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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие разработано в соответствии с требованиями программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для обучающихся бакалавриата всех технических и математических направлений подготовки, реализуемых НИУ МГСУ.

Пособие разделено на три тематических раздела: «Land use planning and management» (Землеустройство и землепользование), «Cadastre» (Кадастр), «Digitalization in the field of land use and cadastre» (Цифровизация в области землепользования и кадастра), что соответствует темам, представленным в рабочей программе дисциплины.

Каждый раздел включает учебные тексты, имеющие профессиональное содержание, а также комплекс коммуникативных упражнений, посредством которого формируется профессиональная иноязычная коммуникативная компетенция обучающихся. В пособии представлены текстовые упражнения как репродуктивного типа (задания на формирование лексической компетенции, речевой компетенции), так и продуктивного характера (например, проектные задания), что позволяет развивать умения профессионального общения на иностранном языке.

Материалы пособия могут быть применены для организации как аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

UNIT 1. LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Exercise 1. Match words from the left column and their definitions from the right column; identify parts of speech; fill in the gaps in the sentences using the given words.

1) develop	a) in an advanced state				
2) development					
3) developed	c) to gradually grow				
4) developer					
4) developer	d) the steady growth				
Land use planning is an effort to and approve a land-based project. Land use planning is an essential process that governs the and management of land resources in an efficient and sustainable manner. The worked with the city to plan the project. Before buying land to develop,					
	evaluate the lot. Land uses are divided into 13 land use groups that are split between				
	leveloped land use types.				
1) approve	a) in a way that shows that you believe that something is acceptable				
2) approval	b) showing that you believe that something is good				
3) approving	c) to officially agree to a plan				
4) approvingly	d) permission for something				
We hope that the proposals will soon be by the committee. She expects to gain final from the council. Land use planning is defined as the collective effort to develop and a land-based project and is generally regulated by government authority. The idea is to distinguish those land deals that do meet certain criteria and should be called "investments".					
1) govern	a) the group of people who are responsible for controlling a country				
2) government	b) a person who is the official head of a country				
3) governor	c) connected with government				
4) governess	d) to legally control a country				
5) governance	e) the activity of governing a country				
6) governmenta					
7) governing	g) having the right and the authority to control something				
A given entity often regulates these projects. The ordinance has to get approved by the to take effect. The concept of land covers traditional practices governing land transactions. The council fishing in the region. We need to improve relations with foreign She was educated at home by a series of Multiple factors make challenging.					
	a) the act of using something; the state of being used				
	b) how much something is used				
	c) not doing or achieving what is needed or wanted				
	d) that can be used				
	e) that can help you to do what you want				
	f) the quality of being easy to use				
8) useless	h) the fact of being useful				

With some smart plan	nning, even these areas can	be turned into	and stylish space. The
quality ranged from acce	ptable to worse than	There are dou	ıbts about the
of these tests. Areas are	planned and designed in	a way that preserves	their overall,
affordability, and sustain	nability. This information	could prove	The main surveying
instruments in	around the world are	the theodolite, measi	uring tape, level and rod.
Governments	_ land use planning to man	nage the development	of land. Differences in any
of these social factors can	n produce different	patterns on areas	with similar landscapes.

Exercise 2. Match synonyms and make sentences using the words given in the table.

develop	project	approve	jurisdiction	control	design	statute
law	authorize	authority	govern	ratify	enable	evolve

Exercise 3. Match antonyms and make sentences using the words given in the table.

international	approve	reject	approval	regression	expert	prevent	protect
rejection	governmental	development	authorize	apprentice	deny	damage	deteriorate

Exercise 4. Each line presents a list of synonyms. Continue the list by selecting words from the box.

execute, accurate, resolve, fruitful, select, fulfil, entire, whole, appropriate, conclude, conform, modify, significant, consistent, precise, valuable, useful

- 1) exact, definite, specific, particular, ...;
- 2) suitable, acceptable, adequate, ...;
- 3) important, critical, essential, ...;
- 4) achieve, accomplish, perform, ...;
- 5) adapt, adjust, suit, ...;
- 6) comprehensive, complete, full, ...;
- 7) efficient, effective, productive, ...;
- 8) determine, decide, choose,

Exercise 5. There is a list of verbs in the left column. Match words from the right and the left columns to make collocations. Formulate your own sentences using these phrases.

1) put	a) aimed at
2) meet	b) a strategy
3) fulfil	c) an impact on something
4) to be	d) into account
5) follow	e) requirements
6) take	f) decisions
7) play	g) from
8) make	h) into practice
9) suffer	i) the needs
10) have	j) an important role
11) save	k) sure
12) make	l) intended for something
13) reduce	m) on

14) to be	n) records of something
15) focus	o) wastes
16) take	p) divided into
17) resolve	q) from
18) to be	r) actions
19) protect	s) interested in
20) to be	t) the issue
21) keep	u) on

Exercise 6. Choose suitable parts of speech to use in the following sentences. Explain your choice.

- 1. This is the first comprehensive scientific *assess/assessment* on land degradation that has been compiled at the global scale.
 - 2. There are a number of options landowners can use to *protect/protection* their land.
 - 3. The purpose is to *preserve/preservation* sites that may have historical or cultural significance.
 - 4. Decide/decision what needs to be done.
 - 5. Arrangements can be regulated through common rules for spatial land *management/manage*.
 - 6. Climate change is the most pressing *sustainability/sustainable* challenge.
 - 7. Establish the land *require/requirements* and match these with the properties of the land.
 - 8. The manager will address any issues that come up during the *develop/development* process.
 - 9. The efficiency of spatial *develop/development* should be ensured.
 - 10. How do I selection/select a land for a farm or farmhouse?

Exercise 7. Skim the text about key land use concepts and answer the following questions:

- 1. Why do we need land-use planning?
- 2. Why are different types of land-use planning needed?
- 3. What is the difference between land cover and land use?

Basic land concepts

Land includes the objects above Earth's surface. However, when considering land use issues, as well as concerns related to urbanization, it is essential to embrace land uses above and below ground level. Inland water areas (like wetlands) are also included in the concept.

Land cover and land use are two terms that are often confused. Land cover is the observed physical and biological cover of the Earth's land, such as vegetation or man-made constructions. While land cover describes the surface cover on the ground, it does not explain how land is used. Land use refers to the purpose that the land serves. Pieces of land belonging to the same cover type may be used differently. For instance, a land cover type of forest may be used for timber production or recreation.

Land use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions, in order to select and adopt the best land use options. Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future.

Land use planning (LUP) is the allocation of land to different uses across a landscape in a way that balances economic, social and environmental values. Its purpose is to identify, in a given landscape, the combination of land uses that is best able to meet the needs of stakeholders while safeguarding resources for the future.

Exercise 8. Look at the word cloud on land-use planning. Identify the key points of the theme.



Exercise 9. Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1. What are the positive consequences of good urban planning?
- 2. What are the negative consequences of poor urban planning?
- 3. Why should society be involved in decision-making process in the field of land-use?

Why is land-use planning needed? First of all, private and public interests in the field of land use must be balanced because decisions made by an individual landowner affect other people. For example, if an industrial complex is built by the lakeside, it could be problematic to use the territory around the lake as a recreational area. Another example is a shopping mall built in a residential area. The shopping center attracts a lot of traffic that makes nearby residents suffer from noise and air pollution. On the other hand, there are positive cases of urban development. The creation of a new public space in the city center can attract new customers to retailers and restaurants in the area.

In most cases, landowners do not pay attention to the impact their decisions have on other people and nearby pieces of land. Therefore, taxes should be implemented to discourage actions with negative effects and subsidies should be offered to encourage actions with positive consequences.

In fact, each case should be dealt with separately. And each regulatory decision must take into account the desire of landowners to develop their plots along with the general public interests in surrounding areas' development. That is how a balance between private and public interests is struck.

Moreover, the efficiency of spatial development should be ensured. For instance, efficient land development should have public control. Constructed buildings must be comfortable for occupants, but not every piece of land can accommodate the construction of efficiently sized buildings. Sometimes developers try to save on the construction of complex mixed-use projects. These projects have different purposes. Consequently, some infrastructural problems occur. For example, public transport nodes are far away from housing. This leads to changes in public transport operations and traffic jams. In this case, not only is a lack of infrastructure and amenities an outcome, but also the emergence of areas of concentrated poverty and conflicting land uses in close vicinity to each other, like an industrial complex near a residential area.

Land-use planners take into account the different interests of diverse persons and bodies while making spatial plans. Taking decisions about where to live, work, grow food, and manufacture products, the professionals balance multiple objectives such as economic effectiveness, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

Exercise 10. In pairs, discuss real-life cases that illustrate examples of successful urban development; give examples of unsatisfactory results of urban planning. When and where did the situation take place? What planning decisions were taken? Were the changes in a city or a town positive or negative? Why?

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