

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
Иркутский государственный университет путей сообщения
Сибирский колледж транспорта и строительства

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

.....
для обучающихся 3 курсов
.....
специальности № 21.02.05 «Земельно-имущественные отношения»

/составители О.В. Горовая, М.А. Ибрагимова, Ю.А.Амбросова/

Иркутск

2022

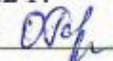
.....
Электронный документ выгружен из ЕИС ФГБОУ ВО ИрГУПС и соответствует оригиналу


Подписант ФГБОУ ВО ИрГУПС Трофимов Ю.А.

00a73c5b7b623a969ccad43a81ab346d50 с 08.12.2022 14:32 по 02.03.2024 14:32 GMT+03:00

Подпись соответствует файлу документа



РАССМОТРЕНО:
Цикловой методической
комиссией иностранных языков
«08» июня 2022 г.
Председатель:  /Горовая О.В.

СОГЛАСОВАНО:
Заместитель директора по УВР
 /А.П.Ресельс
«09» июня 2022 г.

Составители:

О.В. Горовая
М.А.Ибрагимова
Ю.А. Амбросова

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Практические занятия направлены на экспериментальное подтверждение теоретических положений, отнесены наряду с другими к основным видам учебных занятий.

В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обучающийся должен:

знать: лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

уметь: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Обучающийся должен обладать общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Анализировать социально-экономические и политические проблемы и процессы, использовать методы гуманитарно-социологических наук в различных видах профессиональной и социальной деятельности

ОК 3. Организовывать свою собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество

ОК 4. Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях

ОК 5. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития..

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать её сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями

ОК 7. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 8. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности

ОК 9. Уважительно и бережно относиться к историческому наследию и культурным традициям, толерантно воспринимать социальные и культурные традиции

ОК 10. Соблюдать правила техники безопасности, нести ответственность за организацию мероприятий по обеспечению безопасности труда

Количество часов, отводимое на практические занятия, фиксируется в рабочей программе дисциплины « Иностранный язык» и составляет для специальности 21.02.05 Земельно-имущественные отношения 118 часов

На 3 курсе изучаются следующие темы и усваиваются следующие компетенции:

Наименование тем	Кол-во часов	Усвоенные компетенции
------------------	--------------	-----------------------

Право собственности на землю	12 часов	ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7
Приватизация земли	14 часов	ОК 1, ОК 3, ОК 5, ОК 4, ОК 7, ОК 2
Категории земель	10 часов	ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 1, ОК 3, ОК 8, ОК 9
Внутреннее землеустройство и современное фермерство. Концепции и теория землеустройства	10 часов	ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 6, ОК 7, ОК 8, ОК 9, ОК 10

Содержание. Content

1. Категории земель.	5
Land Categories	31
2. Землеустроитель и его работа.	
Land Use Planner and his Work	
3. Внутреннее землеустройство и современное фермерство.	46
Internal Land Use Planning and Modern Farming	
4. Концепции и теория землеустройства.	46
Concepts and Theory of Land Use Planning	

Unit1. Land ownership. Land Categories.

abolish	отменить, упразднить
acquisition	приобретение, первоначальная (стоимость)
agriculture	сельское хозяйство
allotment	распределение, доля, выделение
comprise	включать, заключать в себе, составлять
consolidate	объединяться, сливаться (об обществах, корпорациях)
convert	конвертировать, обращать
cultivation	обработка
embark	начинать (дело); браться (за что-л.); предпринимать (что-л.)
expansion	рост, развитие, распространение
fortify	укреплять, усиливать
hereditary	наследственный
inheritance	наследство
incentive	стимулирующий
land	земля, земельный участок
landholder	арендатор земельного участка
landlord	землевладелец
lease	сдавать внаем
measure	мера
mortgage	заклад; залог; закладная; закладывать
obligation	обязанность; долг; обязательство
offspring	источник
own	владеть

owner	владелец
ownership	владение
private	частный
property	собственность
purchase	покупка
reallocate	перераспределять
reform	реформа
reminder	напоминание, намек
restriction	ограничение
serfdom	рабство
tenancy	владение на правах аренды; владение на правах имущественного найма; аренда
tenure	владение, собственность, имущество
tithe	десятина (налог)
agricultural land	сельскохозяйственная земля
residential land	земли поселений
industrial land	земли промышленности
forest land	земли лесного фонда
land categories	категории земель
other special purpose land	земля иного специального назначения
designated purpose	целевое назначение
municipalities	органы местного самоуправления
executive bodies	исполнительные органы

allocation	предоставление
land Cadastre	земельный кадастр
transaction	сделка
to convert	переводить земли
lands	
the rules for	порядок отнесения земель
categorizing	
lands	
initial	первичное определение категории земель
determination	
of land	
categories	

1.1 Study the models of Possessive Case and translate

the methods of cultivation – the cultivation's methods

that area's population – the population of that area

the relation of agriculture

the rest of the economy

1.2 a) Revise verbs' forms and translate the words

to own, owned, own, owning

to become, became, become, becoming

b) Make all forms of the given verbs

to comprise, to hold, to proclaim, to mean

1.3 Translate the text

Introduction. What is a reform?

Reform - a purposive change in the way in which agricultural land is held or owned, the methods of cultivation that are employed, or the relation of agriculture

to the rest of the economy. Reforms such as these may be proclaimed by a government, by interested groups, or by revolution.

The concept of land reform has varied over time according to the range of functions which land itself has performed: as a factor of production, a store of value and wealth, a status symbol, or a source of social and political influence. Land value reflects its relative scarcity, which in a market economy usually depends on the ratio between the area of usable land and the size of that area's population.

Historically, land reform meant reform of the tenure system or redistribution of the land ownership rights. Land reform has therefore become synonymous with agrarian reform or a rapid improvement of the agrarian structure, which comprises the land tenure system, the pattern of cultivation and farm organization, the scale of farm operation, the terms of tenancy, and the institutions of rural credit, marketing, and education.

1.4 Find definitions for terms

1. land	a) the art of practice of farming
2. cultivation	b) the right of holding land
3. agriculture	c) the length of time for which rent has been paid
4. tenancy	d) ground owned as property
5. tenure	e) the art of preparing land for the growing crops

1.5 Answer the questions

1. What is reform?
2. In what spheres of life can reforms be?
3. What does land reform mean?
4. What are reforms you have ever heard?

1.6 Find equivalents

1. перераспределение прав землевладения

2. источник общественного и политического влияния
3. методы обработки
4. включает в себе условия и сроки землевладения
5. целенаправленное изменение
6. относительная нехватка

1.7 Translate the text

Types of reform

Whether it is called land reform or agrarian reform, the operational concept covers five main types of reform, classified according to whether they deal with land title and terms of holding, land distribution, the scale of operation, the pattern of cultivation, or supplementary measures such as credit, marketing, or extension services. Reforms concerned with the title to land and the terms of holding reflect a transition from tradition-bound to formal and contractual systems of landholding. Their implementation involves property surveys, recording of titles, and provisions to free the landholder from restrictions or obligations imposed by tradition. Property surveys are conducted wherever land is held by a tribe or clan or where reallocation of cultivable land routinely follows tradition. In these situations the landholder may lack the incentive to improve the land because the right of disposal belongs to the tribe, clan, or feudal lord, as in medieval Europe and in parts of present-day Africa and the South Pacific islands. Such reform affects landholding in at least three ways: it may increase security of tenure and hence incentives; it may reorganize the system of inheritance in favour of offspring; and it may bring land onto the market so that land transactions become possible. This reform, however, has little immediate effect on the scale of operation, but it does facilitate future land concentration and fragmentation. In countries where the terms of holding and tenancy are regulated by tradition, reform may seek to convert tenancy into a contractual agreement that offers some protection to the tenant and more security and incentive to improve the land and advance technology, as in Japan, India, and Pakistan.

The most common type of reform involves the redistribution of land titles from one individual to another, from individuals to a group or community at large, or from a group to individuals. The land of one landlord may be redistributed to many individuals, as in Egypt, Iran, or Ireland. Or the land of individuals may be reallocated in favour of the community at large by abolishing private ownership, as in Cuba and China. Or, again, public land may be distributed to individuals, as in various parts of Latin America.

The impact of redistribution on the scale of operations and on marketability of the land depends on the form it takes and the restrictions attached to it. If the redistributed farm was previously operated as a unit, its division means fragmentation and reduction of scale; however, if it was operated in fragments by tenants, transfer of title to the tenants would not affect the scale. The final results depend on the measures taken to prevent adverse effects.

Land-tenure reform, of course, can improve the scale of operations by enlarging the farm or by reducing it. Enlargement applies when the holding is increased in size, either by adding to it or by consolidating its fragmented parts. Farm consolidation involves reallocation of the total farmland within a region by land exchange, sale, or lease such that no one loses and all gain by increasing efficiency. The scale of operations may be increased by pooling resources, as in farm cooperatives and collectives that offer facilities otherwise inaccessible to a small farm.

1.8 Answer the questions

1. What reform can improve the scale of operations by enlarging the farm or by reducing it?
2. When are property surveys conducted?
3. What does the impact of redistribution on the scale of operations and marketability depend on?
4. What countries are the terms of holding and tenancy regulated by tradition?

1.9 Find equivalents

1. договорная система
2. землемерная съемка
3. защита арендатора и безопасность
4. реорганизовать систему наследования
5. может быть перераспределена среди многих физических лиц

1.10 Translate from Russian into English using the verbs in Present Simple Active

1. Собственность за рубежом дает право получить гражданство. (to be admitted to citizenship)
2. Потомки великого ученого хранят (to keep) его рукописи.
3. Землевладельцы часто сдают (to lease out) землю в аренду.
4. Наследство иногда приносит (to give) выгоду.
5. Арендатор обрабатывает (to cultivate) землю.

1.11 Write the sentences from the exercise 1.10 in interrogative form

1.12 Make questions of different types to each sentence as in the model

Any reform involves the modernization of agriculture.

- Does any reform involve the modernization of agriculture?
 - What involves the modernization of agriculture?
 - Does any reform involve or except the modernization of agriculture?
 - Any reform involves the modernization of agriculture, doesn't it?
1. Changes in the pattern of cultivation relate directly to cultivation, land yield, and labour productivity.
 2. Mechanization causes displacement of labour.
 3. Technological advance usually implies mechanization.
-

1.13 Translate the nouns formed with suffix *-tion* and transcribe the words

redemption, expansion, cultivation, migration, compensation, expropriation, acquisition

1.14 Translate the Passive forms, define Tense and Aspect

had been usurped, was prohibited, had been abolished, was suspended, was dissolved, had been prohibited, was reallocated

1.15 Translate the text

Ancient reforms

a) Land in ancient Athens was held in perpetuity by the tribe or clan, with individual holdings periodically reallocated according to family size and soil fertility. Population increase, expansion of trade, growth of a money economy, and the opening up of business opportunities eventually made financial transactions in land an economic necessity. Land itself continued to be inalienable, but the right to use the land could be mortgaged. Thus, peasants could secure loans by surrendering their rights to the product of the land, as “sale with the option of redemption.” Lacking other employment, the debtor continued to cultivate the land as *hektēmor*, or sixth partner, delivering five-sixths of the product to the creditor and retaining the rest for himself. Mortgaged land was marked by *horoi*, or mortgage stones, which served as symbols of land enslavement. When Solon was elected archon, or chief magistrate, c. 594 BC, his main objective was to free the land and destroy the *horoi*. His reform law, known as the *seisachtheia*, or “shaking-off the burdens,” cancelled all debts, freed the *hektēmoroi*, destroyed the *horoi*, and restored land to its constitutional holders. Solon also prohibited the mortgaging of land or of personal freedom on account of debt.

The impact of the reform was extensive but of short duration. Two decades of anarchy were followed by a revolution, c. 561 BC, that brought Peisistratus to power. He enforced the reform and distributed lands of his adversaries (who were killed or exiled) among the small holders. He also extended loans to aid cultivation

and prevent migration to the city and expanded silver mining to create employment.

b) The Roman reform by Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus came between 133 and 121 BC. The land reform law, or *lex agraria*, of Tiberius was passed by popular support against serious resistance by the nobility. It applied only to former public land, *ager publicus*, which had been usurped and concentrated in the hands of large landholders. Land concentration reduced the number of owners and hence the number of citizens and those eligible to serve in the army. In addition, such concentration was accompanied by a shift from cultivation to grazing, which reduced employment and increased the poverty of the peasants, producing a crisis.

The *lex agraria* specified minimum and maximum individual landholdings, with an allowance for male children of the family. Excess land would be expropriated and compensation paid for improvements. A standing collegium, or commission, was to enforce the law, but implementation was delayed because Tiberius was killed in the year of its passage. When Gaius was elected tribune about a decade later, he revived the reform and went even further. He colonized new land and abolished rent on small holdings since rent on large holdings had been suspended as compensation for expropriation. Gaius was killed in 121 BC, however, and within a decade the reform was reversed: private acquisition of public land was legalized, the land commission was dissolved, rent on public land was abolished, all holdings were declared private property, and squatting on public land was prohibited. Even colonization was ended, and colonies established by Gaius were broken up.

1.16 Answer the questions

1. Who prohibited the mortgaging of land or of personal freedom on account of debt?
2. Who was a sixth partner in ancient Athens?
3. What did the land reform law of Tiberius specify?
4. What reform did Gaius Gracchus revive?

1. 17 Find equivalents

1. заложенная земля
2. предотвращать миграцию населения
3. должник продолжал обрабатывать землю
4. привело к власти
5. сократить занятость
6. колонизировать новую землю
7. серьезное сопротивление знати

1.18 Make questions to each sentence as in the model

The history of reforms began with Greeks and Romans of the 6th and 2nd centuries BC.

- Did the history of reforms begin with Greeks and Romans of the 6th and 2nd centuries BC?
- When did the history of reforms begin?
- Did the history of reforms begin with Greeks or Romans of the 6th and 2nd centuries BC?
- The history of reforms began with Greeks and Romans of the 6th and 2nd centuries BC, didn't it?

1. He freed *hektēmoroi*.
2. They killed Gaius in 121 BC.
3. The nobility seriously resisted against the land reform of Tiberius.

1.19 Compare using of Active and Passive forms and translate

- realized – were realized

The reformers realized their objectives.

The objectives of the reformers were realized.

- influenced – were influenced

Most of reforms were influenced by the Egyptian example.

The Egyptian example influenced on most of reforms.

1.20 Translate using the given words

- cultivate, tenant, land

Арендаторы обрабатывали землю.

Земля обрабатывалась арендаторами.

- sugar plantation, convert, cooperative

Правительство преобразовало сахарные плантации в кооперативы.

Сахарные плантации были преобразованы в кооперативы правительством.

1.21 Translate the text

Modern European reforms

a) The French Revolution brought a new era in the history of land reform. On the eve of the Revolution, French society was polarized, with the nobility and clergy on one side and the rising business class on the other. The middle class was relatively small, especially in the rural areas. The majority of the peasants were hereditary tenants, either *censiers*, who paid a fixed money rent, or serfs, who paid rent in the form of labour services, *corvée*, of about three days a week. The peasants paid various other feudal dues and taxes, from which the nobility and clergy were exempted. The Revolution overthrew the ancient régime and the feudal order and introduced land reform.

The reform repealed feudal tenures, freed all persons from serfdom, abolished feudal courts, and cancelled all payments not based on real property, including tithes. Rents based on real property were redeemable. Once the law had been passed, however, the peasants seized the land and refused to pay any rents or redemption fees; in 1792 all payments were finally cancelled. Land of the clergy and political emigrants was confiscated and sold at auction, together with common land.

The social and political objectives of the reformers were fully realized. The *censiers* and serfs became owners. Feudalism was destroyed, and the new regime won peasant support. The economic effects, however, were limited. Incentives could not be increased substantially since the peasants already had full security of tenure prior to the reform. The scale of operations was not changed; and no facilities for credit, marketing, or capital formation were created. The major achievements were the reinforcement of private, individual ownership and perpetuation of the small family farm as a basis of democracy. The small family farm has characterized French agriculture ever since.

b) There were other reforms in most European countries. England resolved its land problems by the enclosure movement, which drove the small peasants into the towns, consolidated landholdings, and promoted large-scale operation and private ownership. Sweden and Denmark pioneered between 1827 and 1830 by peacefully abolishing village compulsion, or imposed labour service, and the strip system of cultivation, by consolidating the land, and by dividing the commons among the peasants. Though influenced by the French Revolution, only after the 1848 revolutions did Germany, Italy, and Spain free the peasants and redistribute the land. Reform in Ireland took a whole century before substantive results were achieved, in the mid-1930s, after Ireland was divided into Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The tenants were converted into owners by subsidized purchase of the land.

1.22 Answer the questions

1. How was on the eve of the Revolution French society polarized?
2. What were social and political objectives of the French reformers?
3. How much time took Irish reforms?
4. What reform was in Sweden and Denmark?

1.23 Find equivalents

1. древний режим и феодальный порядок

2. разделяя общее среди крестьян
3. церковная десятина
4. начинания не могли быть существенными изначально
5. были конфискованы и проданы на аукционах
6. крепостные, платившие ренту

1.24 Translate relative words and define their parts of speech

rest, to rest, restless, restlessness

to own, owner, ownership

to product, product, production, producer, productive, productivity

land, to land, landlord

new, to renew, renewed

1.25 Translate the text

Russian reform

a) The first major Russian reform was the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. At the time of emancipation about 45 percent of the land was private property and the remainder was held as allotment land, cultivated in units averaging 9.5 acres (3.8 hectares) by the peasant serfs against rent in kind and labour, payable to feudal lords. In contrast, fewer than 1,000 noble families owned about 175,000,000 acres (70,000,000 hectares) and received rent there from. Conflict between such extremes of poverty and wealth caused restlessness among the peasants and rendered reform inevitable.

The Emancipation Act of 1861 abolished serfdom and distributed allotment land among the peasants. The homestead became hereditary property of the individual, but the field land was vested in the village *mir* as a whole. The peasant paid redemption through the village authority, while the landlord received state bonds as compensation equal to 75 to 80 percent of the land market value. Though legally freed, the private serf had to ransom his freedom by surrendering a part of the allotment land.

Redemption payments, however, soon proved too burdensome, village restrictions were tight, and the allotment land area declined, all of which led to renewed restlessness and disturbances. Following the revolt of 1905, the government, under Pyotr Stolypin, tried to create middle-class, independent farmers by replacing the village tenure with private ownership, consolidating holdings, and encouraging land purchase by individuals; but the time was too short for effective implementation.

b) The Soviet Revolution overthrew the tsarist regime and introduced the concepts of public ownership and collectivization. By decree in 1918, the Soviets abolished private ownership of land, made farming the sole basis of landholding, and declared collectivization a major objective of policy. Marketing of agricultural products became a state monopoly. In 1929 Stalin embarked on a full course of collectivization, and by 1938 collective farms occupied 85.6 percent of the land and state farms 9.1 percent. Credit facilities and tractor stations supplemented collectivization, while agricultural production was integrated in the national plan for industrialization and development.

The costs of Soviet reform included the destruction of capital and the death of large numbers of *kulaks*, or rich peasants. Total output and productivity increased, however, and capital formation was made possible through forced saving, taxes, and regulated prices. The peasant received extensive social services such as health care, and education and better working conditions.

1. 26 Answer the questions

1. How much land did collective farms occupy by 1938?
2. When was serfdom abolished?
3. What reformer tried to create middle-class?
4. What conflict caused restlessness among the peasants?

1.27 Find equivalents

1. распределили землю по жребью

2. конфликт между крайностями
3. крепостной должен был выкупить свою свободу
4. отменили частную собственность
5. закон об отмене крепостного права
6. пытался создать средний класс
7. получил широкий набор социальных услуг

1.28 Write numbers and dates from the text above in words

1.29 Make expressions using these words

hereditary, overthrow, embark, reminder, encouraging, serfdom, property.

1.30 Translate the text

World reforms

a) Reform in Eastern Europe was complicated by the fact that most of the eastern European countries remained under foreign rule until the middle of the 19th century or later. The Romanian reform of 1864 freed the serfs and distributed both the land and the redemption payments in proportion to the number of cows or oxen each peasant had. Formal emancipation in Bulgaria was introduced by the Turkish government in the 1850s, but actual reform came in 1880, after independence. Each peasant, including sharecroppers and wage workers, who had worked the land for 10 years without interruption, was entitled to the land he had cultivated. Political instability reached a dangerous point between the two world wars. Following World War II, the eastern European countries established Communist governments with a strong tendency toward collective, cooperative, and mechanized agriculture.

b) The Mexican reform of 1915 followed a revolution and dealt mainly with lands of Indian villages that had been illegally absorbed by neighbouring *haciendas* (plantations). Legally there was no serfdom; but the Indian wage workers, or *peons*, were reduced to virtual serfdom through indebtedness. The

immediate aim of reform was to restore the land to its legal owners, settle the title, and use public land to reconstruct Indian villages. The motives were mainly to reduce poverty and inequality and to secure political stability, which was then in the balance. A decree of 1915 voided all land alienations that had taken place illegally since 1856 and provided for extracting land from haciendas to reestablish the collective Indian villages, or *ejidos*. The 1917 constitution reaffirmed those provisions but also guaranteed protection of private property, including haciendas. Nevertheless, a combination of loopholes, litigation, and reactionary forces slowed implementation, and effective reform came only after passage of the Agrarian Code of 1934 and the sympathetic efforts of President Lázaro Cárdenas.

c) Reforms since World War II

The eastern European countries and China originally followed the Soviet model, with different modifications in the individual countries. A few other countries have continued to follow that model, with major emphasis on “land to the tiller,” cooperation, collective ownership, large-scale operation, and mechanization, and with economic development as the common denominator. In capitalist-oriented reforms, private ownership, family farming, and dual tenures have remained basic objectives with the aim of promoting democracy, equality, stability, and development. Under the influence and with the guidance of the United Nations, nonsocialist reforms of the 1950s were equated with community development and emphasized institutional and rural self-help in addition to land redistribution. In the 1960s the emphasis shifted to agricultural productivity and economic development by means of large-scale operation, new technology, and cooperation.

d) Japan

The Japanese reform came immediately after World War II at the insistence of the Allied Occupation Army. The reform was designed to fit the uniquely high literacy rate and advanced industrial level of the country. Although the Meiji government had formally abolished feudalism and declared the land to be the

property of the peasants, usurpation of land by the rich and by moneylenders had created classes of perpetual tenants and absentee landlords.

The reform law of 1946 established a ceiling on individual holdings and provided for expropriation and resale of excess land to the tenants against long-term payments. The government compensated the landlords in cash and bonds redeemable in 30 years. Tenants were protected by contract, and rents were reduced to a maximum of 25 percent of the product. The redistributed land was made inalienable, though this restriction was relaxed four years later. The program also provided for marketing and credit cooperatives. An important supplementary measure was the Local Autonomy Law of 1947, which decentralized the power structure and put village affairs in the hands of the villagers.

1.31 Find equivalents

1. изначально следовали советской модели
2. экономическое развитие посредством крупномасштабной операции, новой технологии и сотрудничества
3. правительство компенсировало землевладельцам наличными
4. формально отменили феодальные порядки и провозгласили землю собственностью крестьян
5. политическая нестабильность достигла опасного уровня
6. включая дольщиков и наемных рабочих
7. возможные уловки обойти закон, судебные тяжбы и реакционные силы

1.32 Answer the questions

1. What was introduced by Turkish government in the 1850s?
2. What strong tendency was in eastern European countries after World War II?
3. What was the aim of the Local Autonomy Law of 1947 in Japan?
4. When did an effective reform come in Mexico?
5. How did the United Nations influence on reforms of the 1950s?
6. What had the Meiji government declared?

1.33 Complete the sentences using adjectives in the correct degree of comparison

1.reform took place earlier than reform in.....
2.reform was more complicated thanreform
3. The reform inwas asasreform.
4.reform was the most.....

1.34 Make expressions using each word once. Find them in the text above and read the sentences with them

wage	payments
mechanized	affairs
supplementary	workers
village	emancipation
long-term	measure
absentee	operation
large-scale	agriculture
formal	landlords

1.35 Translate the text

Land Categories

Under Art. 7 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation, all land in the country is divided into different categories according to use: agricultural land, residential land,, industrial land or other special purpose land, forest land, etc. Land classified under a particular category may be used only for its designated purpose.

Depending on the ownership of land, the right to transfer land from one category to another is vested either in the Russian Government, executive authorities of Russian constituent entities, or in municipalities (with jurisdiction over municipal and privately owned land). This does not apply to agricultural lands, which may be transferred from one category to another only by the

executive authorities of Russian constituent entities, even in cases where such lands are in municipal or private ownership (Art. 8, Land Code of the Russian Federation).

Until the delimitation of state ownership of land, to transfer of state-owners lands or constituent land plots from one category to another shall be performed by the Russian Government as required by Art, 15 of the Federal Law of December 21, 2004 “On Transfer of Lands Plots from One Category to Another” (for instance, lands or land plots required for federal needs), and in all other cases by executive authorities of Russian constituent entities or, upon their instruction, by municipalities.

Violation of the established rules relating to the transfer of land from one category to another may result in invalidation of the classification of land and of its transfer from one category to another.

The land category is indicated in:

- (1) acts of federal executive authorities, executive bodies of Russian constituent entities, and municipalities related to the allocation of land plots;
- (2) contracts in respect of land plots;
- (3) records of the State Land Cadastre;
- (4) documents evidencing registration of real estate rights and transactions; and
- (5) other documents, as required under federal law and the laws of Russian constituent entities.

On January 5, 2005, in compliance with the Land Code of the Russian Federation, the federal Law of December 21, 2004, “On Transfer of Lands or Land Plots from One Category to Another”, came into force. This law defines inter alia:

the list of documents required for the transfer of lands or constituent land plots from one category to another and the rules for the preparation of such documents;

the rules for considering applications for the transfer of lands or constituent land plots from one category to another;

grounds for refusal to convert lands;
specific aspects of the transfer lands or constituent land plots for each of the several categories;
the rules for categorizing lands or constituent land plots (i.e. the initial determination of land categories).

1. 36 Find equivalents

1. земля иного специального назначения
2. целевое назначение
3. органы местного самоуправления
4. исполнительные органы
5. предоставление земельных участков
6. основание отказа
7. переводить земли
8. порядок отнесения земель
9. первичное определение категории земель

1.37 Answer the questions

1. What is land classified under a particular category may be used for?
2. How may be transferred the agricultural lands?
3. Where is the land category indicated in?
4. What Law came into force on January 5, 2005? What are its main definitions?

1.38 Translate the text

Land Ownership

Current Russian legislation states may be owned by a variety of different title holders. The law provides for the quality of treatment of ownership rights to:
state land owned by the Russian Federation (federal property);

.....

state land owned by constituent entities of the Russian Federation (“Russian constituent entities”);

land owned by municipalities (municipal properties); and

land owned by legal entities and individuals (private property).

Unlike other commercially traded property, all land plots must belong to some individual or entity. All land which is neither municipal nor private property is considered the property of the state.

At the present time the majority of land is the property of the state. Application of Federal Law No, 101-FZ of July 17, 2001, “On Delimitation of State Ownership of Land”, will allow a significant proportion of state land suitable for commercial use to be transferred to municipal ownership.

Under Art. 9-11 and 29 of the land Code of the Russian federation, state of municipally-owned land plots may be allocated to individuals or legal entities by federal executive authorities or municipalities. Clause 10 Art. 3 of Federal Law No. 137-FZ of October 25, 2001, “On the Enactment of the land Code of the Russian Federation”, provides that until the delimitation of state ownership of land, municipalities are empowered within the limits of their authority to administer state land as they see fit, unless otherwise provided by law.

The Russian Constitution places issues of land ownership, use and management, delimitation of state ownership and enactment of land legislation within the joint purview of the Russian federation and its constituent entities. Russian constituent entities have the authority to enact any laws or acts that do not contradict federal law (sub-clauses “c” and “d” Art. 76 of the Russian Constitution). As an example, the Law of the Region “On Regulation of Land relations in the Region” (as amended by the Law of the Region of September 21, 2004) vests the right to transfer state land to private ownership or to lease out state land for commercial use in municipalities subject to a number of conditions, in particular, if land is given out in plots ranging from 0,5 to 3 hectares. The exact plot size will differ from place to place. Larger plots are administrated by the Property Relations Ministry of the Region of the Government of the Region.

1. 39 Find equivalents

1. собственность муниципальных образований
2. собственность на землю юридических лиц
3. собственность на землю физических лиц
4. земельный кодекс
5. государственная регистрация
6. государственная собственность субъектов федерации
7. исполнительная власть
8. совместное ведение
9. земельные участки большей площади

1.40 Answer the questions

1. What does the law provide for the equality of treatment of ownership rights to?
2. What land is considered the property of the state?
3. What does it mean the Application of Federal Law of July 17, 2001?
4. Whom does the limitation of state ownership of land provide?
5. Who have the authority to enact any laws or acts issues of land ownership?
6. What is a set of options favorable for socialist reforms?

1.41 Give the meaning of each of these words and expressions as it is used in the text

1. current Russian legislation
2. ownership rights to
3. all land must belong to some individual or entity
4. municipal
5. clause 10, sub-clauses
6. property of the state
7. the majority of land
8. application of Federal Law

9. delimitation of State Ownership of Land
10. a significant proportion
11. suitable for commercial use
12. legal entity
13. to be transferred to
14. may be allocated
15. executive authority

Test 1

1. Read and translate the text

Are you a consumer or a producer?

The people who use and eat things - whom we call “consumers”, are dependent on the people who make those things – we call them “producers”. And the people who make the things are dependent on the consumers who buy them. Of course, we must remember that when we talk about consumers and producers we are not dividing the country into two groups. Everyone alive is a consumer. And everyone who is a producer. But to understand our system a little better we sometimes speak of consumers and sometimes of producers. It helps to make the world a little clearer as long as we do not forget that they are for the most part the same people. The only consumers who are not also producers are young people who have not yet begun to work, old people who have stopped working, people who are ill or crippled or otherwise incapable of work, and people who have retired and are rich enough to live on their income from investments.

II. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words:

- a) produce (v), produce (n), product, production, productive, unproductive, productivity, producer
- b) consume, consumer, consumer goods, consumption

III. Use the words from ex.1 in the following sentences

1. They trade in agricultural

2. We can increase by using advanced methods.
3. We must produce goods which can satisfy our needs.
4. We must more food for ourselves and import less.
5. of steel has increased in the last few weeks.
6. What is the factory's capacity?
7. The car's fuel is very high.

IV. Give the three forms of irregular verbs used in the text. Write the present perfect form of the verbs, make up questions in the Present Perfect, ask your group mates to answer them.

Example: Have you eaten your lunch?

Eat, make, buy, understand, speak, do, forget, begin.

V. Group the words from a) and b) into pairs opposite in meaning

a) dependent, producers, better, the same, alive, ill, remember, clear.

b) worse, different, independent, consumers, forget, dead, healthy, unclear.

VI. Mark the statements as true or false. Consult the text if necessary. Correct the false statements.

1. Producers are people who use and eat things.
2. The people who make those things are dependent on the consumers who buy them.
3. The country can be divided into groups – customers and producers.
4. Everyone alive is a consumer and everyone alive is a producer.
5. Old people who have stopped working are consumers.
6. Some people are rich enough to live on their income from investments.

VII. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Are you a producer or a consumer?
- 2) What do you call people who produce things?

- 3) Are producers dependent on consumers?
- 4) Is everyone alive a producer?
- 5) Are all old people only consumers?
- 6) At what age do people retire in your country? Have your parents retired?
- 7) Are you rich enough to live on income from investments?
- 8) Would you like to invest your money in some business?
- 9) What kind of business is it going to be?

Unit 2. The Land Use Planner and his Work

accurate	точный, правильный
affect	подражать, влиять, принимать форму
affirm	подтверждать
altitude	высота, размер по вертикали
angle	угол
apportionment	соответствующее распределение
boundary	граница, пограничный
crosscurrent	встречное течение, мнение, идущее вразрез с общепринятым
detect	находить, обнаруживать
determination	определение
distortion	искажение, искривление
framework	рамка, каркас, структура
graduation	градуирование, калибровка
land use planner	специалист по земельным отношениям
indicate	указывать
level	уровень
odometer	одометр
pivoted	направленный, повернутый
acreage	площадь земли в акрах
surface	поверхность

land use	земельно-имущественное
planning	планирование (землеустройство)
surveying	геодезия
target	цель, визирная марка
theodolite	теодолит
triangulation	тригонометрическая съемка

2.1 Read and translate the text

Land has much to do with our needs and the way we fulfill them. Many of our activities we devote to getting the basic items of food, shelter, and clothing. We need highways and automobiles, forests and railways and many other things. It is likely that if we had all that we could list, new wants would arise. And again we would be faced with the problem of how to satisfy them. Land is necessary to satisfy man's needs. The people's needs can be satisfied only if we secure the best uses of land resources. It is true that no progress in satisfaction the needs of man can be made if no labor is applied. If we want to live better we must work better. No progress can be made if labor is applied without intelligence.

The land use planner is to secure wise land uses. The land use planner must decide whether to use a tract for a home site or for crops, or whether to use a valley to produce com. He is to decide whether to use the river bottom land for growing tomatoes and cabbage. He is to be aware of the ability of land to satisfy wants when it is used for pasture or when it is used for wheat. He must know its productivity in each use. He must know many things about the land ability.

The land use planner determines which acreages to employ in each land use. He decides whether the land should be used now or later and how it must be used. He plans the living centers and the field patterns and many other services that land can supply. He must consider the best uses of the land. The land use planner determines not only the productivity of land. He has to distinguish between the physical productivity and the economic productivity of the land. He is to know the

productivity of the land itself and that of labor, capital and other resources. The general principle is: each hectare of land should be given to the use in which its economic productivity is the highest.

2.2 Put into the verb “to be”. Translate the sentences.

1. Land use planner a very old profession.
2. The rights on land the key factor that determined the economic, social and political status of people.
3. In future effective land use planning impossible without land information.
4. Land necessary to satisfy man’s needs.
5. He preparing for the exams yesterday.
6. There vast land resources in Russia.

3.3 Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms

1. Lands are very important resources for man.
2. Those farmers used the river bottom land for growing tomatoes and cabbage.
3. We have unlimited land resources on our planet.

3.4 Make the Degrees of Comparisons of the following adjectives

Good, important, happy, strong, careful, wet

2.5 Put into the prepositions and translate the sentences

1. Land use planning is a processmanaging the use and development ... land resources ... a sustainable way.
2. The cadaster is used record information ... land rights, valuations, land use, etc.
3. We speak land as something Which people can walk and build a house, plant a garden or grow a crop.

4. The quality ... farm land may be also affected water pollution, particularly accumulation heavy metals the soils waste disposal.
5. The population should actively participate ... the process ... land use planning.

2.6 Find the synonyms to the following words

Land use planning, start, purpose, similar, need

2.7 Translate the text

History

It is quite probable that surveying had its origin in ancient Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza was built in 2700 BC, 755 feet long and 480 feet high. Its nearly perfect squareness and north–south orientation affirm the ancient Egyptians' command of surveying.

Evidence of some form of boundary surveying as early as 1400 BC has been found in the fertile valleys and plains of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile rivers. Clay tablets of the Sumerians show records of land measurement and plans of cities and nearby agricultural areas. Boundary stones marking land plots have been preserved.

There is a representation of land measurement on the wall of a tomb at Thebes (1400 BC) showing head and rear chainmen measuring a grainfield with what appears to be a rope with knots or marks at uniform intervals.

There is some evidence that, in addition to a marked cord, wooden rods were used by the Egyptians for distance measurement. They had the groma, which was used to establish right angles. It was made of a horizontal wooden cross pivoted at the middle and supported from above. A plumb bob hung from the end of each of the four arms.

There is no record of any angle-measuring instruments of that time, but there was a level consisting of a vertical wooden A-frame with a plumb bob supported at the peak of the A so that its cord hung past an indicator, or index, on the horizontal bar.

The Greeks used a form of log line for recording the distances run from point to point along the coast while making their slow voyages from the Indus to the Persian Gulf about 325 BC.

The magnetic compass was brought to the West by Arab traders in the 12th century AD.

The astrolabe was introduced by the Greeks in the 2nd century BC. An instrument for measuring the altitudes of stars, or their angle of elevation above the horizon, took the form of a graduated arc suspended from a hand-held cord. A pivoted pointer that moved over the graduations was pointed at the star. The instrument was not used for nautical surveying for several centuries, remaining a scientific aid only.

During their occupation of Egypt, the Romans acquired Egyptian surveying instruments, which they improved slightly and to which they added the water level and the plane table. About 15 BC the Roman architect and engineer Vitruvius mounted a large wheel of known circumference in a small frame, in much the same fashion as the wheel is mounted on a wheelbarrow; when it was pushed along the ground by hand it automatically dropped a pebble into a container at each revolution, giving a measure of the distance traveled. It was, in effect, the first odometer.

In laying out their great road system, the Romans are said to have used the plane table. It consists of a drawing board mounted on a tripod or other stable support and of a straightedge —usually with sights for accurate aim to the objects to be mapped — along which lines are drawn. It was the first device capable of recording or establishing angles. Later adaptations of the plane table had magnetic compasses attached.

Plane tables were in use in Europe in the 16th century, and the principle of graphic triangulation and intersection was practiced by surveyors. In 1615 Willebrord Snell, a Dutch mathematician, measured an arc of meridian by instrumental triangulation.

In 1620 the English mathematician Edmund Gunter developed a surveying chain, which was superseded only by the steel tape in the beginning of the 20th century.

2.8 Find equivalents

1. весьма вероятно, что геологические изыскания
2. планы городов и близлежащих сельскохозяйственных районов
3. доказательство ведения землемерных работ на стене гробницы
4. нет записей о существовании инструментов для измерения углов того времени
5. был привезен на запад арабскими торговцами
6. оставался только для научных целей
7. большое колесо определенной окружности

2.9 Complete the table

Device	Inventors	Using
boundary stones		
a rope with knots		
groma		
level		
log line		
magnetic compass		
astrolabe		
water level		
plane table		
the first odometer		
surveying chain		

2.10 Translate the text

What is land use planning?

Land use planning is the term given to public policy that directs how the land in a community is used. The goal is to balance the needs of the people who live in the area with the needs of the environment. This term is often used interchangeably with urban planning.

At its most basic, land use planning determines which parts of a community will be used for residential areas and which will be used as commercial areas. This is called zoning. It also places a great deal of emphasis on transportation planning. Transportation planning includes several components. Public transportation is important in areas that have a dense population since, without effective public transportation, automobile congestion would be so heavy that it would affect the quality of life of the people in the area. Transportation planning also includes designing roadways in the community, since properly designed roads can relieve congestion and stress associated with commuting.

Once the basic zoning and transportation issues are resolved, land use planning can expand in a variety of ways. The planner may design the physical layout of the community, and determine the scale of development permitted in various areas. Effective land use planning is impossible without land information. Such information includes land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership and land use.

Even in prosperous, economically advanced countries there is an aspect of survival. Land helps people to survive. That's why lands are very important resources for men. Some people have the abilities to sustain life without outside assistance. But a large percentage of the human race of the third world still lives in very small self-sufficient peasant communities. These people experience great poverty, but they provide on an individual basis, for their own survival. They have a degree of economic independence.

The inhabitants of cities are totally incapable of providing for themselves, directly, the means of survival. Here we can observe the opposite situation – a high level of living together with an extreme economic dependence. Such people depend upon the efforts and cooperation of many thousands of specialist workers, among them

land use planners. Land use planning is concerned with land cadaster, land relations, land improvement, agriculture, soil sciences, law, geodesy, geography, computer science, etc. To solve these problems land use planners must be not only qualified but profoundly educated specialists.

2.11 Find synonyms among these words

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

2.12 Find the opposites among these words

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

2.13 Translate the pair of words from Russian into English

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

2.14 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English

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

2.15 Put into the verb “to be”

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

information.

2.16 Make the sentences interrogative and negative

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

2.17 Translate the thinkways

1. Геодезическая съемка
Точная, крупномасштабная
Измеряет, определяет, отмечает
Знаю, как измерить поверхность
Земли
Сложно!

2. Карта
Топографическая, географическая
Поясняет, указывает, направляет
Я представляю поверхность Земли
Важно!

2.18 Put into the prepositions

1. Land use planning is a process ... managing the use and development land resources ... a sustainable way.

2. Land helps people ... survive.
3. Many textbooks begin posing the basic questions.
4. It is not a difficult problem ... give a right answer ... the main question.
5. ... order ... satisfy men's needs and wants people apply their knowledge the gifts nature.

2.19 Make questions to the given words

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

2.20 Put into the given verbs in the right form

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

2.21 Answer the following questions

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

2.22 Read and translate the text

Main Directions in Land Use Planning

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

The main attention now is paid to performance of the following work: preparation of materials for the official registration of papers, certifying the right on land (including the proprietors of land shares); rendering assistance to the agricultural enterprises in their reorganization (reforming), including development of the land use planning projects providing economically and ecologically proved formation of new land uses; maintenance of all agricultural enterprises with cadastral maps in which quantitative and qualitative indicators of each site of farmland are reflected.

This work also includes the analysis of land fund use with the purpose of opportunity definition of granting land sites to citizens for conducting personal part-time farming, gardening, housing construction and other purposes; preparation of the materials connected with an establishment of restrictions in using land and giving the rights for them to other persons.

The main directions of land use planning activity are : scientific maintenance and forecasting consequences of planned land transformations; substantiation and realization of general state policy in planning and organization of rational land use and protection of all categories of land irrespective of ownership forms and a departmental accessory of the land sites; maintenance of target land use, preservation of valuable land sites in agricultural production; formation and accommodation of ecologically and economically justified, compact and rational landed properties and land uses; creation of territorial conditions for effective functioning the industrial organizations and enterprises; a complex of measures development on improvement of agricultural areas, on increasing soil fertility, maintenance of steady landscapes and protection of land; survey the grounds with

an establishment (restoration) in nature (on land) administrative-territorial and production borders in a state system; manufacturing the documents certifying the right on land.

2.23 Read and translate the text

What is an Internal Land Use Plan?

The actual land use planning comes after a large amount of preparatory work. The most well-conceived objectives and the most sophisticated data collection, processing and analysis operation are of little value if they do not ultimately result in formulation of development proposals. The general goals must be reduced to proposals in a plan form because the plan is the heart of the planning process. The central importance of a plan cannot be overemphasized.

There are two main kinds of land use planning:

1. interfarm and 2. infarm

Interfarm land use planning encompasses the formation of land uses of agricultural enterprises. It includes the improvement of the existing land uses and the formation of new ones.

The interfarm land use planning also deals with the formation of non-agricultural land uses and takings of land. It is aimed to and idle land for new locations of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. The interfarm land-use plan deals with land uses within the boundaries of an administrative region or a group of interconnected land users.

2.24 Read and translate the text

Interfarm Land Use Planning and Specialization and Concentration of Farming

When the interfarm land use planning is provided within the framework of an administrative region, the land use planners can design sound development plans.

They can delineate new land uses taking into consideration modern trends to specialization and concentration of farming.

Our farm-land can be used for more different purposes than ever before due to the scientific and technological progress in agriculture. The properties inherent in the land are now less restrictive, and other resources determine what the most economic use shall be.

The characteristics of land nevertheless still set limits that influence the broad patterns of agriculture. The successful interfarm land use plan is the one which cooperates with the natural and biological processes that are linked to land. What determines how farm-land shall be used in any area or region?

Why are certain combinations of crops and livestock grown in one region, but not in another? Questions like these may be answered by a sound interfarm use planning.

Physical factors are the ones that we think of in describing the land itself climate, soil, topography, elevation, water supply, and the like. They are the properties that are naturally a part of the land. The planners have to do with the rate of agricultural production, and with specialization and integration of the farms. The interfarm land use plan is to consider the optimum size of livestock farms and their location in the region, the acreage of pastures and grasslands and many other inter-connections. The planners should also take into consideration both existing and future interconnections of a group of agricultural enterprises which have an interdependent technological process and are integrative parts of agro-industrial complexes. The nearness to the relative branches of industry and the communication facilities play an important role in interfarm planning. The planners should consider all factors before they develop new land uses or essentially transform the existing ones. The formation of land uses of an agricultural enterprise in order to increase the productivity requires evaluation of all factors. All non-agricultural land users must take into consideration the priority of land demands for agriculture. There may be complicated situations when an

interfarm land use plan should be developed for the future. This plan should have economic and legal backgrounds for all planning decisions.

2.25 Put the verbs into correct Tense-forms

1. The specialist (to give) a large amount of preparatory work by his chief-engineer.
2. The work (to give) to a study group two months ago.
3. The chief engineer explained the main goal of the project that (to give) the study group.
4. The formation of land uses of agricultural enterprises (to encompass) in interfarm land use planning.
5. Some questions about effective land use (to answer) by a sound land use plan.
6. Both existing and future interconnections of a group of agricultural enterprises (must take) into consideration by the land use planners.
7. When the planners knows the size of the livestock farm the acreage of pasture or grassland (to consider) in the project.

2.26 Complete the sentences using the text 2.24

1. The planners can delineate new land uses taking into consideration modern trends to
2. Due to the scientific and technological progress in agriculture our farmland can be used for
3. What is the successful interfarm land use plan? It is the one which
4. The broad patterns of agriculture are still influenced by
5. Physical factors are the ones that

2.27 Give the Russian equivalents

Well-conceived objective

General goals

Overemphasize

Infarm planning
Interfarm planning
Co-operate
Biological process
Livestock far

2.26 Put into the suitable words. Translate the sentences.

1. The interfarm land use planning includes the improvement of the land uses.
2. The characteristics of land still set to the use of land for agricultural purposes.
3. Climate, soil, topography, elevation, water supply and the like are considered to be factors.
4. The interfarm land use plan considers the optimum of the livestock farm.
5. The stability of farm people is one of the most significant elements in the process.
- 6 It's necessary to know the true effect of road On farm-land and food production before taking the land for network.

2. 27 Translate from Russian into English

1. Землепользования, предназначенные для несельскохозяйственных целей, должны располагаться на неплодородных или бросовых землях.
2. Необходима точная оценка потерь сельскохозяйственных земель при отводе участков под коммуникации.
3. При промышленном строительстве иногда корпуса заводов и фабрик внедряются в земли, пригодные для сельского хозяйства.
4. Специалист должен постоянно помнить, что для целей промышленности и транспорта следует отводить самые неплодородные земли.

Test 2

I. Read and translate the text

England, on a crowded little island, with vast industries and more people living in cities than in any other nations on earth, is the world's chief trading nation. Her foreign commerce is much greater per person than that of the United States, even though we are so large. Our very size, with our wealth of resources, makes it possible for us to grow our grain and fruit and vegetables, raise our own meat, mine our own iron and coal, and manufacture our own clothes, houses, furniture, and machinery.

Since World War I England has been losing a good many of her markets to Japan, a nation still more crowded than England, which suddenly learned from the western world that by turning to manufacture she could enter foreign trade and buy food and iron and coal and cotton from other nations. She has been crowding with her and with other nations in a good many ways. In other words, England is now suffering from the fact that various other peoples are reaching the same stage as her own in industrial development.

(From Richards' Topical Encyclopedia, vol.7, New York)

II. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and phrases.

- a) industry (2 meanings), industries, industrial, industrious;
- b) compete, competition, competitor, competing firms, competitive goods;
- c) develop, development, developing countries, the latest developments of science and engineering

III. Give the English equivalents for the following phrases:

промышленное развитие

различные отрасли промышленности

конкурирующие фирмы

конкурентоспособные товары

развивающиеся страны

последние достижения наших ученых

IV. Substitute the English words for those given in brackets in the following sentences:

We can (выращивать) our grain and fruit and (овощи), (добывать) our own (железо и уголь), (производить) our own clothes and (строить дома), produce (мебель) and machinery.

V. Use the right preposition in the following sentences:

1. England's foreign commerce is much greater person than that of the United States.
2. World War I England has been losing a good many of her markets Japan.
3. England suddenly learned the western world that she could enter foreign trade.
4. They buy food and iron and coal and cotton other nations.
5. England is competing Japan in many ways.

VI. Group the words from a) and b) into pairs opposite in meaning:

- a) chief, buy, lose, wealthy, commerce, development, competition.
- b) purchase, trade, main, rich, rivalry, growth.

VII. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. England, like Japan, is a crowded little island.
2. England is one of the chief trading nations.
3. England is larger than the United States.
4. Since World War I England has been losing a good many of her markets to the United States.
5. Japan is still more crowded than England.
6. England sells food, iron, coal, and cotton to other nations.
7. No country can reach the same stage of industrial development as England.

VIII. Read the following text and translate it without a dictionary.

Asia consumes about fifty per cent more petroleum than it produces. It is one of the largest producers but also it is the largest consumer of all the regions. The United States and Canada together produce about three-fifth of what they consume. Latin America produces ten per cent more than it consume. The middle East is the biggest producer of all, but it consumes the smallest amount.

Unit 3. Internal Land Use Planning and Modern Farming. Concepts and Theory of Land Use Planning

accumulate	накапливать
cartography	картография
diffusion	распространение
depict	изображать
descend	происходить, спускаться
inconsistency	несовместимость
induce	побуждать, склонять
latitude	широта
locality	местоположение
location	расположение
longitude	долгота
map	карта
mapmaking	изготовление карт
margin	граница, поле
negligible	мелкий, незначительный
relief	рельеф
reluctance	нерасположение, магнитное сопротивление
rudimentary	элементарный, недоразвитый
scale	шкала
specification	детализация, подробности
stimulate	поощрять, стимулировать

tend	стремиться, направляться
underestimation	переоценка

3.1 Read and translate the text

Internal Land Use Planning and Modern Farming

Internal land use planning deals with agricultural enterprises. It encompasses the location of living areas and production units, the size and shape of field patterns, etc. The planners should be aware of modern progress of agricultural science and technology. The progress of agricultural science and technology has taken many forms.

Firstly, electrical power distribution can be seen throughout the countryside. This made practical intensive cropping, crop storage and livestock housing. Farm production is improved with better stock genetics, seeds, and fertilizers. Internal land use planning takes into consideration modern trends in farm management, especially the development of regional agro-industrial complexes. In our country the living conditions of collective and state farmers are being constantly improved. Modern residential developments can be seen throughout the countryside in all parts of the country. Location of new residential developments is of crucial importance. It is an important part of internal land use planning.

A modern agricultural enterprise needs an adequate living area. Much study is necessary to provide optimum living conditions of those who live in rural areas.

Each matter plan should have maps that show a desirable scheme of land use, including areas of production units, field patterns, communications system, etc. Consideration should be given to the impact of different location factors that influence a particular living area. Certain comparative advantages may stem from natural advantages such as favorable climate, soils and topography. People who are to live in the community will need more jobs, attractive homes, land for farming

and gardening, and areas for rest and play. Determining the areas in a community that are most suitable requires study. A growing community also needs new roads and streets, schools, public buildings, water mains, sewers, and other public facilities. Where should the proposed public improvements be located? Locations might be selected with a view to making the fullest use of present and proposed facilities. The location of public buildings roads and other facilities will influence land uses. Small industrial enterprises in the living area become common with some old and new rural developments.

Attractions associated with various local amenities provide a comparative advantage. Amenity considerations are sometimes ignored when significant economic advantages are associated with particular sites. Ready access to municipal roads and to motorways is important. The living area should not be located too far from the local road. Labor efficiency may be increased by making the distance between the most frequently used areas and the home as short as possible. Much attention is paid now to the requirements of modern rural family living zone. Some land use planners consider that it should have a house, a garage, recreation area, a garden, an orchard, a small animal building.

The location of residential areas is to provide the best conditions for those who work at the agricultural enterprise and in related branches of agriculture.

3.2 Try to translate these word combinations without using the dictionaries

Living areas, production units, field pattern, electric power, livestock housing, management techniques, specialized farm building units, farm stock, modern tractor, farmstead machinery, modern machine size, mechanized agriculture, technological progress.

3.3 Complete the sentences using the text

1. Our aim is constantly to improve the living conditions of collective
2. An adequate living area is needed for modern
3. What kind of maps should each master plan have? The maps that show

4. The living area should not be located too far from
5. The requirements of modern rural family living zone are paid
6. This zone must have enough place for a house, a garage and
7. The best conditions must be given to those who

3.4 Put into the suitable words and translate the sentences

1. The progress of agricultural science and is a part of wider changes in agriculture.
2. Intensive livestock housing has been a consistent in many parts of our country.
3. It is difficult to forecast which is likely to be the most efficient and viable in the nearest future.
4. A growing community needs new roads and, schools, public , water, sewers and so on.
5. The living area has to be not far from the local road.
6. By its very nature is widely dispersed over the available land area.

3.5 Translate from Russian into English

1. В планировании сельскохозяйственного предприятия важно учесть фактор размещения жилого массива.
2. Необходимо создать максимально хорошие условия для сельских тружеников.
3. Для размещения жилого массива требуется территория с благоприятной окружающей средой.
4. производительность труда во многом зависит от условий, в которых живет сельский труженик.

3.6 Read and translate word combinations

Systematic assessment, without degrading, social aspect, implementation and monitoring of plans, assistance to decision makers, most beneficial, the most

satisfying results, the planning cycles, erosion hazard, local targets, popular awareness, agricultural land use planning, wider framework, both advantages and disadvantages, higher level support.

3.7 Read and translate the text

Rural and Agricultural Land Use Planning

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

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

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

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

The objectives of socio-economic aspects include identification of target groups, weighting options and connection with other administration planning.

Such land legislation as access to land, ownership of resources, land reforms are also included in socio-economic aspects as well as training technical staff, farmers and financial framework like credit schemes and products marketing.

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

We need to conserve land resources for future use through sustainable land uses. For successful land use planning it is important to determine the best use of the land. It is necessary to take into consideration efficiency, equity, acceptability and sustainability of the land. At the same time conflicts of interests between land users should be resolved.

3.8 Find the synonyms among these words

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

3.9 Translate the expressions from Russian into English

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

3.10 Translate the sentences from Russian into English

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

6. Существуют разные стратегии планирования.

3.11 Translate the text and make questions to each paragraph

Methods of Land Use Planning

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

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

National development plans and budget must be also taken into consideration as well as project identification and the allocation of resources for development.

Sectorial agencies involved in land use must be coordinated. Legislation on such subjects as land tenure, forest clearance and water rights should be worked out by all means. Regional level includes such siting of new developments as settlements, forest plantations and irrigation schemes. The need for improved infrastructure such as water supply, roads and marketing facilities is one of the main problems of this cycle. The development of management guidelines for improved kinds of land use on each type of land is also necessary.

Land use planning is oriented to local conditions in terms of both method and content. Planning approaches often fail because global models and implementation strategies are applied and taken over automatically and uncritically. But land use planning is not a standardized procedure which is

uniform in its application worldwide. Its content is based on an initial regional or local situation analysis.

3.12 Make a summary of the text

Productive Land for Agriculture

Land for agriculture must have plenty of moisture from precipitation or irrigation to produce plants. But irrigation requires precipitation, somewhere to provide the water. Plenty of moisture we can have only in or from the humid areas.

Irrigation in the Caucasus is possible because of the mountains. Winds passing over the mountains are forced upward, cooled and caused to precipitate their moisture as rain and snow, which in due season provide water for irrigating the land.

Without the mountains, we would have little irrigated farming. That is why we must manage the forests on the mountains so as to husband the water supplies that originate on them.

Precipitation alone is not enough to make land a valuable agricultural resource. Not all our humid areas are highly productive farmlands. Productive land for plants must also have soils that will take in, hold, and supply the water to the plants in the amounts they need. Soils that have bedrock or other dense layers close to the surface, and deep sand generally cannot hold enough water for abundant plant growth.

Slopes also affect the supply of moisture. Often much of the moisture that falls on steep slopes runs off too fast and is therefore not available for plant growth on such slopes.

Soils whose physical characteristics prevent plants getting proper amounts of water usually are more unfavourable for crops than are infertile soils that can take in, store and supply moisture to the crop,

Deficiencies in fertility can be overcome by fertilization. But often there is no practical way to overcome such physical shortcomings as lack of moisture-storing ability.

Our humid and subhumid areas have a high percentage of land that combines three favourable characteristics-good moisture supply, deep moisture-retentive soils and gentle slopes.

3.13 Put into the right form of the verb “to be”

1. I a student of the Land use Planning faculty.
2. Before the Great October Socialist Revolution land resources in private ownership.
3. Land Not only the soil under our feet.
4. Next year you a land use planner.
5. The increase in the production of vegetables the result of proper use of fertilizers.
6. The basic elements of the cadastral systems different in different countries.

3. 14 Match terms with definitions

1. symbolization	a. is used to mark names and culture, or works of man;
2. contour	b. the graphic language of maps and charts;
3. legend	c. explain the less obvious symbols;
4. blue symbols	d. is used to mark vegetation classifications;
5. green symbols	e. is used to mark water features, or hydrography;
6. brown symbols	f. the most common and satisfactory means of showing
7. red symbols	relief, are lines that connect points of equal elevation;
8. black symbols	g. is used to mark road classes and special information;
	h. is used to mark relief.

3.15 Put the sentences into Past Simple

1. Land is limited resource.
2. There are different land use issues.
3. Misuse of land leads to several

4. The advantage includes people's benefit.
5. Bottom-up planning means active participation of land users.
6. Land use policy depends upon the competing demands for land.
7. Physical aspects involve natural resource management.

3.16 Make the sentences

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

3.17 Answer the following questions

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

3.18 Put the sentences into interrogative and negative forms

1. They used fertile land for construction sites.
2. Land inventory is a systematic survey of land capability of all regions.
3. The land use planner determines which acreages to employ in each land use.

3.19 Put into the right prepositions and translate the sentences

1. A parcel can be an area ... land a particular type ... land use.
2. this text we discuss the basic determination the cadastral system.
3. Land agriculture must have plenty moisture precipitation or irrigation to produce plants.
4. Land economic evaluation serves as a basis application modern science and technology farming.
5. The impact the road network all aspects agriculture must be fully assessed.

Final Test

I. Read and translate the text

A major source of revenue for local governments in the United States is the property tax – a tax on real property and tangible and intangible personal property. Real property, or real estate, includes land, buildings, and anything else permanently attached to them. This includes such things as elevators and central air conditioning. Tangible personal property is all tangible items of wealth not permanently attached to land or buildings, such as furniture, automobiles. Intangible personal property includes such things as bonds, mortgages, and bank accounts.

The most important property taxes are those on real estate. With the exception of the personal property tax on automobiles. The taxes on neither tangible nor intangible property raise much money. The chief problem with personal property as a source of revenue is that many items are not always brought to the attention of the tax assessor – the person who places value on property for tax purposes. Because of this, many things which should be taxed never are.

Exercises

I. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and phrases:

- a) a source of revenue
- b) property tax
- c) real estate

- d) tangible personal property
- e) retail stores
- f) intangible personal property
- g) a bank account
- h) a tax assessor
- i) to place value on property

II. Give the opposite for the following phrases and words:

- a) state property -
- b) tangible property -
- c) exclude some things -
- d) the Central Government -
- e) wholesale store -

III. Cross out one word that is wrong in the context of the following sentences:

1. Real property, or real estate, includes land, buildings, furniture, elevators and central air conditioning.
2. Tangible property includes automobiles, the stock of goods in retail stores, farm animals, elevators and clothing.
3. Intangible personal property includes such things as bank accounts, land, mortgages, and bonds.

IV. Match the English phrases and their Russian equivalents:

Heavy tax

Tax on land

Value-added tax

Sale tax

а) налог с оборота

б) подоходный налог

в) земельный налог

г) налог на прибыль

Purchase tax	д) налог на
Business tax	предпринимателя
Tax on profit	е) высокий налог
Income tax	ж) налог на добавленную стоимость
	з) налог на покупку

V. *Correct some of the statements based on the text.*

1. A major source of revenue for local governments in the United States is the property tax.
2. Tangible personal property is all tangible items permanently attached to land or buildings.
3. Bonds, mortgages, and bank accounts refer to real estate.
4. The taxes on tangible and intangible property raise much money.
5. Many things which should be taxed never are.

VI. *Translate the sentences into English.*

Недвижимость включает в себя землю, строения и все то, что неотъемлемо от них – лифты и центральные вентиляционные системы.

Материальная частная собственность включает мебель, автомобили, домашних животных, запасы товаров в магазинах розничной торговли, одежду.

Нематериальная частная собственность включает облигации, закладные и банковские счета.

Налоги на недвижимость – основные налоги на собственность.

Налоги на материальную и нематериальную собственность не дают больших денег.

Многие вещи, которые должны облагаться налогом, им не облагаются, так как их скрывают от оценщика.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
I	long easy	longer easier	(the) longest (the) easiest
II	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
III	good bad much, many little	better worse more less	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least

Сводная таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

	Present	Past	Future
Долженствов ание	I must meet him. I have to meet him. I am to meet him. I should meet him.	I had to meet him. I was to meet him.	I shall have to meet him. I'll be to meet him.
Способность или возможность совершения действия	He can help you. He is able to help you.	He could help you. He was able to help you.	He will be able to help you.
Разрешение или возможность (вероятность)	I may use this device. I am allowed to use the device.	I might use this device I was allowed to use the device.	I shall be allowed to use the device.

Таблица времен группы Simple Active

Форма	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple

Утвердительная	My friends study French. He speaks English.	My friends studied French at school. He spoke English at the conference.	My friends will study French at the Institute. The teacher will speak about our English exam.
Вопросительная	Do your friends study French? Does he speak English?	Did your friends study French at school? Did he speak English at the conference?	Will your friends study French at the Institute? Will the teacher speak about our English exam?
Отрицательная	My friends don't study French. He doesn't speak English.	My friends did not study French. He didn't speak English at the conference.	My friends won't study French at the Institute. The teacher won't speak about our English exam.

Таблица времен группы Progressive Active

Форма	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
Утвердительная	They are having an English class. He is still writing an exercise.	They were having an English class when I came to see them. He was writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.	They will be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock. He will be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow.
Вопросительная	Are they having an English class? Is he still writing an exercise?	Were they having an English class when I came to see them? Was he writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.	Will they be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock? Will he be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow?

Отрицательная	<p>They aren't having an English class, they are having a Russian class.</p> <p>He isn't writing an exercise, he is reading a book.</p>	<p>They weren't having an English class when I came to see them, they were having a Russian class.</p> <p>He wasn't writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock, he was reading a book.</p>	<p>They will not be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock, they will be having a Russian class.</p> <p>He won't be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow, he'll be reading a book.</p>
----------------------	---	--	---

Таблица времен Simple, Progressive, Perfect in Passive Voice

	Simple to be + Participle II	Progressive to be + being + Participle II	Perfect to have + been + Participle II
Present	The letter is translated Is the letter translated? The letter isn't translated	The letter is being translated Is the letter being translated? The letter isn't being translated	The letter has been translated Has the letter been translated? The letter hasn't been translated.
Past	The letter was translated Was the letter translated? The letter wasn't translated.	The letter was being translated Was the letter being translated? The letter wasn't being translated	The letter had been translated Had the letter been translated? The letter hadn't been translated?
Future	The letter will be translated Will the letter be translated? The letter won't be translated	Не употребляются.	The letter will have been Will the letter have been translated? The letter won't have been translated.

Таблица времен группы Perfect Active

Форма	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Утвердительная	I have sent the letter.	I had already sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.
Вопросительная	Have you sent the letter?	Had you sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday?	Will you have sent the letter by tomorrow evening?
Отрицательная	I have not sent the letter yet.	I had not sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall not have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Translation</i>
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
awake	awoke	awaked	будить, проснуться
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	born	родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	стать
begin	began	begun	начать
bend	bent	bent	согнуться
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
burst	burst	burst	разразиться, взорваться
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ехать
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	- forbidden	запретить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замёрзнуть
get	got	got	получить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть, повесить
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
hit	hit	hit	ударить
hold ¹	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
know	knew	known	знать
keep	kept	kept	держать
lay	laid	laid	положить
lead	laid	laid	вести
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	прыгать

leave	left	left	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	пустить, дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	поднимать
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять, давать победы
show	showed	shown/showed	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	втолкнуть, приклеить
strike	struck	struck/stricken	ударять, бастовать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	говорить
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться, будить
wear	wore	worn	носить
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	заводить
write	wrote	written	писать

Литература

Гарагуля С.И. Английский язык для студентов строительных специальностей. Learning Building Construction in English : учебное пособие / С.И. Гарагуля. – Ростов н/Д : Феникс, 2015. – 347 с. – (Высшее образование)

Дудорова Э.С. Разговорный английский: Актуальные темы для свободного общения: Учебное пособие. / Дудорова Э.С. – Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2019. -352с.