МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«КУБАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени И.Т. ТРУБИЛИНА»

Землеустроительный факультет
Иностранных языков

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:
Декан, Руководитель подразделения
Белокур К.А.
(протокол от 20.05.2024 № 24/021)

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) « ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»

Уровень высшего образования: бакалавриат

Направление подготовки: 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры

Направленность (профиль): Землеустройство и кадастры
Квалификация (степень) выпускника: Бакалавр

Формы обучения: очная, заочная

Год набора: 2024

Срок получения образования: Очная форма обучения – 4 года
Заочная форма обучения – 4 года 8 месяца(-ев)

Объем: в зачетных единицах: 5 з.е.
в академических часах: 180 ак.ч.

2024

Разработчики:
Доцент, кафедра иностранных языков Мосесова М.Э.

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки Направление подготовки: 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 12.08.2020 №978, с учетом трудовых функций профессиональных стандартов: "Специалист в сфере кадастрового учета и государственной регистрации прав", утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 12.10.2021 № 718н; "Специалист по определению кадастровой стоимости", утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 02.09.2020 № 562н; "Землеустроитель", утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 29.06.2021 № 434н; "Специалист в области инженерно-геодезических изысканий для градостроительной деятельности", утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 21.10.2021 № 746н.

Согласование и утверждение

№	Подразделение или коллегиальный орган	Ответственное лицо	ФИО	Виза	Дата, протокол (при наличии)
1	Геодезии	Руководитель образовательной программы	Пшидаток С.К.	Согласовано	29.04.2024, № 8

1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Цель освоения дисциплины - является формирование комплекса знаний об организационных, научных и методических основах языковой компетентности, а также формирование высокого профессионального уровня, гражданских и нравственных качеств выпускников; обеспечение их конкурентоспособности на рынке трудовых ресурсов; организация научной и инновационной деятельности в условиях интеграции в мировое научно-образовательное пространство на основе менеджмента качества всех процессов и ориентации на потребителя на основе формирования универсальных компетенций в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры.

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов;;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений с использованием ресурсов на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностран- ном языке;;
- совершенствование навыков интерпретирования устных и письменных иноязычных текстов, а также готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах в социокультурной, академической и профессионально-ориентированной сферах, используя различные коммуникативные стратегии;;
- развитие информационной культуры;;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей гуманитарной культуры обучающихся;;
- повышение уровня учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию..

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

Компетенции, индикаторы и результаты обучения

УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

УК-4.1 Выбирает на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.

Знать:

УК-4.1/Зн1 Методику выбора на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемых стилей делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами

Уметь:

УК-4.1/Ум1 Выбирать на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стили делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.

Владеть:

УК-4.1/Нв1 Методикой выбора на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемых стилей делового общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами

УК-4.2 Использует информационно- коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (- ых) языках.

Знать:

УК-4.2/Зн1 Основы информационно-коммуникационных технологий при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

Уметь:

УК-4.2/Ум1 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

Владеть:

УК-4.2/Нв1 Информационно-коммуникационными технологиями при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

УК-4.3 Ведет деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

Знать:

УК-4.3/Зн1 формы деловой переписки, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

Уметь:

УК-4.3/Ум1 вести деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

Владеть:

УК-4.3/Нв1 способностью вести деловую переписку, учитывая особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках

УК-4.4 Демонстрирует интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения:
– внимательно слушая и пытаясь понять суть идей других, даже если они противоречат собственным воззрениям;
– уважая высказывания других как в плане содержания, так и в плане формы;
– критикуя аргументированно и конструктивно, не задевая чувств других;
– адаптируя речь и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия.

Знать:

УК-4.4/Зн1 интегративные умения для использования диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения

Уметь:

УК-4.4/Ум1 демонстрировать интегративные умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения

Владеть:

УК-4.4/Нв1 способностью интегративного умения использовать диалогическое общение для сотрудничества в академической коммуникации общения

УК-4.5 Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно

Знать:

УК-4.5/Зн1 основы перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно

Уметь:

УК-4.5/Ум1 выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно

Владеть:

УК-4.5/Нв1 умениями по выполнению перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык и обратно

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

Дисциплина (модуль) «Иностранный язык» относится к обязательной части образовательной программы и изучается в семестре(ах): Очная форма обучения - 1, 2, Заочная форма обучения - 1, 2.

В процессе изучения дисциплины студент готовится к видам профессиональной деятельности и решению профессиональных задач, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО и образовательной программой.

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Очная форма обучения

Период обучения	Общая трудоемкость (часы)	Общая трудоемкость (ЗЕТ)	Контактная работа (часы, всего)	Внеаудиторная контактная работа (часы)	Зачет (часы)	Лабораторные занятия (часы)	Лекционные занятия (часы)	Самостоятельная работа (часы)	Промежуточная аттестация (часы)
Первый семестр	72	2	43	1		40	2	29	Зачет
Второй семестр	108	3	43	3		40		38	Экзамен (27)
Всего	180	5	86	4		80	2	67	27

Заочная форма обучения

Период обучения	Общая трудоемкость (часы)	Общая трудоемкость (ЗЕТ)	Контактная работа (часы, всего)	Внеаудиторная контактная работа (часы)	Зачет (часы)	Лабораторные занятия (часы)	Лекционные занятия (часы)	Самостоятельная работа (часы)	Промежуточная аттестация (часы)
Первый семестр	72	2	7	1		4	2	65	Зачет Контрольная работа

Второй семестр	108	3	9	3		6		99	Контрольная работа Экзамен
Всего	180	5	16	4		10	2	164	

5. Содержание дисциплины

5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий

(часы промежуточной аттестации не указываются)

Очная форма обучения

Наименование раздела, темы	Всего	Внеаудиторная контактная работа	Лабораторные занятия	Лекционные занятия	Самостоятельная работа	Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения программы
Раздел 1.	**466**		**254**	**16**	**196**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 1.1.	80			16	64	
Тема 1.2.	64		40		24	
Тема 1.3.	72		48		24	
Тема 1.4.	72		48		24	
Тема 1.5.	72		48		24	
Тема 1.6.	72		48		24	
Тема 1.7.	6		4		2	
Тема 1.8.	6		4		2	
Тема 1.9.	6		4		2	
Тема 1.10.	6		4		2	
Тема 1.11.	6		4		2	
Тема 1.12.	4		2		2	
Раздел 2.	**8**	**8**				УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 2.1.	8	8				
Раздел 3.	**555**		**290**		**265**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 3.1.	100		56		44	
Тема 3.2.	108		56		52	
Тема 3.3.	108		56		52	
Тема 3.4.	108		56		52	
Тема 3.5.	108		56		52	
Тема 3.6.	11		6		5	
Тема 3.7.	12		4		8	
Раздел 4.	**24**	**24**				УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3

Тема 4.1.	24	24				УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Итого	**1 110**	**32**	**576**	**16**	**486**	

Заочная форма обучения

Наименование раздела, темы	Всего	Внеаудиторная контактная работа	Лабораторные занятия	Лекционные занятия	Самостоятельная работа	Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения программы
Раздел 1.	**478**		**32**	**16**	**430**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 1.1.	76			16	60	
Тема 1.2.	88		8		80	
Тема 1.3.	96		16		80	
Тема 1.4.	88		8		80	
Тема 1.5.	80				80	
Тема 1.6.	20				20	
Тема 1.7.	5				5	
Тема 1.8.	5				5	
Тема 1.9.	5				5	
Тема 1.10.	5				5	
Тема 1.11.	5				5	
Тема 1.12.	5				5	
Раздел 2.	**8**	**8**				УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 2.1.	8	8				
Раздел 3.	**753**		**48**		**705**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 3.1.	192		16		176	
Тема 3.2.	192		16		176	
Тема 3.3.	228		16		212	
Тема 3.4.	56				56	
Тема 3.5.	56				56	
Тема 3.6.	14				14	
Тема 3.7.	15				15	
Раздел 4.	**24**	**24**				УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Тема 4.1.	24	24				
Итого	**1 322**	**32**	**80**	**16**	**1 194**	

5. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплин

Раздел 1. Land Use Planning: Common Understanding. Concepts and theory. The essence and Central idea.

Тема 1.1. Лекция

Временные формы действительного и страдательного залога

Тема 1.2. Die Mechanisierung der Landwirtschaft

Die Mechanisierung der Landwirtschaft

Тема 1.3. Common Understanding of Land Use Planning

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?

Тема 1.4. Traktoren

Traktoren

Тема 1.5. The essence of land use planning

1 How many kinds of land use planning do you know?
2 What is the purpose of land use planning?
3 What tasks does local land use planning solve?

Тема 1.6. Kraftwagen

Kraftwagen

Тема 1.7. Statement on land cadaster

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?

Тема 1.8. Existing cadastral systems

1 When was the legal base of a land cadastre and a land registry created?
2 What are the basic elements of cadastral systems?
3 Is a Land Cadastre a tax tool?

Тема 1.9. Russian cadastral surveys before and after Peter the Great

1 What is this text devoted to?
2 What kind of cadastres were the Russian medieval ones?
3 What did Pomestnyi Prikaz undertake at the end of the XY th century?

Тема 1.10. Cadastral and land registration systems in Europe

1 How many Government Agencies providing digital mapping are there in the UK?
2 What organization provides a wealth of free mapping on web site?
3 What is "e-business strategy?"

Тема 1.11. Urban cadastre as multipurpose tool to improve city revenue and management

1 What is an urban cadastre?
2 What does textual information include?
3 What categories of stakeholders do you know?

Тема 1.12. The state role in urban land development

1 What does vacant land represent?
2 What kind of opportunities does vacant land hold out?
3 What can vacant land development generate?

Раздел 2. Промежуточная аттестация

Тема 2.1. ЗАЧЕТ

Проведение промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета.

Раздел 3. Возобновляемые источники энергии в немецком языке

Тема 3.1. What is land- use planning?

1) What does the population depend on?
2) When will the population double?
3) What do the individual land users lack?

Тема 3.2. Erneuerbare Energien

Erneuerbare Energien

Тема 3.3. Land-use planning aims to make the best use of limited resources.

1) What does the Land-use planning aim?
2) When may a plan have to be changed?
3) When should the goals be specified?

Тема 3.4. Hydraulik

Hydraulik

Тема 3.5. People in planning.

1) What does land-use planning involve?
2) How many groups of people are directly involved?
3) What does the land- users' livelihood depend on?

Тема 3.6. Basic information about the area.

1) What will the planning team need?
2) Who must find out what is available and where to get it?
3) According to what will the range of information and amount of detail needed vary?

Тема 3.7. Economic analysis.

1) How is land suitability expressed?
2) How is an extra quantitative measure of land suitability provided?
3) What is an underlying assumption of financial and economic analysis?

Раздел 4. Промежуточная аттестация

Тема 4.1. ЭКЗАМЕН

Проведение промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена

6. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Land Use Planning: Common Understanding. Concepts and theory. The essence and Central idea.

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Задача

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Прочитайте задание и установите соответствие. Ответ заполнить в таблице.

1
2
3
4
5

Match the words with their definitions.

1. Community
2. Concerned
3. Substantiation
4. Maintenance
5. Apply

а) proof, documentation, validation, authentication, confirmation, verification
б) the act of providing basic and necessary support
в) a group of people living in a particular local area
г) to make a formal, usually written, request for something, especially a job
д) feeling or showing worry or solicitude

2. Прочитайте задание и установите соответствие. Ответ заполнить в таблице.

1
2
3
4
5

Match the sentences halves.

1. Effective land use planning
2. Land helps
3. The inhabitants of cities are
4. Land use planning is
5. Merchandising is

а) incapable of providing means of survival
б) concerned with land cadastre
в) is impossible without land information
г) a broad term
д) people to survive

3. Прочитайте задание и укажите последовательность членов предложения. Ответ заполнить в таблице.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Order the words to make a sentence.

а) impossible
б) information
в) land-use
г) is
д) Effective
е) planning
ж) land
з) without

4. Прочитайте задание и укажите последовательность членов предложения. Ответ заполнить в таблице.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Order the words to make a sentence.

а) land
б) future
в) for
г) We
д) to conserve
е) need
ж) use
з) resources

5. Укажите верный ответ.

What is a Cadastre?

6. Укажите верный ответ.

What is land use planning based on?

7. Укажите верный ответ.

What are the basic elements of cadastral systems?

8. Выберите один ответ из предложенных и обоснуйте его выбор.

I heard that the surveyor … a new position at the East Side Development.

а) had accepted
б) has accepted
ів) s accepting
г) will accept

9. Выберите правильные ответы из предложенных и обоснуйте их выбор.

Choose the features of a formal academic writing

а) Full words, not contractions, are used.
б) Words and phrases that connect sentences meaningfully are used.
в) The sentences are rather complex.
г) Emotional words like great, superb, etc. are used.

Раздел 2. Промежуточная аттестация

Форма контроля/оценочное средство:

Вопросы/Задания:

.

Раздел 3. What is land- use planning?

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Задача

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Прочитайте задание и установите соответствие. Ответ заполнить в таблице.

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

Match the words with their definitions.

1. ancillary
2. benefit
3. collateral
4. distribution
5. emphasize
6. equity
7. fringe
8. indigenous
9. settlement
10. incentive

а) allocation, assigning, circulation of something
б) the value of property beyond the total amount owed
в) found or made in the local area, rather than abroad
г) the outer edge of something
д) something that provides an advantage or gain
е) serving as a supplement or addition
ж) a small or isolated community; village
з) something which is used to encourage people to do something
и) make more obviously defined
к) accompanying as a secondary fact, activity

2. Прочитайте задание и установите соответствие. Ответ заполнить в таблице.
Match the words with their definitions.

1. concern
2. decline
3. extent
4. overcome
5. penalty
6. derelict
7. perception
8. quantify
9. raze
10. reclaim

а) the degree to which something is the case
б) a thing voluntary abandoned or willfully cast away by its proper ownerв)
в) to measure something and express it as a number
г) a tendency to a worse state
д) the way that people feel about something
е) a matter of interest or importance
ж) verb transitive to completely destroy a building or town
з) succeed in dealing with a problem
и) to make fit or available for human use
к) a punishment for breaking a law or rule

3. Прочитайте задание и установите соответствие. Ответ заполнить в таблице.
Match the words with their definitions.

1. allotment
2. bear
3. civic
4. dignified
5. exercise
6. convince
7. vantage
8. imply
9. intersect
10. conduit

а) calm, impressive and deserve respect
б) cause to believe firmly in the truth of something
в) to divide into two parts by passing through or across
г) connected with a town or city
д) a position giving a strategic superiority
е) to hold and take along; carry; transport
ж) a passage for conveying water or fluid
з) a plot of land rented by an individual from a local authority, for growing vegetables or flowers
и) to have as a necessary part, condition, or effect
к) the act of carrying out the terms of an agreement

4. Укажите верный ответ.

What is an urban cadastre?

5. Укажите верный ответ.

What categories of stakeholders do you know?

6. Укажите верный ответ.

What does vacant land represent?

7. Выберите один ответ из предложенных и обоснуйте его выбор.

Which methods of generating ideas do not refer to essay writing?

а) Group discussion
б) Brainstorming
в) Using text-based sources
п) Key words and phrases

8. Укажите верные ответы.

Choose the features of a formal academic writing.

а) Full words, not contractions, are used.
б) Words and phrases that connect sentences meaningfully are used.
в) The sentences are rather complex.
г) Emotional words like great, superb, etc. are used.

Раздел 4. Промежуточная аттестация

Форма контроля/оценочное средство:

Вопросы/Задания:

.

7. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

Очная форма обучения, Первый семестр, Зачет
Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Вопросы/Задания:

1. The Article – общая характеристика, виды, случаи употребления.

2. The Noun – общая характеристика, образование множественного числа, притяжательный падеж.

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

4. The Adjective – общая характеристика, степени сравнения, сравнительные конструкции.

5. The Adverb – общая характеристика, степени сравнения.

6. The Numeral – общая характеристика, функция в предложении.

7. The Pronoun – общая характеристика, функция в предложении.

8. Much/many/(a) few/(a) little – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

9. Some/any/no – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

10. Active Voice – общая характеристика.

11. Passive Voice – общая характеристика.

12. The Verb: Regular Verbs – формы образования.

13. The Verb: Iregular Verbs – формы образования.

14. Phrasal Verbs - общая характеристика, виды, случаи употребления.

15. Modal Verbs – общая характеристика, случаи употребления, формы.

16. Sequence of Tenses – основные принципы.

17. Reported Speech – основные принципы.

18. What do most textbooks on land use planning begin by?

19. Why do people apply their knowledge and skills?

20. What is effective land use planning impossible without?

21. How does a large percentage of the human race still live?

22. What does land information include?

23. How can land use planning be defined?

24. What is the purpose of land use planning?

25. What does land use planning deal with?

26. What are the key aspects of agricultural land use planning?

27. What is important for successful land use planning?

28. How many kinds of land use planning do you know? What are they?

29. What is the purpose of land use planning?

30. What tasks does local land use planning solve?

31. What laws does land use planning study?

32. Who can participate in land use planning work?

33. How is land use planning stated?

34. What is land use planning based on?

35. What cases does land use planning deal with?

36. What functions does land use planning have?

37. What is a Cadastre?

38. What role does a land use planner play in different countries?

39. What is a land use planner responsible for?

40. What kind of modern technology do you know?

41. Why should the Cadastre be managed by the government?

42. When was the legal base of a land cadastre and a land registry created?

43. What are the basic elements of cadastral systems?

44. What kind of cadastres were the Russian medieval ones?

45. What did Pomestnyi Prikaz undertake at the end of the XY th century?

46. What did description of land include?

47. How were land taxes and vassal obligations served?

48. What did the Russian medieval cadastre deal to?

49. How many Government Agencies providing digital mapping are there in the UK?

50. What organization provides a wealth of free mapping on web site?

51. What is "e-business strategy?"

52. What is an urban cadastre?

53. What does textual information include?

54. What categories of stakeholders do you know?

55. What does vacant land represent?

56. What kind of opportunities does vacant land hold out?

57. What can vacant land development generate?

58. How can vacant land help city?

59. How many per cent of a city's land remains vacant?

60. Why have any states successfully undertaken legislation reforms?

Очная форма обучения, Второй семестр, Экзамен
Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Вопросы/Задания:

1. What does the population depend on?

2. When will the population double?

3. What do the individual land users lack?

4. What are the kinds of rural land use?

5. Where does the conflict arise?

6. What does the successful planning involve?

7. What do current processes include?

8. Who often takes on an advocacy role during the planning process?

9. Why are the governments slow to adopt land use policies?

10. Since when has the activist/environmentalist approach to planning grown into the Smart Growth movement?

11. How many conditions must be met if planning is to be useful?

12. Which are our basic needs?

13. What does land become?

14. What is land taken for towns and industry no longer available for?

15. What does the development of new farmland compete with?

16. What does scarcity refer to?

17. Why is timber and wind considered renewable resources?

18. How long do natural resources take to form naturally?

19. What will humanity need to shift its reliance to?

20. When was the dawn of internal combustion engine technologies?

21. What does the Land-use planning aim?

22. When may a plan have to be changed?

23. When should the goals be specified?

24. How is efficiency achieved?

25. What does it mean to the individual land user?

26. What does the sustainable land use require?

27. What is often beyond the means of individual land users?

28. What may more equity mean?

29. What must the use of natural assets be compensated by?

30. How are conflicts resolved?

31. What drives the planning process?

32. Who must accept the need for a change in land use, as they will have to live with its results?

33. What is bound to fail?

34. What are the reasons of the loss of soil?

35. What is essential to land-use planning?

36. What technologies must be recommended?

37. What should be addressed by the planner?

38. What was a mistake in early attempts at land-use planning?

39. What is good agricultural land also suitable for?

40. What does planning have to integrate information about?

41. What does land-use planning involve?

42. How many groups of people are directly involved?

43. What does the land-users' livelihood depend on?

44. Who are the decision-makers?

45. What does the planning team need?

46. What do the spatial planning systems refer to?

47. How can the spatial planning be defined?

48. What do the discrete professional disciplines include?

49. Where does an early definition of spatial planning come from?

50. How many planning systems exist around the world?

51. What will the planning team need?

52. Who must find out what is available and where to get it?

53. According to what will the range of information and amount of detail need- ed vary?

54. What do land resources include?

55. What does legislation cover?

56. What is land tenure?

57. Whose tenants or sub-tenants are all private owners?

58. In which system were the lords who received land directly from the Crown called tenants-in-chief?

59. How was the subinfeudation useful?

60. How has the concept of tenure changed since then?

61. What is an underlying assumption of financial and economic analysis?

62. What does the financial analysis look at?

63. What does the economic analysis estimate?

64. How long does it take to accrue benefits?

65. What does the choice of discount rate have more effect on?

66. Задание 1

Письменно переведите текст на русский язык,используя словарь.
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 co-operation among stakeholders.
The core task of land use planning consists of initiating a communication and co-operation 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 "where-by the aims and interests of other participating group are taken into account to the greatest possible extent".

An important element of participation-oriented land use planning is the identification of the various groups of participants and differentiating them in terms of their use and access to land resources. In addition, their position on the social scale and their capacities, either as stakeholders or as members of authorities and other organizations have to be considered. Land use planning takes into account cultural viewpoints and builds up on local environmental knowledge.
Rural societies or groups can often provide complex indigenous knowledge of the environment. If this is the case, such local knowledge should be a part of the basis for planning and implementing a sustainable land use. Land use planning takes also into consideration traditional strategies for solving problems and conflicts.

67. Задание 2

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

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 the 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.

68. Задание 3

Письменно переведите текст на русский язык, используя словарь.

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 to 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 co-operation. Integrated land use planning should be applied when the biophysical dimension has to be combined with social, political, cultural, economic and legal aspects.

69. Задание 4

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Land suitability mapping

Land suitability mapping is a method to identify the most suitable land units for a range of land use systems. A step-wise procedure is used to survey existing resources, identify constraints and opportunities for change. The first step normally includes land cover mapping.

Land cover mapping produces maps of vegetation patterns, soil and land use types. The mapping scale corresponds to the level of de-tails from the use of aerial photographs and satellite images. Normally there is no distinction made between natural and human induces land cover. Land cover mapping is usually performed in the early stages of land use planning, where baseline information about natural resources and constraints are collected. Map units refer to very broad categories of land cover, such as "coniferous forest" or "urban areas".

Land capability classification identifies those areas with the highest potential for a large number of land uses on the basis of their production potential. The method is similar to land suitability mapping but operates at a more general level. Land suitability mapping is a kind of detailed land assessment, i.e. the fitness of land use for a specific use, e.g. "partly suitable farming with wheat as the best yielding crop".

Normally a soil map serves as a base map to indicate homogenous land areas with similar properties (soil type, climate, vegetation). The units identified are called land units. It is an area of land which possesses specific land characteristics and land qualities and which can be mapped.

70. Задание 5

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Matching land use requirements with land qualities

A kind of land use should be described in terms of its products and management practices. The description must be sufficiently detailed to assess its land use requirements and to plan the necessary inputs. It must include the description of conditions which are potential constraints for production.

The physical requirements of a specific land use type are water, nutrients, temperature regime, salt tolerance. Based on the identification of limiting values which are critical for yield levels, we divide yield levels into classes according to growth requirements and potential changes in external inputs in the land use system.

Land use requirements should be identified according to the fol-lowing criteria:

- The land should be able to support the land use on a sustained ba-sis;
- The use should yield benefits that justify the inputs.

To meet land suitability a land use planner is to be able to separate suitable land from unsuitable according to sustainability and profit-ability. Trials and experience of land users must be used choosing the plot of land.

Land suitability classes reflect degrees of suitability. Lands are subdivided into classes according to their degree of suitability and magnitude of changes required to achieve a satisfying level of productivity. Land suitability subclasses reflect kinds of limitations, or main kind of improvement measures required within classes.

71. Задание 6

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Problem of automating land records

Practically all European countries are today working on the problem of automating relevant land records – first and foremost cadastres and land register. The main reason is not to achieve integration, but rather to make very important by-product. No country has yet achieved the complete automation of its cadastral/land registration systems. But this is merely a question of time. Sweden is probably the country which has come further in constructing an automated, on-line, integrated system of cadastral, land registry, land taxation and population records. Most European countries are definitely on their way in the same direction.

Another clear trend is the conversion of land-related information into spatial systems. The information must be precisely located in order to be of greatest use. One method is made by geocoding. If the land unit is assigned coordinates in the natural grid, all land-related information can

be spatially defined. The system used by Sweden, for example, introduces the co-ordinate of the central point of the land unit as well as the co-ordinate of the principle building – graphically determined – into the cadastral records. If in future all boundary points were determined graphically or numerically by coordinated, and the coordinates were inserted into the cadastral database, this would, of course, make possible a similar spatial determination of information.

72. Задание 7

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Entity of land records

The land unit tends to become a legal entity protected by law. The increasing importance of this can be demonstrated. In the past, cadastral and other records were usually arranged according to the names of the current owners. The records in many countries are still indexed in this way, which makes searches difficult as ownership changes. In Western countries the cadastres/land registers are increasingly being indexed according to the more enduring entity of the land unit itself, identified by maps and unit number.

A cadastre/land register must cover an entire geographical area in order to provide essential benefits from a public point of view. Seen from the viewpoint of the private owner, even a sporadic register can be useful, as it can provide protection for his interests.

To fulfil the public goal of establishing complete land records within the area in question, the inclusion of every land unit must be compulsory. Experiences show that voluntary registration is insufficient for establishing comprehensive land records, even in the long term. To satisfy the public goal, the establishment of the records must generally be undertaken systematically, area by area. In practice this means that the costs of establishing the records should be initiated mainly by the government. This is quite logical as comprehensive records are primarily a public interest, at least in the short term. This also applies to mapping. The preparation of comprehensive, registration index maps cannot be financed by private landowners.

73. Задание 8

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Forest Cadastre

One can see on the example of the forest cadastre that foreign methods introduced in Russia developed not only in the different social and cultural context, but even in the administrative and management environment.

Navy building had been one of the main priorities of Peter I reign. The regular forest surveys were ordered in 1703. Soon all the timber forests of European Russia - from the Baltic Sea to the Volga were managed by the Admiralty. It meant not only the forests of the crown but also private, common and clergy forests. It became illegal to the owners to cut their timber if not suitable for the navy. The historiographer of the Ministry of State Property Lev Zakharov considers it to be the nationalization of forest resources. Only at the reign of Ekaterina II liberalization of the forest status took place and in 1802 Forest Department became the body of the Ministry of Finances.

All the timber forests were examined and mapped by the officers. All the oaks, lime-trees and pines were counted and measured. It was a forest doomsday indeed. Hundreds of large-scale maps and charts, accompanied with tabular statistics were prepared. Later these documents served as the source for general forest atlases such as well-known "General Atlas of various kinds of forests" from the Hermitage Collection of Manuscript Department of the National Library in Petersburg. These surveys were carried out even where forests were never used later.

74. Задание 9

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

The technology of the forest mapping is well known. It was largely borrowed from the western mapmaking. The aim of Peter's cadastres – navy building – is similar to the one of Colbert's, who managed the French crown estates at the same way. But if the Colbert cadastres managed only forests of the crown, all the Russian forests in practice belonged to the crown for almost a century after implementation of Peter's cadastre. This nationalization seems to have nothing in common with

European management of natural resources.
Land cadastres could be opposed to the forest ones. Highly developed in the XVI-XVII th centuries, it degraded during Peter's reign. The reason for it was not the tax reform, but the transformation of feudal state into highly centralized bureaucratic system. Regular land surveys did not take place any more despite the fact that landed nobility remained the source for recruiting military and civil statesmen. The land property of nobility giving them independence was considered as an obstacle to their state service. The implementation of obligatory strict forms of state service for nobility is a confirmation of this statement.
Despite the large map surveys of Peter's geodesists in the internal provinces of Russia, where most of land estates were situated, these maps do not reflect land property rights, as well as land use and evaluation. These documents are similar to the later surveys of Russian frontier and colonial territories of Crimea, Siberia, Mid-Asia. The main aim of those is the use of maps for the effective state management and the search for additional natural resources.

75. Задание 10

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Some European experience
The main development of cadastral and land registration systems has taken place in Europe. Even though times and conditions have changed, some lessons might be drawn from these European experiences.
The cadastre will be largely worthless unless it is substantially complete within a particular geographical area. One of the greatest achievements of the Napoleonic cadastre was that from the very start,
and regardless of the nature of the land, it provided a complete record of all land units within the area – including unique identification – and defined these units on comprehensive maps. To attain this goal, cadastres and land registers must be kept simple, and must be concentrated on the essentials. Furthermore, the work must have a solid foundation. Even if conditions are changed over time, if new aspects have become relevant, if new political winds have started to blow, the process must still continue along the same main lines until it is finished. Costs must be kept reasonable in relation to expected medium-term benefits. This is more important than producing a product which is technically perfect. There are many examples in Europe of cadastral systems which have been stopped or delayed because of faltering political support. Even in France – the cradle of the European cadastre – it was difficult to complete and maintain the cadastre.
Cadastres were created with the aim of improving the basis for land taxation, and land register were established to make land transactions more secure.

76. Задаине 11

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Some European experience
If land records develop along these lines, the chosen cadastral unit will become important in many connections. If legal land registration, as well as other land records are based on the same unit, the unit will assume considerable legal and practical importance. In most countries with well-developed cadastral/land information systems, subdivision or other changes in the cadastral unit require formal legal proceedings and, as a rule, re-surveying. Private changes or subdivisions made without formal proceedings are not accepted or given legal status. A conclusion drawn from European experiences is that the land unit tends to become a legal entity protected by law.
A cadastre/land register must cover an entire geographical area in order to provide essential benefits from a public point of view. Seen
from the viewpoint of the private owner, even a sporadic register can be useful, as it can provide protection for his interests.
Finally, the rapid rate of change in existing European systems, especially during the last two decades, shows clearly that the design of cadastral/land registration systems must be future oriented. This applies to technical aspects as well as to the fundamental principles of the system. Less-developed countries must, therefore, carefully consider and evaluate all experiences which can be obtained from

other countries. An example is automation. It is often doubtful whether it should be introduced from the beginning. Today's systems and structures must be planned in such a way that necessary changes are easy to make tomorrow.

77. Задание 12

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Technical comparison of European cadastral systems

Recently European Union has conducted a comparison of European cadastres. The three main technical conclusions of the studies of urban cadastres are: (1) many European countries are moving toward the integration of the cadastre with the property registry, (2) existing graphic and textual information is detailed but their homogeneity varies from one country to another and (3) computerized technology is new commonly used.

Historically, ownership was established without cadastre. Nevertheless, nowadays, most European countries have understood the importance of linking the property registries or mortgage books with the cadastre to eventually achieve a legal cadastre or a parcel based regis-try. In the land registry, the right is created once inscribed in the book under the control of a judge. The inscription in the land book is ac-companied by an accurate survey. In the mortgage book, the right is created by the contract between the parties. The inscription in the mortgage book makes the right defendable to a third party. It is now compulsory to ensure the exact correspondence between the cadastre and the mortgage book.

In most countries the cadastre is old and homogeneous. Urban cadastre maps cover the dense of urban and dense of peri-urban areas of main European cities. The cartographic and historic homogeneity of these maps is highly various from one country to another.

78. Задание 13

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Eminent Domain Powers

Eminent domain, in which the owner of the condemned property is provided "just compensation" for its taking is a police power for the public good. With that power, government takes private property through condemnation proceedings. Throughout the proceedings, the property owner has the right of due process.

Every state has a statute, or statutes, establishing how the eminent domain power may be exercised at the local level. State procedures vary widely, however, in some states, the government is required to negotiate with the property owner before instituting eminent domain proceedings. In other states, the government may institute proceedings without prior notice. The power of eminent domain is not limited to states, cities, and political bodies. In many states, public utilities and even pipeline companies have the power to expropriate private property.

Traditionally, eminent domain has been used to facilitate transportation and the provision of water and other utilities; however, it has been used to establish public parks, preserve places of historic interest, and promote beautification. Municipalities - often through their economic development or redevelopment entities - can also employ eminent domain to "retake" blighted property for urban revitalization.

Eminent domain has been critical to municipalities' revitalization efforts, but these efforts have also generated some of its most vehement criticism. Property owners protest the taking of their land for many reasons.

79. Задание 14

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Open spaces, parks and recreation grounds

In locating open spaces, and parks, special consideration should be given to the preservation of places of natural beauty, such as woods, waterways, etc.

With the check board system of planning, a large amount of valuable ground is often wasted in the unnecessary provision of paved streets and passages. By carefully planning the main and secondary

avenues, through traffic can be avoided and residential districts can be laid out in a far less costly manner, part of the space occupied by paved streets being utilized for open spaces, tennis courts, and children's playgrounds.
Where individual gardens are not wanted, part of the land between the houses might be laid out as allotment gardens, or as gravel play-grounds, or as paved playgrounds, to prevent a lot of derelict gardens being attached to the houses. People's Parks are universally provided on the continent within or close to the city's gates, namely a large woodland garden or forest intersected by drives and walks and interspersed with spinnies and glades typical as far as possible of rural country.
The creation of a fitting civic centre is one of the most important matter which should be considered. It should be dignified, impressive, whilst at the same time in harmony with the characteristics of the town itself and in keeping with the resource of the public. It should be as near to the centre of the city as it is possible, so planned that its architectural features and beauty can be seen from many points of vantage.

80. Задание 15

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Comparison of the laws of the Russian Federation
An important part of the planning and urban development laws of the "western" countries are provisions, which address the legal status of the plans in relation to governmental actions and private property owners.
There are very different fundamental aspects of both land relations and the concepts of planning and urban development in the laws of the Russian Federation. Some of the differences are the result of the situation of economic and legal transition – in particular the fact that private property rights have not yet been fully defined in the civil law and the "ownership" rights to most urban land parcels continue to re-main in the state. The most important difference, however, appears to lie in the fundamental concept of land law and in the principles and structure of the Land Code.
Urban development laws and the land laws require consideration of the economic impacts on private owners of the planning procedures. In order to make them work in reality, the laws must deal also with the financial aspects of planning and urban development. In particular, these involve the problem of public finance. The planning and urban development laws must be linked to the laws on Municipal Self- Government, Budgets or Government Finance, which define the ways in which the municipality or state agencies gain the financing to realize public projects. Obviously, a system such as the French five-year moratorium cannot work unless the municipality is able to borrow the capital funds needed to buy out private users.

81. Задание 16

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

There is bound to be conflict over land use. The demands for arable land, grazing, forestry, wildlife, tourism and urban development are greater than the land resources available. In the developing countries, these demands become more pressing every year. The population dependent on the land for food, fuel and employment will double within the next 25 to 50 years. Even where land is still plentiful, many people may have inadequate access to land or to the benefits from its use. In the face of scarcity, the degradation of farmland, forest or water resources may be clear for all to see but individual land user slack the incentive or resources to stop it.
Land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options. Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future. The driving force in planning is the need for change, the need for improved management or the need for a quite different pattern of land use dictated by changing circumstances.

82. Задание 17

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Today, successful planning involves a balanced mix of analysis of the existing conditions and constraints; extensive public engagement; practical planning and design; and financially and politically feasible strategies for implementation.
Current processes include a combination of strategic and environmental planning. It is becoming more widely understood that any sector of land has a certain capacity for supporting human, animal, and vegetative life in harmony, and that upsetting this balance has dire consequences on the environment. Planners and citizens often take on an advocacy role during the planning process in an attempt to influence public policy. Due to a host of political and economic factors, governments are slow to adopt land use policies that are congruent with scientific data supporting more environmentally sensitive regulations.
Since the 1990s, the activist/environmentalist approach to planning has grown into the Smart Growth movement, characterized by the focus on more sustainable and less environmentally damaging forms of development.

83. Задание 18

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Our basic needs of food, water, fuel, clothing and shelter must be met from the land, which is in limited supply. As population and aspirations increase, so land becomes an increasingly scarce resource. Land must change to meet new demands yet change brings new conflicts between competing uses of the land and between the interests of individual land users and the common good. Land taken for towns and industry is no longer available for farming; likewise, the development of new farmland competes with forestry, water supplies and wildlife. Planning to make the best use of land is not a new idea. Over the years, farmers have made plans season after season, deciding what to grow and where to grow it. Their decisions have been made according to their own needs, their knowledge of the land and the technology, labour and capital available. As the size of the area, the number of people involved and the complexity of the problems increase, so does the need for information and rigorous methods of analysis and planning.
However, land-use planning is not just farm planning on a different scale; it has a further dimension, namely the interest of the whole community.

84. Задание 19

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Scarcity refers to a gap between limited resources and theoretically limitless wants. The notion of scarcity is that there is never enough (of something) to satisfy all conceivable human wants, even at advanced states of human technology.
A non-renewable resource is a resource that does not re-new itself at a sufficient rate for sustainable economic extraction in meaningful human time-frames. An example is carbon-based, organically-derived fuel. The original organic material, with the aid of heat and pressure, becomes a fuel such as oil or gas. Earth minerals and metal ores, fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas) and groundwater in certain aquifers are all considered non-renewable resources, though individual elements are almost always conserved.
In contrast, resources such as timber (when harvested sustainably) and wind (used to power energy conversion systems) are considered renewable resources, largely because their localized replenishment can occur within time frames meaningful to humans.
Natural resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take thousands of years to form naturally and cannot be replaced as fast as they are being consumed.

85. Задание 20

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land use must be economically viable, so one goal of development planning is to make efficient and productive use of the land. For any particular land use, certain areas are better suited than others.

Efficiency is achieved by matching different land uses with the areas that will yield the greatest benefits at the least cost. Efficiency means different things to different people, however. To the individual land user, it means the greatest return on capital and labour invested or the greatest benefit from the area available. Government objectives are more complex: they may include improving the foreign exchange situation by producing for export or for import substitution.
Land use must also be socially acceptable. Goals include food security, employment and security of income in rural areas. Land improvements and redistribution of land may be undertaken to reduce inequality or, alternatively, to attack absolute poverty. One way of doing this is to set a threshold standard of living to which those of target groups should be raised. Living standards may include levels of income, nutrition, food security and housing.

86. Задание 21

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Sustainable land use is that which meets the needs of the present while, at the same time, conserving resources for future generations. This requires a combination of production and conservation: the production of the goods needed by people now, combined with the conservation of the natural resources on which that production depends so as to ensure continued production in the future. A community that destroys its land forfeits its future. Land use has to be planned for the community as a whole because the conservation of soil, water and other land resources is often beyond the means of individual land users.
Clearly, there are conflicts between these goals. More equity may mean less efficiency. In the short term, it may not be possible to meet the needs of the present without consuming resources, for example by burning oil or clearing areas of natural forest. Decision-makers have to consider the trade-off between different goals but, if the system as a whole is to survive, the use of natural assets must be compensated by the development of human or physical assets of equal or greater worth.

87. Задание 22

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

People's needs drive the planning process. Local farmers, other land users and the wider community who depend on the land must accept the need for a change in land use, as they will have to live with its results.
Land-use planning must be positive. The planning team must find out about people's needs and also the local knowledge, skills, labour and capital that they can contribute. It must study the problems of existing land-use practices and seek alternatives while drawing the public's attention to the hazards of continuing with present practices and to the opportunities for change.
Regulations to prevent people doing what they now do for pressing reasons are bound to fail. Local acceptability is most readily achieved by local participation in planning. The support of local leaders is essential while the participation of agencies that have the resources to implement the plan is also important.
Land is not the same everywhere. Land is, self-evidently, the other focus of land-use planning. Capital, labour, management skills and technology can be moved to where they are needed.

88. Задание 23

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Good information about land resources is thus essential to land-use planning.
A third element in planning is knowledge of land-use technologies: agronomy, silviculture, livestock husbandry and other means by which land is used. The technologies recommended must be those for which users have the capital, skills and other necessary resources; that is, appropriate technology. New technologies may have social and environmental implications that should be addressed by the planner.
A mistake in early attempts at land-use planning was to focus too narrowly on land resources without enough thought given to how they might be used. Good agricultural land is usually also suitable for other competing uses. Land-use decisions are not made just on the basis of land suitability but also according to the demand for products and the extent to which the use of a particular area is critical

for a particular purpose. Planning has to integrate information about the suitability of the land, the demands for alternative products or uses and the opportunities for satisfying those demands on the available land, now and in the future. Therefore, land-use planning is not sectoral.

89. Задание 24

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land-use planning involves getting many different people to work together towards common goals. Three groups of people are directly involved.

Land users.

These are the people living in the planning area whose livelihood depends wholly or partly on the land. They include not only farmers, herders, foresters and others who use the land directly but also those who depend on these people's products, e.g. operators in crop or meat processing, sawmills and furniture factories. The involvement of all land users in planning is essential. Ultimately, they have to put the plan into effect and must therefore believe in its potential benefits as well as in the fairness of the planning process. The experience and determination of local people in dealing with their environment are often the most neglected, as well as the most important, resource. People will grasp development opportunities that they themselves have helped to plan more readily than any that are imposed on them. Without the support of local leaders, a plan is not likely to succeed.

Achieving effective public participation in planning is a challenge.

90. Задание 30

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Decision-makers.

Decision-makers are those responsible for putting plans into effect. At national and district levels, they will usually be government ministers; at the local level, they will be members of the council or other authorities. The planning team provides information and expert advice.

The planning team.

An essential feature of land-use planning is the treatment of land and land use as a whole. This involves crossing boundaries between disciplines (natural resource, engineering, agricultural and social sciences), so teamwork is essential. Ideally, a team needs a wide range of special expertise; for example a soil surveyor, a land evaluation specialist, an agronomist, a forester, a range and livestock specialist, an engineer, an economist and a sociologist.

Such a range may only be available at the national level. At the local level, a more typical planning team may consist of a land-use planner and one or two assistants. Each must tackle a wide range of jobs and will consequently need specialist advice. Government agency staff and universities may be useful sources of assistance.

91. Задание 31

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Spatial planning systems refer to the methods and approaches used by the public and private sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Spatial planning can be defined as the coordination of practices and policies affecting spatial organization. Spatial planning is synonymous with the practices of urban planning in the United States but at larger scales and the term is often used in reference to planning efforts in European countries. Discrete professional disciplines which involve spatial planning include land use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are also important, including economic and community planning. Spatial planning takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels and often results in the creation of a spatial plan.

An early definition of spatial planning comes from the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, adopted in 1983 by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning: "Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society.

92. Задание 32

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

To get started, the planning team will need some basic information about the land, the people and the organization of administration and services. The planner must find out what is available and where to get it, and must identify the people who can serve as contacts between the planning team, specialist agencies and the local community. The planner must also find out which essential data are not available, so that surveys can be scheduled and costed. The range of information and amount of detail needed will vary according to the level of planning. Following are examples of information that may be required:
– Land resources
Climate, hydrology, geology, landforms, soils, vegetation (including forest and pasture resources), fauna, pests and diseases. Sources include topographic base maps, air photographs and satellite imagery, existing surveys and departmental records.
– Present land use
Surveys and departmental records of land use, farming systems, forestry, production levels and trends.
– Present infrastructure
Transport, communication and services to agriculture, livestock management and forestry.

93. Задание 33

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

– Population
Numbers, demographic trends, location of settlements, the role of women, ethnic groups, class structure, leadership.
– Land tenure
Legal and traditional ownership and user rights for land, trees and grazing; forest reserves, national parks.
– Social structure and traditional practices
Land use is tied up with the history and culture of the people and has usually evolved over a long period. Understanding the present situation is a prerequisite for devising improvements.
– Government
Administrative structure and key authorities; services provided and demands placed upon them. Ask representatives of the various agencies active in the area to brief the planning team.
– Legislation
Laws and regulations that affect land use; traditional law and custom; whether laws are enforced.
– Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
Find out about NGOs in the planning area, for example farming and marketing cooperatives, that may have roles in planning or implementing a land-use plan.
– Commercial organizations
Contact any commercial organizations, e.g. mining companies, whose interests may be affected.

94. Задание 34

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

In common law systems, land tenure is the legal regime in which land is owned by an individual, who is said to "hold" the land. The French verb "tenir" means "to hold" and "tenant" is the present participle of "tenir". The sovereign monarch, known as The Crown, held land in its own right. All private owners are either its tenants or sub-tenants. Tenure signifies the relationship between tenant and lord, not the relationship between tenant and land.
Over history, many different forms of land ownership, i.e., ways of owning land, have been established.
A landholder/landowner is a holder of the estate in land with considerable rights of ownership or, simply put, an owner of land.
Historically in the system of feudalism, the lords who received land directly from the Crown were called tenants-in-chief. They doled out portions of their land to lesser tenants in exchange for

services, who in turn divided it among even lesser tenants. This process — that of granting subordinate tenancies — is known as subinfeudation. In this way, all individuals except the monarch were said to hold the land "of" someone else.

95. Задание 35

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land suitability is expressed either in qualitative terms (highly, moderately and marginally suitable, or not suitable) or in quantitative physical terms (e.g. crop or timber yield). By comparing the production and other benefits with inputs in terms of money, an extra quantitative measure of land suitability is provided.

An underlying assumption of financial and economic analysis is that market prices, established in competitive markets, reflect social values. Where there is no competitive market for a resource, which is often the case with renewable land resources and family labour, some other measure of worth has to be found.

Financial analysis looks at profitability from the point of view of a farmer or other private investor, by comparing the producers' revenues with their costs. Farmers will not practice a land use unless, from their point of view, it pays. Financial analysis can answer some immediate, practical questions:

– Is this crop, or land use, the most profitable option?

– Where can this crop be grown, or land use practiced, most profitably?

Заочная форма обучения, Первый семестр, Зачет

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5

Вопросы/Задания:

1. The Article – общая характеристика, виды, случаи употребления.

2. The Noun – общая характеристика, образование множественного числа, притяжательный падеж.

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

4. The Adjective – общая характеристика, степени сравнения, сравнительные конструкции.

5. The Adverb – общая характеристика, степени сравнения.

6. The Numeral – общая характеристика, функция в предложении.

7. The Pronoun – общая характеристика, функция в предложении.

8. Much/many/(a) few/(a) little – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

9. Some/any/no – общая характеристика, случаи употребления.

10. Active Voice – общая характеристика.

11. Passive Voice – общая характеристика.

12. The Verb: Regular Verbs – формы образования.

13. The Verb: Iregular Verbs – формы образования.

14. Phrasal Verbs - общая характеристика, виды, случаи употребления.

15. Modal Verbs – общая характеристика, случаи употребления, формы.

16. Sequence of Tenses – основные принципы.

17. Reported Speech – основные принципы.

18. What do most textbooks on land use planning begin by?

19. Why do people apply their knowledge and skills?

20. What is effective land use planning impossible without?

21. How does a large percentage of the human race still live?

22. What does land information include?

23. How can land use planning be defined?

24. What is the purpose of land use planning?

25. What does land use planning deal with?

26. What are the key aspects of agricultural land use planning?

27. What is important for successful land use planning?

28. How many kinds of land use planning do you know? What are they?

29. What is the purpose of land use planning?

30. What tasks does local land use planning solve?

31. What laws does land use planning study?

32. Who can participate in land use planning work?

33. How is land use planning stated?

34. What is land use planning based on?

35. What cases does land use planning deal with?

36. What functions does land use planning have?

37. What is a Cadastre?

38. What role does a land use planner play in different countries?

39. What is a land use planner responsible for?

40. What kind of modern technology do you know?

41. Why should the Cadastre be managed by the government?

42. When was the legal base of a land cadastre and a land registry created?

43. What are the basic elements of cadastral systems?

44. What kind of cadastres were the Russian medieval ones?

45. What did Pomestnyi Prikaz undertake at the end of the XY th century?

46. What did description of land include?

47. How were land taxes and vassal obligations served?

48. What did the Russian medieval cadastre deal to?

49. How many Government Agencies providing digital mapping are there in the UK?

50. What organization provides a wealth of free mapping on web site?

51. What is "e-business strategy?"

52. What is an urban cadastre?

53. What does textual information include?

54. What categories of stakeholders do you know?

55. What does vacant land represent?

56. What kind of opportunities does vacant land hold out?

57. What can vacant land development generate?

58. How can vacant land help city?

59. How many per cent of a city's land remains vacant?

60. Why have any states successfully undertaken legislation reforms?

Заочная форма обучения, Первый семестр, Контрольная работа
Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Вопросы/Задания:

1. Identify all nouns in the sentence:

The exhibition is a unique opportunity to see her later work.

1. exhibition; opportunity
2. exhibition; opportunity; work
3. unique; opportunity; her
4. exhibition; work

2. Identify all nouns in the sentence:

In most countries, the family unit is still the cornerstone of society.

1. countries; family; cornerstone; society
2.countries; unit; cornerstone; society
3. countries; family; unit; cornerstone; society
4.countries; family; society

3. Identify all nouns in the sentence:

I tried taking tablets for the headache but they didn't have any effect.

1. I; tablets; effect; they
2. tablets; headache; effect
3. taking; tablets; headache
4. taking; tablets; headache; effect

4. Complete the sentence:

Our products are famous for _____ durability.

1. its
2. our
3. ones
4. their

5. Complete the sentence:

'Hi, Chris. _____ is my friend Nora.' 'Hi, Nora. Nice to meet you.'

1. This
2. That
3. These
4. Those

6. Define the correct order of the words in the sentence.

Which is the correct order?

1. She an exceptional student is.
2. She is a student exceptional.
3. She is an exceptional student.
4. She a student exceptional is.

7. Choose the correct comparative adjective to complete the sentence:

Travelling by bus is _____ travelling by car.

1. comfortabler than
2. more comfortable that
3. more comfortable than
4. most comfortable

8. Choose the correct comparative adjective to complete the sentence:

The last test was more difficult than this test. This test is _____.

1. less difficult

2. difficultless
3. less difficult than
4. more difficult

9. Replace the underlined words with pronouns.

Giive the documents to Carmen.

1. them; she
2. it; her
3. them; her
4. themselves; her

10. Choose the correct superlative or comparative forms to complete the sentence.

Which is _____ planet from the sun?

1. the farthest
2. the most far
3. farther
4. the furthest

Заочная форма обучения, Второй семестр, Экзамен
Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Вопросы/Задания:

1. What does the population depend on?

2. When will the population double?

3. What do the individual land users lack?

4. What are the kinds of rural land use?

5. Where does the conflict arise?

6. What does the successful planning involve?

7. What do current processes include?

8. Who often takes on an advocacy role during the planning process?

9. Why are the governments slow to adopt land use policies?

10. Since when has the activist/environmentalist approach to planning grown into the Smart Growth movement?

11. How many conditions must be met if planning is to be useful?

12. Which are our basic needs?

13. What does land become?

14. What is land taken for towns and industry no longer available for?

15. What does the development of new farmland compete with?

16. What does scarcity refer to?

17. Why is timber and wind considered renewable resources?

18. How long do natural resources take to form naturally?

19. What will humanity need to shift its reliance to?

20. When was the dawn of internal combustion engine technologies?

21. What does the Land-use planning aim?

22. When may a plan have to be changed?

23. When should the goals be specified?

24. How is efficiency achieved?

25. What does it mean to the individual land user?

26. What does the sustainable land use require?

27. What is often beyond the means of individual land users?

28. What may more equity mean?

29. What must the use of natural assets be compensated by?

30. How are conflicts resolved?

31. What drives the planning process?

32. Who must accept the need for a change in land use, as they will have to live with its results?

33. What is bound to fail?

34. What are the reasons of the loss of soil?

35. What is essential to land-use planning?

36. What technologies must be recommended?

37. What should be addressed by the planner?

38. What was a mistake in early attempts at land-use planning?

39. What is good agricultural land also suitable for?

40. What does planning have to integrate information about?

41. What does land-use planning involve?

42. How many groups of people are directly involved?

43. What does the land-users' livelihood depend on?

44. Who are the decision-makers?

45. What does the planning team need?

46. What do the spatial planning systems refer to?

47. How can the spatial planning be defined?

48. What do the discrete professional disciplines include?

49. Where does an early definition of spatial planning come from?

50. How many planning systems exist around the world?

51. What will the planning team need?

52. Who must find out what is available and where to get it?

53. According to what will the range of information and amount of detail need- ed vary?

54. What do land resources include?

55. What does legislation cover?

56. What is land tenure?

57. Whose tenants or sub-tenants are all private owners?

58. In which system were the lords who received land directly from the Crown called tenants-in-chief?

59. How was the subinfeudation useful?

60. How has the concept of tenure changed since then?

61. What is an underlying assumption of financial and economic analysis?

62. What does the financial analysis look at?

63. What does the economic analysis estimate?

64. How long does it take to accrue benefits?

65. What does the choice of discount rate have more effect on?

66. Задание 1

Письменно переведите текст на русский язык,используя словарь.
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 co-operation among stakeholders.
The core task of land use planning consists of initiating a communication and co-operation 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 "where-by the aims and interests of other participating group are taken into account to the greatest possible extent".
An important element of participation-oriented land use planning is the identification of the various groups of participants and differentiating them in terms of their use and access to land resources. In addition, their position on the social scale and their capacities, either as stakeholders or as members of authorities and other organizations have to be considered. Land use planning takes into account cultural viewpoints and builds up on local environmental knowledge.
Rural societies or groups can often provide complex indigenous knowledge of the environment. If this is the case, such local knowledge should be a part of the basis for planning and implementing a sustainable land use. Land use planning takes also into consideration traditional strategies for solving problems and conflicts.

67. Задание 2

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

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 the 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.

68. Задание 3

Письменно переведите текст на русский язык, используя словарь.

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 to 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 co-operation. Integrated land use planning should be applied when the biophysical dimension has to be combined with social, political, cultural, economic and legal aspects.

69. Задание 4

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Land suitability mapping
Land suitability mapping is a method to identify the most suitable land units for a range of land use systems. A step-wise procedure is used to survey existing resources, identify constraints and opportunities for change. The first step normally includes land cover mapping.
Land cover mapping produces maps of vegetation patterns, soil and land use types. The mapping scale corresponds to the level of de-tails from the use of aerial photographs and satellite images. Normally there is no distinction made between natural and human induces land cover. Land cover mapping is usually performed in the early stages of land use planning, where baseline information about natural resources and constraints are collected. Map units refer to very broad categories of land cover, such as "coniferous forest" or "urban areas".
Land capability classification identifies those areas with the highest potential for a large number of land uses on the basis of their production potential. The method is similar to land suitability mapping but operates at a more general level. Land suitability mapping is a kind of detailed land assessment, i.e. the fitness of land use for a specific use, e.g. "partly suitable farming with wheat as the best yielding crop".
Normally a soil map serves as a base map to indicate homogenous land areas with similar properties (soil type, climate, vegetation). The units identified are called land units. It is an area of land which possesses specific land characteristics and land qualities and which can be mapped.

70. Задание 5

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Matching land use requirements with land qualities
A kind of land use should be described in terms of its products and management practices. The description must be sufficiently detailed to assess its land use requirements and to plan the necessary inputs. It must include the description of conditions which are potential constraints for production.
The physical requirements of a specific land use type are water, nutrients, temperature regime, salt tolerance. Based on the identification of limiting values which are critical for yield levels, we divide yield levels into classes according to growth requirements and potential changes in external inputs in the land use system.
Land use requirements should be identified according to the fol-lowing criteria:
- The land should be able to support the land use on a sustained ba-sis;
- The use should yield benefits that justify the inputs.
To meet land suitability a land use planner is to be able to separate suitable land from unsuitable according to sustainability and profit-ability. Trials and experience of land users must be used choosing the plot of land.

Land suitability classes reflect degrees of suitability. Lands are subdivided into classes according to their degree of suitability and magnitude of changes required to achieve a satisfying level of productivity. Land suitability subclasses reflect kinds of limitations, or main kind of improvement measures required within classes.

71. Задание 6

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Problem of automating land records

Practically all European countries are today working on the problem of automating relevant land records – first and foremost cadastres and land register. The main reason is not to achieve integration, but rather to make very important by-product. No country has yet achieved the complete automation of its cadastral/land registration systems. But this is merely a question of time. Sweden is probably the country which has come further in constructing an automated, on-line, integrated system of cadastral, land registry, land taxation and population records. Most European countries are definitely on their way in the same direction.

Another clear trend is the conversion of land-related information into spatial systems. The information must be precisely located in order to be of greatest use. One method is made by geocoding. If the land unit is assigned coordinates in the natural grid, all land-related information can be spatially defined. The system used by Sweden, for example, introduces the co-ordinate of the central point of the land unit as well as the co-ordinate of the principle building – graphically determined – into the cadastral records. If in future all boundary points were determined graphically or numerically by coordinated, and the coordinates were inserted into the cadastral database, this would, of course, make possible a similar spatial determination of information.

72. Задание 7

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Entity of land records

The land unit tends to become a legal entity protected by law. The increasing importance of this can be demonstrated. In the past, cadastral and other records were usually arranged according to the names of the current owners. The records in many countries are still indexed in this way, which makes searches difficult as ownership changes. In Western countries the cadastres/land registers are increasingly being indexed according to the more enduring entity of the land unit itself, identified by maps and unit number.

A cadastre/land register must cover an entire geographical area in order to provide essential benefits from a public point of view. Seen from the viewpoint of the private owner, even a sporadic register can be useful, as it can provide protection for his interests.

To fulfil the public goal of establishing complete land records within the area in question, the inclusion of every land unit must be compulsory. Experiences show that voluntary registration is insufficient for establishing comprehensive land records, even in the long term. To satisfy the public goal, the establishment of the records must generally be undertaken systematically, area by area. In practice this means that the costs of establishing the records should be initiated mainly by the government. This is quite logical as comprehensive records are primarily a public interest, at least in the short term. This also applies to mapping. The preparation of comprehensive, registration index maps cannot be financed by private landowners.

73. Задание 8

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Forest Cadastre

One can see on the example of the forest cadastre that foreign methods introduced in Russia developed not only in the different social and cultural context, but even in the administrative and management environment.

Navy building had been one of the main priorities of Peter I reign. The regular forest surveys were ordered in 1703. Soon all the timber forests of European Russia - from the Baltic Sea to the Volga were managed by the Admiralty. It meant not only the forests of the crown but also private, common

and clergy forests. It became illegal to the owners to cut their timber if not suitable for the navy. The historiographer of the Ministry of State Property Lev Zakharov considers it to be the nationalization of forest resources. Only at the reign of Ekaterina II liberalization of the forest status took place and in 1802 Forest Department became the body of the Ministry of Finances.
All the timber forests were examined and mapped by the officers. All the oaks, lime-trees and pines were counted and measured. It was a forest doomsday indeed. Hundreds of large-scale maps and charts, accompanied with tabular statistics were prepared. Later these documents served as the source for general forest atlases such as well-known "General Atlas of various kinds of forests" from the Hermitage Collection of Manuscript Department of the National Library in Petersburg. These surveys were carried out even where forests were never used later.

74. Задание 9

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

The technology of the forest mapping is well known. It was largely borrowed from the western mapmaking. The aim of Peter's cadastres – navy building – is similar to the one of Colbert's, who managed the French crown estates at the same way. But if the Colbert cadastres managed only forests of the crown, all the Russian forests in practice belonged to the crown for almost a century after implementation of Peter's cadastre. This nationalization seems to have nothing in common with European management of natural resources.
Land cadastres could be opposed to the forest ones. Highly developed in the XVI-XVII th centuries, it degraded during Peter's reign. The reason for it was not the tax reform, but the transformation of feudal state into highly centralized bureaucratic system. Regular land surveys did not take place any more despite the fact that landed nobility remained the source for recruiting military and civil statesmen. The land property of nobility giving them independence was considered as an obstacle to their state service. The implementation of obligatory strict forms of state service for nobility is a confirmation of this statement.
Despite the large map surveys of Peter's geodesists in the internal provinces of Russia, where most of land estates were situated, these maps do not reflect land property rights, as well as land use and evaluation. These documents are similar to the later surveys of Russian frontier and colonial territories of Crimea, Siberia, Mid-Asia. The main aim of those is the use of maps for the effective state management and the search for additional natural resources.

75. Задание 10

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Some European experience
The main development of cadastral and land registration systems has taken place in Europe. Even though times and conditions have changed, some lessons might be drawn from these European experiences.
The cadastre will be largely worthless unless it is substantially complete within a particular geographical area. One of the greatest achievements of the Napoleonic cadastre was that from the very start,
and regardless of the nature of the land, it provided a complete record of all land units within the area – including unique identification – and defined these units on comprehensive maps. To attain this goal, cadastres and land registers must be kept simple, and must be concentrated on the essentials. Furthermore, the work must have a solid foundation. Even if conditions are changed over time, if new aspects have become relevant, if new political winds have started to blow, the process must still continue along the same main lines until it is finished. Costs must be kept reasonable in relation to expected medium-term benefits. This is more important than producing a product which is technically perfect. There are many examples in Europe of cadastral systems which have been stopped or delayed because of faltering political support. Even in France – the cradle of the European cadastre – it was difficult to complete and maintain the cadastre.
Cadastres were created with the aim of improving the basis for land taxation, and land register were established to make land transactions more secure.

76. Задаине 11

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Some European experience

If land records develop along these lines, the chosen cadastral unit will become important in many connections. If legal land registration, as well as other land records are based on the same unit, the unit will assume considerable legal and practical importance. In most countries with well-developed cadastral/land information systems, subdivision or other changes in the cadastral unit require formal legal proceedings and, as a rule, re-surveying. Private changes or subdivisions made without formal proceedings are not accepted or given legal status. A conclusion drawn from European experiences is that the land unit tends to become a legal entity protected by law.

A cadastre/land register must cover an entire geographical area in order to provide essential benefits from a public point of view. Seen

from the viewpoint of the private owner, even a sporadic register can be useful, as it can provide protection for his interests.

Finally, the rapid rate of change in existing European systems, especially during the last two decades, shows clearly that the design of cadastral/land registration systems must be future oriented. This applies to technical aspects as well as to the fundamental principles of the system. Less-developed countries must, therefore, carefully consider and evaluate all experiences which can be obtained from other countries. An example is automation. It is often doubtful whether it should be introduced from the beginning. Today's systems and structures must be planned in such a way that necessary changes are easy to make tomorrow.

77. Задание 12

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Technical comparison of European cadastral systems

Recently European Union has conducted a comparison of European cadastres. The three main technical conclusions of the studies of urban cadastres are: (1) many European countries are moving toward the integration of the cadastre with the property registry, (2) existing graphic and textual information is detailed but their homogeneity varies from one country to another and (3) computerized technology is new commonly used.

Historically, ownership was established without cadastre. Nevertheless, nowadays, most European countries have understood the importance of linking the property registries or mortgage books with the cadastre to eventually achieve a legal cadastre or a parcel based regis-try. In the land registry, the right is created once inscribed in the book under the control of a judge. The inscription in the land book is ac-companied by an accurate survey. In the mortgage book, the right is created by the contract between the parties. The inscription in the mortgage book makes the right defendable to a third party. It is now compulsory to ensure the exact correspondence between the cadastre and the mortgage book.

In most countries the cadastre is old and homogeneous. Urban cadastre maps cover the dense of urban and dense of peri-urban areas of main European cities. The cartographic and historic homogeneity of these maps is highly various from one country to another.

78. Задание 13

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Eminent Domain Powers

Eminent domain, in which the owner of the condemned property is provided "just compensation" for its taking is a police power for the public good. With that power, government takes private property through condemnation proceedings. Throughout the proceedings, the property owner has the right of due process.

Every state has a statute, or statutes, establishing how the eminent domain power may be exercised at the local level. State procedures vary widely, however, in some states, the government is required to negotiate with the property owner before instituting eminent domain proceedings. In other states, the government may institute proceedings without prior notice. The power of eminent domain is not

limited to states, cities, and political bodies. In many states, public utilities and even pipeline companies have the power to expropriate private property.
Traditionally, eminent domain has been used to facilitate transportation and the provision of water and other utilities; however, it has been used to establish public parks, preserve places of historic interest, and promote beautification. Municipalities - often through their economic development or redevelopment entities - can also employ eminent domain to "retake" blighted property for urban revitalization.
Eminent domain has been critical to municipalities' revitalization efforts, but these efforts have also generated some of its most vehement criticism. Property owners protest the taking of their land for many reasons.

79. Задание 14

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Open spaces, parks and recreation grounds
In locating open spaces, and parks, special consideration should be given to the preservation of places of natural beauty, such as woods, waterways, etc.
With the check board system of planning, a large amount of valuable ground is often wasted in the unnecessary provision of paved streets and passages. By carefully planning the main and secondary avenues, through traffic can be avoided and residential districts can be laid out in a far less costly manner, part of the space occupied by paved streets being utilized for open spaces, tennis courts, and children's playgrounds.
Where individual gardens are not wanted, part of the land between the houses might be laid out as allotment gardens, or as gravel play-grounds, or as paved playgrounds, to prevent a lot of derelict gardens being attached to the houses. People's Parks are universally provided on the continent within or close to the city's gates, namely a large woodland garden or forest intersected by drives and walks and interspersed with spinnies and glades typical as far as possible of rural country.
The creation of a fitting civic centre is one of the most important matter which should be considered. It should be dignified, impressive, whilst at the same time in harmony with the characteristics of the town itself and in keeping with the resource of the public. It should be as near to the centre of the city as it is possible, so planned that its architectural features and beauty can be seen from many points of vantage.

80. Задание 15

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, используя словарь.

Comparison of the laws of the Russian Federation
An important part of the planning and urban development laws of the "western" countries are provisions, which address the legal status of the plans in relation to governmental actions and private property owners.
There are very different fundamental aspects of both land relations and the concepts of planning and urban development in the laws of the Russian Federation. Some of the differences are the result of the situation of economic and legal transition – in particular the fact that private property rights have not yet been fully defined in the civil law and the "ownership" rights to most urban land parcels continue to re-main in the state. The most important difference, however, appears to lie in the fundamental concept of land law and in the principles and structure of the Land Code.
Urban development laws and the land laws require consideration of the economic impacts on private owners of the planning procedures. In order to make them work in reality, the laws must deal also with the financial aspects of planning and urban development. In particular, these involve the problem of public finance. The planning and urban development laws must be linked to the laws on Municipal Self- Government, Budgets or Government Finance, which define the ways in which the municipality or state agencies gain the financing to realize public projects. Obviously, a system such as the French five-year moratorium cannot work unless the municipality is able to borrow the capital funds needed to buy out private users.

81. Задание 16

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

There is bound to be conflict over land use. The demands for arable land, grazing, forestry, wildlife, tourism and urban development are greater than the land resources available. In the developing countries, these demands become more pressing every year. The population dependent on the land for food, fuel and employment will double within the next 25 to 50 years. Even where land is still plentiful, many people may have inadequate access to land or to the benefits from its use. In the face of scarcity, the degradation of farmland, forest or water resources may be clear for all to see but individual land user slack the incentive or resources to stop it.
Land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options. Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future. The driving force in planning is the need for change, the need for improved management or the need for a quite different pattern of land use dictated by changing circumstances.

82. Задание 17

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Today, successful planning involves a balanced mix of analysis of the existing conditions and constraints; extensive public engagement; practical planning and design; and financially and politically feasible strategies for implementation.
Current processes include a combination of strategic and environmental planning. It is becoming more widely understood that any sector of land has a certain capacity for supporting human, animal, and vegetative life in harmony, and that upsetting this balance has dire consequences on the environment. Planners and citizens often take on an advocacy role during the planning process in an attempt to influence public policy. Due to a host of political and economic factors, governments are slow to adopt land use policies that are congruent with scientific data supporting more environmentally sensitive regulations.
Since the 1990s, the activist/environmentalist approach to planning has grown into the Smart Growth movement, characterized by the focus on more sustainable and less environmentally damaging forms of development.

83. Задание 18

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Our basic needs of food, water, fuel, clothing and shelter must be met from the land, which is in limited supply. As population and aspirations increase, so land becomes an increasingly scarce resource. Land must change to meet new demands yet change brings new conflicts between competing uses of the land and between the interests of individual land users and the common good. Land taken for towns and industry is no longer available for farming; likewise, the development of new farmland competes with forestry, water supplies and wildlife. Planning to make the best use of land is not a new idea. Over the years, farmers have made plans season after season, deciding what to grow and where to grow it. Their decisions have been made according to their own needs, their knowledge of the land and the technology, labour and capital available. As the size of the area, the number of people involved and the complexity of the problems increase, so does the need for information and rigorous methods of analysis and planning.
However, land-use planning is not just farm planning on a different scale; it has a further dimension, namely the interest of the whole community.

84. Задание 19

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Scarcity refers to a gap between limited resources and theoretically limitless wants. The notion of

scarcity is that there is never enough (of something) to satisfy all conceivable human wants, even at advanced states of human technology.
A non-renewable resource is a resource that does not re-new itself at a sufficient rate for sustainable economic extraction in meaningful human time-frames. An example is carbon-based, organically-derived fuel. The original organic material, with the aid of heat and pressure, becomes a fuel such as oil or gas. Earth minerals and metal ores, fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas) and groundwater in certain aquifers are all considered non-renewable resources, though individual elements are almost always conserved.
In contrast, resources such as timber (when harvested sustainably) and wind (used to power energy conversion systems) are considered renewable resources, largely because their localized replenishment can occur within time frames meaningful to humans.
Natural resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take thousands of years to form naturally and cannot be replaced as fast as they are being consumed.

85. Задание 20

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land use must be economically viable, so one goal of development planning is to make efficient and productive use of the land. For any particular land use, certain areas are better suited than others. Efficiency is achieved by matching different land uses with the areas that will yield the greatest benefits at the least cost. Efficiency means different things to different people, however. To the individual land user, it means the greatest return on capital and labour invested or the greatest benefit from the area available. Government objectives are more complex: they may include improving the foreign exchange situation by producing for export or for import substitution.
Land use must also be socially acceptable. Goals include food security, employment and security of income in rural areas. Land improvements and redistribution of land may be undertaken to reduce inequality or, alternatively, to attack absolute poverty. One way of doing this is to set a threshold standard of living to which those of target groups should be raised. Living standards may include levels of income, nutrition, food security and housing.

86. Задание 21

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Sustainable land use is that which meets the needs of the present while, at the same time, conserving resources for future generations. This requires a combination of production and conservation: the production of the goods needed by people now, combined with the conservation of the natural resources on which that production depends so as to ensure continued production in the future. A community that destroys its land forfeits its future. Land use has to be planned for the community as a whole because the conservation of soil, water and other land resources is often beyond the means of individual land users.
Clearly, there are conflicts between these goals. More equity may mean less efficiency. In the short term, it may not be possible to meet the needs of the present without consuming resources, for example by burning oil or clearing areas of natural forest. Decision-makers have to consider the trade-off between different goals but, if the system as a whole is to survive, the use of natural assets must be compensated by the development of human or physical assets of equal or greater worth.

87. Задание 22

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

People's needs drive the planning process. Local farmers, other land users and the wider community who depend on the land must accept the need for a change in land use, as they will have to live with its results.
Land-use planning must be positive. The planning team must find out about people's needs and also the local knowledge, skills, labour and capital that they can contribute. It must study the problems of existing land-use practices and seek alternatives while drawing the public's attention to the hazards of continuing with present practices and to the opportunities for change.
Regulations to prevent people doing what they now do for pressing reasons are bound to fail. Local

acceptability is most readily achieved by local participation in planning. The support of local leaders is essential while the participation of agencies that have the resources to implement the plan is also important.
Land is not the same everywhere. Land is, self-evidently, the other focus of land-use planning. Capital, labour, management skills and technology can be moved to where they are needed.

88. Задание 23

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Good information about land resources is thus essential to land-use planning.
A third element in planning is knowledge of land-use technologies: agronomy, silviculture, livestock husbandry and other means by which land is used. The technologies recommended must be those for which users have the capital, skills and other necessary resources; that is, appropriate technology. New technologies may have social and environmental implications that should be addressed by the planner.
A mistake in early attempts at land-use planning was to focus too narrowly on land resources without enough thought given to how they might be used. Good agricultural land is usually also suitable for other competing uses. Land-use decisions are not made just on the basis of land suitability but also according to the demand for products and the extent to which the use of a particular area is critical for a particular purpose. Planning has to integrate information about the suitability of the land, the demands for alternative products or uses and the opportunities for satisfying those demands on the available land, now and in the future. Therefore, land-use planning is not sectoral.

89. Задание 24

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land-use planning involves getting many different people to work together towards common goals. Three groups of people are directly involved.
Land users.
These are the people living in the planning area whose livelihood depends wholly or partly on the land. They include not only farmers, herders, foresters and others who use the land directly but also those who depend on these people's products, e.g. operators in crop or meat processing, sawmills and furniture factories. The involvement of all land users in planning is essential. Ultimately, they have to put the plan into effect and must therefore believe in its potential benefits as well as in the fairness of the planning process. The experience and determination of local people in dealing with their environment are often the most neglected, as well as the most important, resource. People will grasp development opportunities that they themselves have helped to plan more readily than any that are imposed on them. Without the support of local leaders, a plan is not likely to succeed.
Achieving effective public participation in planning is a challenge.

90. Задание 30

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Decision-makers.
Decision-makers are those responsible for putting plans into effect. At national and district levels, they will usually be government ministers; at the local level, they will be members of the council or other authorities. The planning team provides information and expert advice.
The planning team.
An essential feature of land-use planning is the treatment of land and land use as a whole. This involves crossing boundaries between disciplines (natural resource, engineering, agricultural and social sciences), so teamwork is essential. Ideally, a team needs a wide range of special expertise; for example a soil surveyor, a land evaluation specialist, an agronomist, a forester, a range and livestock specialist, an engineer, an economist and a sociologist.
Such a range may only be available at the national level. At the local level, a more typical planning team may consist of a land-use planner and one or two assistants. Each must tackle a wide range of jobs and will consequently need specialist advice. Government agency staff and universities may be

useful sources of assistance.

91. Задание 31

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Spatial planning systems refer to the methods and approaches used by the public and private sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Spatial planning can be defined as the coordination of practices and policies affecting spatial organization. Spatial planning is synonymous with the practices of urban planning in the United States but at larger scales and the term is often used in reference to planning efforts in European countries. Discrete professional disciplines which involve spatial planning include land use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are also important, including economic and community planning. Spatial planning takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels and often results in the creation of a spatial plan.

An early definition of spatial planning comes from the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter, adopted in 1983 by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning: "Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society.

92. Задание 32

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

To get started, the planning team will need some basic information about the land, the people and the organization of administration and services. The planner must find out what is available and where to get it, and must identify the people who can serve as contacts between the planning team, specialist agencies and the local community. The planner must also find out which essential data are not available, so that surveys can be scheduled and costed. The range of information and amount of detail needed will vary according to the level of planning. Following are examples of information that may be required:

– Land resources

Climate, hydrology, geology, landforms, soils, vegetation (including forest and pasture resources), fauna, pests and diseases. Sources include topographic base maps, air photographs and satellite imagery, existing surveys and departmental records.

– Present land use

Surveys and departmental records of land use, farming systems, forestry, production levels and trends.

– Present infrastructure

Transport, communication and services to agriculture, livestock management and forestry.

93. Задание 33

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

– Population

Numbers, demographic trends, location of settlements, the role of women, ethnic groups, class structure, leadership.

– Land tenure

Legal and traditional ownership and user rights for land, trees and grazing; forest reserves, national parks.

– Social structure and traditional practices

Land use is tied up with the history and culture of the people and has usually evolved over a long period. Understanding the present situation is a prerequisite for devising improvements.

– Government

Administrative structure and key authorities; services provided and demands placed upon them. Ask representatives of the various agencies active in the area to brief the planning team.

– Legislation

Laws and regulations that affect land use; traditional law and custom; whether laws are enforced.

– Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Find out about NGOs in the planning area, for example farming and marketing cooperatives, that may have roles in planning or implementing a land-use plan.
– Commercial organizations
Contact any commercial organizations, e.g. mining companies, whose interests may be affected.

94. Задание 34

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

In common law systems, land tenure is the legal regime in which land is owned by an individual, who is said to "hold" the land. The French verb "tenir" means "to hold" and "tenant" is the present participle of "tenir". The sovereign monarch, known as The Crown, held land in its own right. All private owners are either its tenants or sub-tenants. Tenure signifies the relationship between tenant and lord, not the relationship between tenant and land.
Over history, many different forms of land ownership, i.e., ways of owning land, have been established.
A landholder/landowner is a holder of the estate in land with considerable rights of ownership or, simply put, an owner of land.
Historically in the system of feudalism, the lords who received land directly from the Crown were called tenants-in-chief. They doled out portions of their land to lesser tenants in exchange for services, who in turn divided it among even lesser tenants. This process — that of granting subordinate tenancies — is known as subinfeudation. In this way, all individuals except the monarch were said to hold the land "of" someone else.

95. Задание 35

Прочтите, переведите и перескажите текст, не используя словарь.

Land suitability is expressed either in qualitative terms (highly, moderately and marginally suitable, or not suitable) or in quantitative physical terms (e.g. crop or timber yield). By comparing the production and other benefits with inputs in terms of money, an extra quantitative measure of land suitability is provided.
An underlying assumption of financial and economic analysis is that market prices, established in competitive markets, reflect social values. Where there is no competitive market for a resource, which is often the case with renewable land resources and family labour, some other measure of worth has to be found.
Financial analysis looks at profitability from the point of view of a farmer or other private investor, by comparing the producers' revenues with their costs. Farmers will not practice a land use unless, from their point of view, it pays. Financial analysis can answer some immediate, practical questions:
– Is this crop, or land use, the most profitable option?
– Where can this crop be grown, or land use practiced, most profitably?

Заочная форма обучения, Второй семестр, Контрольная работа
Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4 УК-4.5
Вопросы/Задания:

11. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms.

Some of the things _____in 1920s _____the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions _____ still widely used today.

1. invented; changed; are
2. were invented; changed; are
3. invented; have changed; have been
4. invented; have changed; are

12. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms.

Wikipedia ____ an online ‘crowdsourced’ encyclopaedia that _____ constantly _____by thousands of volunteers from all over the world.
1. has been; was; updating

2. has been; has been; updated
3. is; was; updated
4. is; is; updated

13. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms.

Ecotourism is an environmentally responsible travel to natural areas in order _____ and _____ nature that promote conservation.

1. is; to enjoy; to appreciate
2. is; to enjoy; appreciate
3. has been; to enjoy; is being appreciated
4. is; enjoyed; appreciated

14. Choose the most appropriate form to complete the following sentence.

I _____ the keys that I lost yet.

1.haven’t find
2. didn’t find
3. found
4. haven’t found

15. Choose the most appropriate forms to complete the following sentence.

As soon as we walked into the room, we _____ a noise. Someone _____ my computer.

1. heard; used
2. were hearing; used
3. heard; was using
4. have heard; has used

16. Choose the most appropriate expression to complete the following sentence.

_____ the door when you left?

1. Did you lock
2. Have you locked
3. Had you locked
4. Will you lock

17. Choose the most appropriate forms to complete the following sentence.

I _____ with Jake last Tuesday and he says you _____ him for months.

1. 've talked; haven't visited
2. talked; haven’t visited
3. have talked; didn’t visit
4. talked; will visit

18. Choose the most appropriate form to complete the following sentence.

When I got home, I saw that I _____ the door.

1. didn’t lock
2. hadn’t locked
3. haven’t locked
4. locked

19. Choose the most appropriate forms to complete the following sentence.

Three men _____ after the incident, and five others _____ to hospital.

1. were arrested; were taken
2. arrested; took
3. had been arrested; had been taken
4. were arrested; will take

20. Choose the most appropriate forms to complete the following sentence.
Hundreds of people _____ in this factory and many of them _____ their jobs.

1. were employed; will lose
2. employed; are losing
3. will employ; have lost
4. are employed; will lose

8. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

8.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

Основная литература

1. English for Land Surveying: учебное пособие для обучающихся по всем направлениям факультета землеустройства и кадастров / составители: Е. С. Саенко, А. Г. Соломатина. - English for Land Surveying - Воронеж: Воронежский Государственный Аграрный Университет им. Императора Петра Первого, 2017. - 97 c. - 978-5-7267-0942-0. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/72641.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

2. Громогласова,, Т. И. English for University Students: учебное пособие / Т. И. Громогласова,, Л. С. Афанасьева,, Е. А. Гордина,. - English for University Students - Новосибирск: Новосибирский государственный университет экономики и управления «НИНХ», 2019. - 260 c. - 978-5-7014-0909-3. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/95191.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

3. Опрышко,, А. А. Land use planning and cadastres. English for Specific Purposes: учебное пособие / А. А. Опрышко,, А. С. Трач,. - Land use planning and cadastres. English for Specific Purposes - Ростов-на-Дону, Таганрог: Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2019. - 179 c. - 978-5-9275-3128-8. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/95764.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

4. Ильчинская,, Е. П. Let’s Learn English with Pleasure. English Grammar in Use: учебное пособие по английскому языку / Е. П. Ильчинская,, И. А. Толмачева,. - Let’s Learn English with Pleasure. English Grammar in Use - Саратов: Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2020. - 310 c. - 978-5-4497-0287-6. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/90195.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

5. МОСЕСОВА М. Э. Иностранный язык (английский): учеб. пособие / МОСЕСОВА М. Э.. - Краснодар: КубГАУ, 2020. - 89 с. - Текст: электронный. // : [сайт]. - URL: https://edu.kubsau.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=9666 (дата обращения: 21.06.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

Дополнительная литература

1. Гончарова,, М. А. Английский язык. Сборник текстов и заданий. Уровень Elementary: учебно-методическое пособие / М. А. Гончарова,, О. Н. Мальцева,. - Английский язык. Сборник текстов и заданий. Уровень Elementary - Москва: Московский гуманитарный университет, 2016. - 43 c. - 978-5-906822-46-8. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/74694.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

2. Буренина,, А. С. Английский язык. Сборник текстов и заданий. Уровень Pre-intermediate: учебно-методическое пособие / А. С. Буренина,. - Английский язык. Сборник текстов и заданий. Уровень Pre-intermediate - Москва: Московский гуманитарный университет, 2016. - 51 c. - 978-5-906822-74-1. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/74693.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

3. Краткая грамматика английского языка: учебное пособие / М. В. Процуто,, Л. П Маркушевская,, С. А. Ермолаева,, Ю. А. Цапаева,, Т. Е. Сахарова,. - Краткая грамматика английского языка - Санкт-Петербург: Санкт-Петербургский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2017. - 227 c. - 978-5-9227-0749-7. - Текст: электронный. // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/80749.html (дата обращения: 20.02.2024). - Режим доступа: по подписке

8.2. Профессиональные базы данных и ресурсы «Интернет», к которым обеспечивается доступ обучающихся

Профессиональные базы данных

Не используются.

Ресурсы «Интернет»

1. http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp - Научная электронная библиотека
2. https://edu.kubsau.ru/ - Образовательный портал КубГАУ
3. http://www.iprbookshop.ru/ - Электронный библлиотечный ресурс
4. https://znanium.com/

- Znanium.com

5. www.pearsonELT.com - Официальный сайт издательства «Пирсон»
6. www.longman.com - Официальный сайт издательства «Лонгман»

8.3. Программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Информационные технологии, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине позволяют:

– обеспечить взаимодействие между участниками образовательного процесса, в том числе синхронное и (или) асинхронное взаимодействие посредством сети «Интернет»;

– фиксировать ход образовательного процесса, результатов промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине и результатов освоения образовательной программы;

– организовать процесс образования путем визуализации изучаемой информации посредством использования презентаций, учебных фильмов;

– контролировать результаты обучения на основе компьютерного тестирования.

Перечень лицензионного программного обеспечения:

1 Microsoft Windows - операционная система.

2 Microsoft Office (включает Word, Excel, Power Point) - пакет офисных приложений.

Перечень профессиональных баз данных и информационных справочных систем:

1 Гарант - правовая, https://www.garant.ru/

2 Консультант - правовая, https://www.consultant.ru/

3 Научная электронная библиотека eLibrary - универсальная, https://elibrary.ru/

Доступ к сети Интернет, доступ в электронную информационно-образовательную среду университета.

Перечень программного обеспечения

(обновление производится по мере появления новых версий программы)

Не используется.

Перечень информационно-справочных систем
(обновление выполняется еженедельно)
Не используется.

8.4. Специальные помещения, лаборатории и лабораторное оборудование

Университет располагает на праве собственности или ином законном основании материально-техническим обеспечением образовательной деятельности (помещениями и оборудованием) для реализации программы бакалавриата, специлитета, магистратуры по Блоку 1 "Дисциплины (модули)" и Блоку 3 "Государственная итоговая аттестация" в соответствии с учебным планом.
Каждый обучающийся в течение всего периода обучения обеспечен индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде университета из любой точки, в которой имеется доступ к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет", как на территории университета, так и вне его. Условия для функционирования электронной информационно-образовательной среды могут быть созданы с использованием ресурсов иных организаций.

Учебная аудитория

515гд
- вешалка - 1 шт.
- доска классная - 1 шт.
- парты - 16 шт.
- стол однотумбовый - 1 шт.
- стул - 2 шт.
- шкаф - 1 шт.

424зоо
- Вешалка для одежды - 1 шт.
- доска марк. PREMIUM LEGAMASTER 100×150 - 1 шт.
- Магнитола CD/MP3,дека, FM тюнер - 1 шт.
- парты - 9 шт.
- стол однотумбовый - 1 шт.
- Стул мягкий черный - 1 шт.
- стул твердый - 1 шт.
- шкаф книжный - 1 шт.
- шкаф комбинированный - 1 шт.

431зоо
- Вешалка для одежды - 1 шт.
- кресло руководителя - 1 шт.
- парты - 6 шт.
- стол однотумбовый - 1 шт.
- Стул мягкий черный - 12 шт.
- тумбоска на калесиках - 1 шт.
- Шкаф книжный - 1 шт.
- шкаф комбинированный - 1 шт.

9. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

Учебная работа по направлению подготовки осуществляется в форме контактной работы с преподавателем, самостоятельной работы обучающегося, текущей и промежуточной

аттестаций, иных формах, предлагаемых университетом. Учебный материал дисциплины структурирован и его изучение производится в тематической последовательности. Содержание методических указаний должно соответствовать требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта и учебных программ по дисциплине. Самостоятельная работа студентов может быть выполнена с помощью материалов, размещенных на портале поддержки Moodl.

Методические указания по формам работы

Лекционные занятия

Передача значительного объема систематизированной информации в устной форме достаточно большой аудитории. Дает возможность экономно и систематично излагать учебный материал. Обучающиеся изучают лекционный материал, размещенный на портале поддержки обучения Moodl.

Лабораторные занятия

Практическое освоение студентами научно-теоретических положений изучаемого предмета, овладение ими техникой экспериментирования в соответствующей отрасли науки. Лабораторные занятия проводятся с использованием методических указаний, размещенных на образовательном портале университета.

Описание возможностей изучения дисциплины лицами с ОВЗ и инвалидами

Для инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ может изменяться объём дисциплины (модуля) в часах, выделенных на контактную работу обучающегося с преподавателем (по видам учебных занятий) и на самостоятельную работу обучающегося (при этом не увеличивается количество зачётных единиц, выделенных на освоение дисциплины).

Фонды оценочных средств адаптируются к ограничениям здоровья и восприятия информации обучающимися.

Основные формы представления оценочных средств – в печатной форме или в форме электронного документа.

Формы контроля и оценки результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ с нарушением зрения:

– устная проверка: дискуссии, тренинги, круглые столы, собеседования, устные коллоквиумы и др.;

– с использованием компьютера и специального ПО: работа с электронными образовательными ресурсами, тестирование, рефераты, курсовые проекты, дистанционные формы, если позволяет острота зрения - графические работы и др.;

– при возможности письменная проверка с использованием рельефно-точечной системы Брайля, увеличенного шрифта, использование специальных технических средств (тифлотехнических средств): контрольные, графические работы, тестирование, домашние задания, эссе, отчеты и др.

Формы контроля и оценки результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ с нарушением слуха:

– письменная проверка: контрольные, графические работы, тестирование, домашние задания, эссе, письменные коллоквиумы, отчеты и др.;

– с использованием компьютера: работа с электронными образовательными ресурсами, тестирование, рефераты, курсовые проекты, графические работы, дистанционные формы и др.;

– при возможности устная проверка с использованием специальных технических средств (аудиосредств, средств коммуникации, звукоусиливающей аппаратуры и др.): дискуссии, тренинги, круглые столы, собеседования, устные коллоквиумы и др.

Формы контроля и оценки результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ с нарушением опорно-двигательного аппарата:

– письменная проверка с использованием специальных технических средств (альтернативных

средств ввода, управления компьютером и др.): контрольные, графические работы, тестирование, домашние задания, эссе, письменные коллоквиумы, отчеты и др.;
– устная проверка, с использованием специальных технических средств (средств коммуникаций): дискуссии, тренинги, круглые столы, собеседования, устные коллоквиумы и др.;
– с использованием компьютера и специального ПО (альтернативных средств ввода и управления компьютером и др.): работа с электронными образовательными ресурсами, тестирование, рефераты, курсовые проекты, графические работы, дистанционные формы предпочтительнее обучающимся, ограниченным в передвижении и др.
Адаптация процедуры проведения промежуточной аттестации для инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ.
В ходе проведения промежуточной аттестации предусмотрено:
– предъявление обучающимся печатных и (или) электронных материалов в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья;
– возможность пользоваться индивидуальными устройствами и средствами, позволяющими адаптировать материалы, осуществлять приём и передачу информации с учетом их индивидуальных особенностей;
– увеличение продолжительности проведения аттестации;
– возможность присутствия ассистента и оказания им необходимой помощи (занять рабочее место, передвигаться, прочитать и оформить задание, общаться с преподавателем).
Формы промежуточной аттестации для инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ должны учитывать индивидуальные и психофизические особенности обучающегося/обучающихся по АОПОП ВО (устно, письменно на бумаге, письменно на компьютере, в форме тестирования и т.п.).
Специальные условия, обеспечиваемые в процессе преподавания дисциплины студентам с нарушениями зрения:
– предоставление образовательного контента в текстовом электронном формате, позволяющем переводить плоскопечатную информацию в аудиальную или тактильную форму;
– возможность использовать индивидуальные устройства и средства, позволяющие адаптировать материалы, осуществлять приём и передачу информации с учетом индивидуальных особенностей и состояния здоровья студента;
– предоставление возможности предкурсового ознакомления с содержанием учебной дисциплины и материалом по курсу за счёт размещения информации на корпоративном образовательном портале;
– использование чёткого и увеличенного по размеру шрифта и графических объектов в мультимедийных презентациях;
– использование инструментов «лупа», «прожектор» при работе с интерактивной доской;
– озвучивание визуальной информации, представленной обучающимся в ходе занятий;
– обеспечение раздаточным материалом, дублирующим информацию, выводимую на экран;
– наличие подписей и описания у всех используемых в процессе обучения рисунков и иных графических объектов, что даёт возможность перевести письменный текст в аудиальный;
– обеспечение особого речевого режима преподавания: лекции читаются громко, разборчиво, отчётливо, с паузами между смысловыми блоками информации, обеспечивается интонирование, повторение, акцентирование, профилактика рассеивания внимания;
– минимизация внешнего шума и обеспечение спокойной аудиальной обстановки;
– возможность вести запись учебной информации студентами в удобной для них форме (аудиально, аудиовизуально, на ноутбуке, в виде пометок в заранее подготовленном тексте);
– увеличение доли методов социальной стимуляции (обращение внимания, апелляция к ограничениям по времени, контактные виды работ, групповые задания и др.) на практических и лабораторных занятиях;
– минимизирование заданий, требующих активного использования зрительной памяти и зрительного внимания;
– применение поэтапной системы контроля, более частый контроль выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы.
Специальные условия, обеспечиваемые в процессе преподавания дисциплины студентам с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата (маломобильные студенты, студенты, имеющие трудности передвижения и патологию верхних конечностей):

– возможность использовать специальное программное обеспечение и специальное оборудование и позволяющее компенсировать двигательное нарушение (коляски, ходунки, трости и др.);
– предоставление возможности предкурсового ознакомления с содержанием учебной дисциплины и материалом по курсу за счёт размещения информации на корпоративном образовательном портале;
– применение дополнительных средств активизации процессов запоминания и повторения;
– опора на определенные и точные понятия;
– использование для иллюстрации конкретных примеров;
– применение вопросов для мониторинга понимания;
– разделение изучаемого материала на небольшие логические блоки;
– увеличение доли конкретного материала и соблюдение принципа от простого к сложному при объяснении материала;
– наличие чёткой системы и алгоритма организации самостоятельных работ и проверки заданий с обязательной корректировкой и комментариями;
– увеличение доли методов социальной стимуляции (обращение внимания, аппеляция к ограничениям по времени, контактные виды работ, групповые задания др.);
– обеспечение беспрепятственного доступа в помещения, а также пребывания них;
– наличие возможности использовать индивидуальные устройства и средства, позволяющие обеспечить реализацию эргономических принципов и комфортное пребывание на месте в течение всего периода учёбы (подставки, специальные подушки и др.).
Специальные условия, обеспечиваемые в процессе преподавания дисциплины студентам с нарушениями слуха (глухие, слабослышащие, позднооглохшие):
– предоставление образовательного контента в текстовом электронном формате, позволяющем переводить аудиальную форму лекции в плоскопечатную информацию;
– наличие возможности использовать индивидуальные звукоусиливающие устройства и сурдотехнические средства, позволяющие осуществлять приём и передачу информации; осуществлять взаимообратный перевод текстовых и аудиофайлов (блокнот для речевого ввода), а также запись и воспроизведение зрительной информации;
– наличие системы заданий, обеспечивающих систематизацию вербального материала, его схематизацию, перевод в таблицы, схемы, опорные тексты, глоссарий;
– наличие наглядного сопровождения изучаемого материала (структурно-логические схемы, таблицы, графики, концентрирующие и обобщающие информацию, опорные конспекты, раздаточный материал);
– наличие чёткой системы и алгоритма организации самостоятельных работ и проверки заданий с обязательной корректировкой и комментариями;
– обеспечение практики опережающего чтения, когда студенты заранее знакомятся с материалом и выделяют незнакомые и непонятные слова и фрагменты;
– особый речевой режим работы (отказ от длинных фраз и сложных предложений, хорошая артикуляция; четкость изложения, отсутствие лишних слов; повторение фраз без изменения слов и порядка их следования; обеспечение зрительного контакта во время говорения и чуть более медленного темпа речи, использование естественных жестов и мимики);
– чёткое соблюдение алгоритма занятия и заданий для самостоятельной работы (называние темы, постановка цели, сообщение и запись плана, выделение основных понятий и методов их изучения, указание видов деятельности студентов и способов проверки усвоения материала, словарная работа);
– соблюдение требований к предъявляемым учебным текстам (разбивка текста на час¬ти; выделение опорных смысловых пунктов; использование наглядных средств);
– минимизация внешних шумов;
– предоставление возможности соотносить вербальный и графический материал; комплексное использование письменных и устных средств коммуникации при работе в группе;
– сочетание на занятиях всех видов речевой деятельности (говорения, слушания, чтения, письма, зрительного восприятия с лица говорящего).
Специальные условия, обеспечиваемые в процессе преподавания дисциплины студентам с прочими видами нарушений (ДЦП с нарушениями речи, заболевания эндокринной,

центральной нервной и сердечно-сосудистой систем, онкологические заболевания):
– наличие возможности использовать индивидуальные устройства и средства, позволяющие осуществлять приём и передачу информации;
– наличие системы заданий, обеспечивающих систематизацию вербального материала, его схематизацию, перевод в таблицы, схемы, опорные тексты, глоссарий;
– наличие наглядного сопровождения изучаемого материала;
– наличие чёткой системы и алгоритма организации самостоятельных работ и проверки заданий с обязательной корректировкой и комментариями;
– обеспечение практики опережающего чтения, когда студенты заранее знакомятся с материалом и выделяют незнакомые и непонятные слова и фрагменты;
– предоставление возможности соотносить вербальный и графический материал; комплексное использование письменных и устных средств коммуникации при работе в группе;
– сочетание на занятиях всех видов речевой деятельности (говорения, слушания, чтения, письма, зрительного восприятия с лица говорящего);
– предоставление образовательного контента в текстовом электронном формате;
– предоставление возможности предкурсового ознакомления с содержанием учебной дисциплины и материалом по курсу за счёт размещения информации на корпоративном образовательном портале;
– возможность вести запись учебной информации студентами в удобной для них форме (аудиально, аудиовизуально, в виде пометок в заранее подготовленном тексте);
– применение поэтапной системы контроля, более частый контроль выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы;
– стимулирование выработки у студентов навыков самоорганизации и самоконтроля;
– наличие пауз для отдыха и смены видов деятельности по ходу занятия.

10. Методические рекомендации по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

Дисциплина "Иностранный язык" ведется в соответствии с календарным учебным планом и расписанием занятий по неделям. Темы проведения занятий определяются тематическим планом рабочей программы дисциплины.