should be said that in the German speaking world geodesy is divided into "Higher Geodesy", which is concerned with measuring the Earth on the global scale, and "Practical Geodesy" or "Engineering Geodesy", which is concerned with measuring specific parts or regions of the Earth, and which includes surveying.

[Источник: Academic, URL: <http://en.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/7505> (время обращения – 18.06.15)].

VII. Заполните пропуски словами, данными под чертой. Переведите предложения.

1. Geodesy deals with the measurement and ... of the Earth.
2. Geodesists ... global and national control networks.
3. Geodesy is the branch of ... the size and the shape of the Earth.
4. Control networks rely on datum and ... systems.
5. Triangulation includes the ... of the force of gravity and terrestrial magnetism.
6. To determine the exact position of points on the Earth astronomical ... for time, latitude, longitude and azimuth are necessary are needed.

control, surveying, representation, observation, measurement, design

VIII. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги. Переведите предложения.

1. In the German speaking world geodesy is divided ... “Higher Geodesy” and “Practical Geodesy”.
2. The term geodesy comes ... Greek “division of the Earth”.
3. Geodesists determine the size and shape ... the Earth.
4. Geodesy deals ... the measurement and representation ... the Earth.
5. To design control networks geodesists rely ... datum and coordinatesystems.

IX. Переведите глаголы, данные в скобках и поставьте их в пр

1. Geologists (изучают) different geodynamical phenomena such as crustmotion, tides and polar motion.
2. Geodesy (имеет дело) with positioning within the temporally varyinggravity level.
3. Measurement and representation of the Earth (включает в себя) its gravitational field in a three-dimensional time-varying space.
4. The method of least squares (используется) to determine the mostprobable values of the observed quantities.
5. Geodesy is the branch of surveying which (учитывает) the size and the shape of the Earth.

X. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. What does the text deal with?
2. What is geodesy?
3. What do geodesists study?
4. What do geodesists design?
5. What techniques do geologists use to design control networks?
6. How is geology divided in the German speaking world?
7. What do geodesists determine?
8. What does triangulation include?
9. What can you say in conclusion?

XI. Перескажите текст, используя ответы на вопросы, данные в упр. X.

XII. Научитесь приветствовать друг друга. Выучите следующие

выражения:

How are you? – Как дела? How is life? - Как жизнь?
Fine, thanks. – Прекрасно, спасибо. Very much the same. – Точно также.

XIII. Выучите следующий диалог.

Диалог 1.

M. Good morning, Ivan!
I. Good morning, Mary!
M. How are you?
B. Fine, thanks. And how are you?
I. Very much the same. Thank you.

Диалог 2.

M. Good afternoon, Ivan!
I. Good afternoon, Mary!
M. How is life?
I. There is nothing to complain of (жаловаться не на что). How are you?
M. Nothing to boast of (хвастаться нечем). Thank you.

XIV. Составьте свои диалоги. Поприветствуйте друг друга.

Практическая работа № 40.

Фонетика: Повторение чтения буквы “O” и буквосочетаний “or”, “ore”.

Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий(повторение).

Текст: What is a GIS?

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте слова со следующими звуками:

[O] - solve, problem, technology, from, dollar, college, probable

[qu] – close, local, growing, old, most, ago, geology, control, component, only

[A] - among, other, another, outcome, government, some, come, colour

[L] - coordinate, for, perform, border, before, more

II. Прочитайте следующие слова и догадайтесь о их значении.

System, computer-based, analysis, analyze, technology, integrate, operation, information, geographic, natural, local, component, scenarios, problem, ideas, individuals, organizations, innovative, methods, industry, college, universities, professionals.

II. Выучите следующие слова, необходимые для понимания текста.

1. exist [ɪg'zɪst] v - существовать
2. event [ɪ'vent] n - событие
3. database ['deɪtəbeɪs] n – база данных

4. query ['kwɪəri] n - запрос, вопрос, сомнение
5. ability [ə'biləti] n - способность
6. distinguish [di'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] v - отличать, различать
7. valuable ['væljuəbəl] a - ценный
8. explain [ɪk'spleɪn] v - объяснять
9. predict [pri'dɪkt] v - предсказывать
10. outcome ['aʊtkʌm] n - результат, последствия, исход
11. powerful ['paʊəfəl] a - мощный
12. decision-making [di'sɪʒən 'meɪkɪŋ] n - принятие решений
13. solve [sɒlv] v - решать
14. major ['meɪdʒə] a - главный
15. challenge ['tʃæləndʒ] n - задача, вызов
16. pollution [pə'lu:ʃən] n - загрязнение
17. deforestation [di:'fɒrɪ'steɪʃən] n - обезлесение
18. disaster [di'zɑ:stə] n - бедствие, катастрофа
19. visualize ['vɪʒuəlaɪz] v - представлять себе
20. complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] p.p. - сложный
21. employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] v - использовать, применять
22. be aware of [bi ə'weə] v - знать, сознавать
23. exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] p.p. - волнующий, захватывающий
24. increasingly [ɪn'kri:sɪŋli] adv - все более
25. worldwide ['wɜ:ldwaɪd] a - всемирно известный, мировой
26. skills [skɪl] n - умения
27. seek (sought, sought) [si:k] - искать
28. manual ['mænjuəl] a - с ручным управлением, ручной
29. essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] adv - по существу

IV. Выберите русские эквиваленты, данные под чертой, следующим английским словам.

Mapping, things, happen, earth, common, valuable, public, private, develop, among, overpopulation, effective, think, work, government, dimension, other.

Эффективный, картографирование, размер, правительство, думать, среди, случаться, вещь, ценный, перенаселение, земля, общественный, другой, общий, частный, разрабатывать, работать.

V. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английским словосочетаниям.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. query and static analysis | а) важные географические параметры |
| 2. public and private enterprises | б) запрос и статистический анализ |
| 3. critical geographical dimensions | с) машины скорой помощи |
| 4. map-making analysis | д) общественные и частные предприятия |
| 5. emergency vehicles | е) приспособления для принятия решений |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. multibillion-dollars | f)много миллиардов долларов |
| 7. computer-based tools | g)во всем мире |
| 8. decision-making tools | h)компьютерные приборы |
| 9. throughout the world | i)картографический анализ |

VI. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.

What is a GIS?

A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing things that exist and events that happen on the Earth. GIS technology integrates common database operations such as query and static analysis. These abilities distinguish GIS from other information systems and make it valuable to a wide range of public and private enterprises for explaining events, predicting outcomes, and planning strategies. Geographic Information Systems -developed in Canada about 30 years ago – are among the most exciting and powerful geomatics decision-making tools in the world.

The major challenges in the world today are overpopulation, pollution, deforestation, and natural disasters. All of them have a critical geographic dimension. Whether setting a new business, finding the best soil for growing fruit, or choosing the best route for an emergency vehicle, local problems also have a geographical component. GIS will help you to create maps, integrate information, visualize scenarios, solve complicated problems, present powerful ideas, and develop effective solutions like never before. GIS is a tool used by individuals and organizations, schools, governments, and businesses seeking innovative ways to solve their problems.

Map-making and geographic analysis are not new, but a GIS performs these tasks better and faster than do the old manual methods. And, before GIS technology, only a few people had skills necessary to use geographic information to help with decision-making and problem solving. Today, GIS is a multibillion-dollar industry employing hundreds of thousands of people worldwide. GIS is taught in schools, colleges and universities throughout the world. Professionals in every field are increasingly aware of the advantages of thinking and working geographically.

General-purpose geographic information systems essentially perform six processes or tasks: input, manipulation, management, query and analysis, visualization.

[Источник: [GIS and Mapping, URL: <http://www.cellock.com/gismapping.html> (время обращения

- 18.06.15)].

VII. Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных и наречий. Вспомните правила их образования:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
wide – широкий	wider – шире	the widest - самый широкий
efficient – эффективный	more efficient - более эффективный	the most efficient - самый эффективный

Исключения:

good – хороший, хорошо	better – лучше	the best –лучше всех
bad – плохой	worse -хуже	the worst –хуже всех
little – маленький	less – меньше	the least –меньше всех

much/ many – много

more – больше

the most – больше всех

far – далеко

farther/further- дальше,
далее

the farthest/furthest-
дальше всех

Powerful, fast, new, necessary, good, much, valuable, exiting, effective, complicated, large, small, important, much, critical, many, little, important.

VIII. Заполните пропуски словами, данными под чертой.

1. Geographic Information Systems are the most ...geomatics decision-makingtools in the world.

2. The major problems in the ...are overpopulation, pollution, deforestation, and natural disasters.

3. A geographic information system integrates common ...operations.

4. GIS is used for ... events, predicting ... and ... strategies.

5. GIS performs ... and geographic analysis.

6. Professionals are increasingly aware of the ... of thinking a working geographically.

7. GIS is multibillion-dollar industry ... hundreds of thousands of people worldwide.

database, map-making, powerful, world, advantages, explaining, employing, outcomes, planning .

IX. Переведите глаголы, данные в скобках, и поставьте их в пр

1. GIS (изучают) in schools, colleges, and Universities throughout the world.

2. GIS (помогут) to create maps, to integrate information, to visualize scenarios, etc.

3. Map-making and geographic analysis (не являются) new.

4. GIS (отличается) from other information systems.

5. Geographic Information Systems (были разработаны) in Canada about 30 years ago.

6. GIS (используются) by individuals and organizations, schools, governments and businesses.

7. Before GIS technology only a few people (имели) skills necessary to use geographic information for problem solving.

X. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A geographic information system is a computer-based tool used ...mapping the events ... the Earth.

2. GIS is widely used ... public and private enterprises.

3. Geographic Information Systems are the most powerful decision-making tools ...the world.

4. Setting a new business, finding the best soil ... growing fruit, choosing the best route ...emergency vehicles have a geographic component.

5. GIS is a tool used ... individuals and different organizations.

6. GIS is taught ... schools, colleges and universities ... the world.

7. Professionals are aware ... advantages ... thinking and working geographically.

XI. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the text about?
2. What is a geographic information system?
3. What is the function of GIS technology?
4. Where and when were Geographic Information Systems developed?
5. What are the major challenges in the world?
6. What will GIS help you to do?
7. Where is GIS used?
8. Where is GIS taught?
9. What can you say in conclusion?

XII. Перескажите текст, опираясь на вопросы, данные в упражнении XI.

XIII. Научимся узнавать маршруты.

Выучите слова к диалогу:

1. Excuse me – извините
2. Get to – добираться куда-то
3. Take a bus (trolleybus) - сесть на автобус (троллейбус)

XIV. Выучите следующие микро-диалоги:

A. Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the center of the city?

B. Take bus Number 1 and you will get to the center of the city.

A. Thank you.

B. Don't mention it.

XV. Составьте собственные диалоги, используя следующие словосочетания:

How do I get to (как мне добраться до ...); tell me the best way to ... (скажите мне лучший путь к ...); the Opera House, the Fine Arts Museum, the post office, the Supermarket, the circus.

XVI Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст со словарем:

Geodetic measurements

The level is used for determining height differences and height reference systems, commonly referred to mean sea level. The traditional spirit level produces these practically most useful heights above sea level directly; the more economical use of GPS instruments for height determination requires precise knowledge of the figure of the geoid, as GPS only gives heights above the GRS80 reference ellipsoid. As geoid knowledge accumulates, one may expect use of GPS heighting to spread.

The theodolite is used to measure horizontal and vertical angles to target points. These angles are referred to the local vertical. The tacheometer additionally determines, electronically or electro-optically, the distance to target, and is highly automated to even robotic in its operations. The method of free station position is widely used.

For local detail surveys, tacheometers are commonly employed although the old fashioned rectangular technique using angle prism and steel tape is still an inexpensive alternative. Realtime kinematic (RTK) GPS techniques are used as well. Data collected are tagged and recorded digitally for entry into a Geographic Information System.

Практическая работа № 41.

Фонетика: Повторение чтения букв “S” и “T”.

Текст: MAP

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте слова со следующими звуками:

[z] – visual, represented, themes, easily, physical, purpose, pleased, reads, use

[s] – areas, maps, sound, earliest, small, surface, translating

[ð] – that, with, width, the, bathe, there

[θ] – earth's, thin, three, thank, thousand, through, thought, throughout

[t] – country, picture, catch, tone, touch

II. Прочитайте и догадайтесь о значении следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Representation, symbolic, elements, regions, civilization, information, portion, group, line, system, colour, legend, data, roads, mountain, type, lake, situation, city, pilot, sphere, route, flat.

III. Выучите следующие слова, необходимые для понимания текста:

1. depiction [dɛˈpɪkʃən] n– изображение
2. highlight [ˈhaɪˈlaɪt] v– подчеркивать, определять
3. portray [pəˈrɪˈtreɪ] v– описывать, изображать
4. definite scale [defənət skeɪl] adj. n– определенный масштаб
5. large-scale [lɑːrdʒ skeɪl] adj.– крупномасштабный
6. small-scale [smɒl skeɪl] adj.– маломасштабный
7. intermediate-scale [ɪntərˈmiːdiət skeɪl] adj. – промежуточного масштаба
8. reference to [rɪˈfərəns] n - упоминание
9. dimension [dɪˈmenʃən] n -измерение
10. flat sheet [flæt ʃiːt] adj n– плоский лист
11. attribute [ˈætrɪbjʊːt] n- свойство
12. to suit [tə suːt]v – подходить, быть пригодным
13. visual analyses [vɪʒuəl əˈnæləsɪz] adj. v– зрительный анализ
14. physical features [fɪzɪkəl fiːtʃəz] adj. n– физические особенности
15. political boundary [pəˈlɪtəkəl baʊndri] adj. n- граница политико-административного деления
16. lines of latitude [laɪnz əv ˈlætətʊːd] n n- линии широты
17. the lines of longitude [laɪnz əv ˈlɑːndʒətʊːd] n n- линии долготы
18. territorial borders [terəˈtɔːriəl bɔːdəz] adj. n – территориальные границы

19. underlying rock [ˌʌndərˈlaɪɪŋ rɒk] adj. n - подстилающая порода
 20. fault lines [ˈfɒlt ˈaɪnz] n - линии разломов при землетрясении
 21. subsurface structures [ˈsʌbsərfeɪs strʌktʃəz] adj. n – подземные сооружения
 22. geoid [ˈgeɪɒd] n– гео ид (выпуклая замкнутая поверхность, совпадающая с поверхностью воды в морях и океанах в спокойном состоянии)
 23. approximation [əˈprɒksəˈmeɪʃən] n– приблизительное соответствие
 24. Mercator Projection - проекция Меркатора (Разработана Герардом Меркатором для применения в его «Атласе»).

IV. Прочитайте и запомните перевод следующих фраз и синтаксических конструкций:

such as – такие как...; *either ... or* - ... либо ..., либо ...; *not only ... , but ...* - не только ..., но и...; *perhaps* – возможно.

V. Выберите русские эквиваленты, приведенные под чертой, следующим английским словам и словосочетаниям:

depiction, earliest civilizations, classify, discrete points, map legend, spiritual data, river, perhaps, section, approximation, cover

классифицировать, река, легенда карты, приближённое значение, возможно, ранние цивилизации, отдельные точки, покрывать, отрезок (сегмент), неосознанные данные

VI. Найдите эквиваленты английским терминам в правой колонке:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. scale | 1. подстилающая порода |
| 2. coordinate system | 2. маршрут |
| 3. width | 3. линии разрыва (породы) |
| 4. boundary | 4. ширина |
| 5. latitude | 5. система координат |
| 6. longitude | 6. конус |
| 7. underlying rock | 7. долгота |
| 8. fault lines | 8. навигационная карта |
| 9. subsurface structures | 9. широта |
| 10. nautical chart | 11. масштаб |
| 12. cone | 13. граница |
| 14. route | 15. подземные сооружения |

Изучите следующие формы глаголов настоящего (Present Simple), прошедшего (Past Simple) и будущего простого (Future Simple) времени :

study – изучаю, изучаем, изучаешь, изучаете, изучают

studies – изучает

studied - изучал

will study – буду изучать

come – прихожу, приходим, приходишь, приходите, приходят

comes – приходит

came – приходил

will come - придет

Образуйте от следующих глаголов формы прошедшего и будущего времени. Переведите их на русский язык:

Go, visit, eat, scale, consist, measure, stand, understand, show, teach, paint, count

VII. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Map

A map is a visual representation of an area - a symbolic depiction highlighting relationships between elements of that space such as objects, regions, and themes.

From the earliest civilizations maps have been used to portray information about the earth's surface. A map is a graphical representation of a portion of the earth's surface, drawn on a plane to some definite scale. Maps are classified as large-scale, small-scale and intermediate-scale maps.

A map consists of a group of discrete points, lines and areas that are positioned with reference to a common coordinate system. It is usually represented in two dimensions so that it is easily portrayed on a flat sheet (piece) of paper. The group of lines, points and areas are coded using symbols, textures and colours that are explained in the map legend. The map legend links the non-spiritual attributes to the spiritual data. Symbols, colours, line width and other map elements are selected to suit the need for visual analyses of the map data. A map of the earth or a portion of the earth generally shows the physical features of the country: roads, river, mountains and lakes, land cover types, political boundaries, the situation of towns and cities relatively to each other and by means of the lines of latitude and longitude relatively to every point on the earth's surface.

Maps of the world or large areas are often either 'political' or 'physical'. The most important purpose of the political map is to show territorial borders; the purpose of the physical is to show features of geography such as mountains, soil type or land use. Geological maps show not only the physical surface, but characteristics of the underlying rock, fault lines, and subsurface structures.

Maps that depict the surface of the Earth also use a projection, a way of translating the three-dimensional real surface of the geoid to a two-dimensional picture. Perhaps the best-known world-map projection is the Mercator Projection, originally designed as a form of nautical chart.

Airplane pilots use aeronautical charts based on a Lambert conformal conic projection, in which a cone is laid over the section of the earth to be mapped. The cone intersects the sphere (the earth) at one or two parallels which are chosen as standard lines. This allows the pilots to plot a great-circle route approximation on a flat, two-dimensional chart.

[Источник: Freemapviewer, URL: <http://freemapviewer.com/> (время обращения – 17.06.15)].

VIII. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами, представленными ниже:

1. Maps have been used ... information about the earth's surface.
2. Map is usually represented in two
3. The group of lines, points and areas are coded using symbols, ... and
4. The elements of the map are selected to suit the need for ... analyses of the map data.
5. The earth or a portion of the earth are generally shown by means of the lines of
6. Geological maps show ... of the underlying rock.
7. The cone intersects the ... (the earth) at one or two parallels

colours, visual, dimensions, sphere, latitude, to portray, textures, characteristics

IX. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги:

1. Colours, line width and other map elements are selected ... suit the need ... visual analyses.
2. A map is a graphical representation ... a portion of the earth's surface, drawn ... a plane.
3. The most important purpose ... the political map is to show territorial borders.
4. The group ... lines, points and areas are coded using symbols, textures and colours that are explained ... the map legend.
5. A projection is a way ... translating the three-dimensional real surface ... the geoid ... a two-dimensional picture.
6. A cone is laid ... the section ... the earth ... be mapped.
7. Pilots plot a great-circle route approximation ... a flat, two-dimensional chart.

X. Выберите лишнее по смыслу слово в каждой группе:

- a) large, small, aeronautical, intermediate;
- b) points, earth, lines, areas;
- c) states, towns, cities, rivers, country;
- d) symbols, civilization, colours, line width;
- e) representation, picture, map, projection, allow.

XII Поставьте следующие предложения в форму а) прошедшего; б) будущего времени, добавив соответствующее наречие времени: *several years ago, in several years, in ancient times, during the future experiment, yesterday, tomorrow, next century.*

1. A map **consists** of a group of discrete points.
2. The map legends **link** the non-spiritual attributes to the spiritual data.
3. The cone **intersects** the sphere (the earth) at one or two parallels.

XIII Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How can map be described?
2. How have maps been used?
3. What is classification of maps?
4. What are the basic elements of map?
5. What is the function of map legend?
6. What physical features of the country are usually shown on map?
7. What types of world maps do you know?
8. What is the purpose of political map?
9. What is the function of physical map?
10. What is special about geological map?
11. What is projection?
12. How is Lambert conformal conic projection used? Who uses it?

XIV. Перескажите текст, опираясь на вопросы, представленные в упражнении XIII.

XV. Выражаем благодарность друг другу. Thanking.

Выучите следующий диалог:

A: Thank you very much / Many thanks for helping me with laboratory tasks!
B: You are always welcome!

Составьте собственные диалоги, используя фразы из таблицы:

Thanking - благодарность	Responding to Thanks – Ответ на благодарность
Thank you so much; Thanks, I'm very much obliged to you - <i>Я у Вас в долгу</i> Thank you (for coming, for lending me a dictionary) You have been most helpful - <i>Вы мне очень помогли</i>	You are always welcome – Не за что! It was a pleasure – Мне было приятно помочь! Don't mention it – Не стоит благодарности!

Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст со словарем:

Point Positioning

Point positioning is the determination of the coordinates of a point on land, at sea, or in space with respect to a coordinate system. Point position is solved by computation from measurement linking the known positions of terrestrial or extraterrestrial points with the unknown terrestrial position. This may involve transformations between or among astronomical and terrestrial coordinate systems.

The known points used for point positioning can be triangulation points of a higher order network, or GPS satellites.

Traditionally, a hierarchy of networks has been built to allow point positioning within a country. Highest in the hierarchy were triangulation networks. These were densified into networks of traverses (polygons), into which local mapping surveying measurements, usually with measuring tape, corner prism and the familiar red and white poles, are tied.

[Источник: The OGC Abstract Specifications, с. 76, URL: file:///C:/Users/Admin/Downloads/08-015r2_The_OGC_Abstract_Specification_Topic_2_Spatial_referencing_by_coordinates.pdf,
(время

Практическая работа № 42.

Фонетика: Повторение чтения буквы “g” и буквосочетаний “ur, er, ir, tion”.

Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их заменители.

Текст: Cadastre

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте слова со следующими звуками:

[dʒ] – strategy, management, managerial, exchange, engineering, geomatics. [ɜ:] – further, furthermore, turn, burn, concern, diverse, uncertainty, first, third, bird.

[f] - information, manipulation, additional, situation, condition, collection, attention, organization, combination, institutional.

II. Прочитайте и догадайтесь о значении следующих слов:

Resources, information, identity, strategies, situation, analyze, process, maximize, potential, collection, users, organization, management, combination, technical, coordinates, organize, system, manipulation.

III. Повторите модальные глаголы.

Present	Past	Future
Can – мочь, уметь,	could – мог	to be able to do something -быть способным что-то сделать
May – мочь, можно?	Might – мог, можно?	to be allowed to- получить разрешение
Must – должен		
To have to	had to – должен был	will have to –должен буду
To be to	was/were to	will be to
would do smth	should to	
ought to do smth		

IV. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы и их заменители.

- 1.A geodesist has to know geodesy very well.
- 2.A chemical engineer must know chemistry well. 3.An electrical engineer should know electricity well.
- 4.A civil engineer has to know bases of construction well.
- 5.A surveying technician should have a diploma from a college.
6. A surveying engineer ought to have a diploma from an Institute.
7. Geodesists have to know the accuracy of the dimensions of the Earth as well as its detailed shape.
8. Geographic Information System is taught in schools, colleges and universities throughout the world.
9. GIS may be used by individuals and organizations, schools and governments.

V. Выучите следующие слова, необходимые для понимания текста:

- 1.parcel ['pɑ:səl] n – раздел (земли, участка), распределение
2. primary ['praɪməri] a - основной, важный
- 3.investment [ɪn'vestmənt] n – вклад (капитала), вложение, инвестирование
- 4.identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v – устанавливать, распознавать
- 5.reduce [rɪ'dju:s] v – уменьшать, ослаблять
- 6.uncertainty [ʌn'sɜ:tnti] n – неопределенность, изменчивость
- 7.access ['ækses] n - доступ
- 8.additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] a - дополнительный

- 9.evaluate [ɪ'væljueɪt] v оценивать 10.value ['vælju:] n - значение, цена
 11.distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋwɪʃ] v - отличать, выделять, различить
 12.effectiveness [ɪ'fektɪvnəs] n - эффективность
 13.relate [rɪ'leɪt] v - относиться, иметь отношение 14.available [ə'veɪləbəl] a - доступный, имеющийся в наличии 15.managerial [ˌmænɪ'dʒɪəriəl] a - административный 16.explicit [ɪk'splɪsɪt] a - ясный, подробный
 17.benefit ['benɪfɪt] n - выгода, польза, прибыль 18.expand - [ɪk'spænd] v - увеличивать(ся), расширять(ся) 19.diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] a - разнообразный
 20.set [set] n - ряд
 21.encompass [ɪn'kʌmpəs] v - заключать (в себе), окружать
 22.store - [stɔ:] v - хранить, вмещать, снабжать 23.ownership - ['ɒnəʃɪp] n - собственность, владение 24.furthermore [ˌfɜ:ðə'mɔ:] adv - кроме того
 25.retrieve - [rɪ'tri:v] v - найти, обрести
 26.facilitate - [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] v - облегчить, содействовать
 27.provision [prə'vɪʒən] n - снабжение, обеспечение
 28.proprietary [prə'praɪətri] a - собственный, частный

VI .Выучите следующие наречия, союзы и предлоги:

Thereby – таким образом, therefore - поэтому, although - хотя, among- среди, both...and...- как... так и..., directly- непосредственно, together- вместе, over-в течение, within – в, в пределах, at least – по крайней мере, other- другой, furthermore – кроме того, such as – такой как.

VII .Выберите русские эквиваленты, приведенные под чертой, следующим английским словам:

Private, public, decision, primary, possible, condition, decade, improve, objective, spatial, means, exchange

цель, обстоятельства, общественный, обмениваться, частный, десятилетие, возможный, улучшать, пространственный, решение, средства, основной

VIII. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Cadastre

Parcel-Based Land Information Systems. In both the private and public sectors, land information is a primary resource for making land investment and management decisions. By helping to identify problems and possible strategies, information reduces uncertainty in the decision-making process. Those who have access to land information have an additional capacity to evaluate situations, to analyze past conditions, and to plan for the future. But the value of the information, and thereby the effectiveness of the decision-making process is directly related to the quality of the information available.

As with other resources, information requires explicit management to maximize its potential benefits. Over the last two decades new capabilities for data collection and processing together with expanding requirements of diverse users have directed the attention of many organizations to the need for improved land information management. Management strategies are concerned with reducing the costs associated with land information processes.

Land Information Systems (LIS). A LIS may be defined as a combination of human and technical resources together with a set of organizing procedures which produces information for some managerial requirements.

Parcel-based LIS, or cadastre, can be distinguished within the family of spatial information systems by at least two characteristics. A cadastre may encompass all or part of

the information stored in any other LIS, but a fundamental objective of the system is the provision of institutional data concerning land ownership, value and use. Furthermore, in a parcel-based LIS the primary means of organizing data is the cadastral parcel or proprietary land unit. Information is therefore collected, referenced, stored, and retrieved primarily at the parcel level, although other referencing systems (исходные системы) such as coordinates, may be added to facilitate data manipulation and the exchange of information among systems

[Источник: URL: <http://5fan.info/bewujgyfsmeratyjge.html> (время обращения - январь 2015г.)].

IX. Заполните пропуски словами, расположенными под чертой.

1. Land information is a primary ... for making land investment and management decisions.
2. A cadastre may ... the information stored in any other LIS.
3. Management strategies are concerned with ... the costs associated with land information processes.
4. A ... objective of the system is the provision of institutional data concerning land ... , value and use.
5. Information requires explicit ... to maximize its potential benefits.
6. A LIS is defined as a ... of human and technical resources.
7. Information is collected, referenced, stored and retrieved ... at the parcel level.

Encompass, fundamental, primarily, combination, management, resource, ownership, reducing.

X. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. a parcel-based land information system the primary means ... organizing data is the cadastral parcel.
2. The value ... the information is directly related ... the quality ... the information available.
3. A set ... procedures produces information ... some managerial requirements.
4. Parcel-based land information system can be distinguished ... the family ... spatial information systems ... two characteristics.
5. New capabilities ... data collection have directed the attention ... many organizations ... the need ... improved land information management.

XI. Переведите глаголы и поставьте их в правильную форму.

1. A cadastre (может включать) all or part of the information stored in any other LIS.
2. Management strategies (связаны) with reducing the costs associated with land information processes.
3. By identifying possible strategies information (уменьшает) uncertainty in decision-making process.
4. The effectiveness of the decision-making process (связана) to the quality of the information available.
5. Information (требуется) explicit management to maximize its potential benefits.
6. A LIS (определяют) as a combination of human and technical resources.

7. Coordinates (могут быть добавлены) to facilitate data manipulation and the exchange of information among systems.

XII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What does the text deal with?
2. What is land information in private and public sectors?
3. What is the value of information related to?
4. What does information require?
5. What are management strategies concerned with?
6. How may a LIS be defined?
7. What is a parcel-based land information system?
8. What may a cadastre encompass?
9. What is a fundamental objective of cadastre?
10. What is the primary means of organizing data in a parcel-based LIS?
11. What can you say in conclusion?

XIII. Перескажите текст, опираясь на вопросы, приведенные в упражнении XII.

XIV. Научимся разговаривать по телефону. Выучите следующий диалог:

- I. Good morning. My name is Ivan. Can I speak to Mary?
M. Hello, Ivan. Mary speaking. Can I help you, Ivan?
I. Mary, can you give me Lena`s number?
M. Just a moment (минуточку). It`s 2438957.
I. Thank you so much, Mary. I`m very much obliged to you.
M. You are always welcome, Ivan. Thank you for calling. Goodbye for now.

XV. Составьте собственные диалоги, используя данные слова и фразы.

Can you come to...? Can you lend me ...
It`s good to hear from you (приятно слышать Вас); she/he isn`t in; Can you ask her/him to ring me?; I`ll ring back later (перезвоню позднее); Can I take a message?

XVI. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст со словарем:

Datum

In surveying and geodesy, a datum is a reference point or surface against which position measurements are made, and an associated model of the shape of the earth for computing positions. Horizontal datum is used for describing a point on the earth's surface in latitude and longitude or another coordinate system. Vertical datum is used to measure elevations or underwater depths.

Horizontal datum

The horizontal datum is the model used to measure positions on the earth. A specific point on the earth can have substantially different coordinates, depending on the datum used to make the measurement. There are hundreds of locally-developed horizontal datums around the world, usually referenced to some convenient local reference point. Contemporary datums, based on increasingly accurate measurements of the shape of the

earth, are intended to cover larger areas. The WGS 84 datum, which is almost identical to the NAD83 datum used in North America, is a common standard datum.

Vertical datum

A vertical datum is used for measuring the elevations of points on the earth's surface. Vertical data are either tidal, based on sea levels, gravimetric, based on a geoid, or geodetic, based on the same ellipsoid models of the earth used for computing horizontal datums.

In common usage, elevations are often cited in height above sea level; this is a widely used tidal datum. Because ocean tides cause water levels to change constantly, the sea level is generally taken to be some average of the tide heights. Mean lower lowwater — the average of the lowest points the tide reached on each day during a measuring period of several years — is the datum used for measuring water depths on some nautical charts, for example; this is called the chart datum. Whilst the use of sea-level as a datum is useful for geologically recent topographic features, sea level has not stayed constant throughout geological time, so is less useful when measuring very long-term processes.