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LAND CADASTRE



Екатеринбург
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Электронный архив УГЛТУ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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(УГЛТУ)

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Учебно-методическое пособие «*Land cadastre*» предназначено для бакалавров и магистрантов Института леса и природопользования по направлению 21.03.02 «Землеустройство и кадастры» очной и заочной форм обучения. Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 11 разделов с упражнениями к текстам профессионально ориентированного характера, взятым с зарубежных сайтов, терминологического англо-русского словаря и краткого грамматического справочника.

Издается по решению редакционно-издательского совета Уральского государственного лесотехнического университета.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Land Cadastre» по английскому языку предназначено для бакалавров и магистрантов Института леса и природопользования по направлению 21.03.02 «Землеустройство и кадастры» очной и заочной форм обучения.

Цель пособия заключается в формировании межкультурной коммуникативной профессионально ориентированной компетенции в области чтения, говорения и письма.

Тематика текстов затрагивает такие сферы, как землеустройство, земельный кадастр, правовые вопросы охраны окружающей среды. В результате изучения терминологии обучающиеся освоят лексику по своему направлению.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из двух частей. Первая часть включает одиннадцать разделов. В разделах представлены тексты с зарубежных сайтов: www.cadastral.com; www.fao.org; www.landsurveyorsunited.com; www.wisegeek.com. Каждый текст снабжен дотекстовыми и послетекстовыми упражнениями для активизации разных видов речевой деятельности. Вторую часть пособия образует англо-русский терминологический словарь, который составлен на основе англо-русского и русско-английского словаря терминов и терминологических выражений в области землеустройства и кадастров под редакцией академика РАН С. Н. Волкова. Пособие включает краткий грамматический справочник [1–8].

Пособие рекомендовано бакалаврам и магистрантам, изучающим землеустройство и кадастры, а также природопользование и вопросы правового регулирования использования земель.

UNIT 1. CADASTRE

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What is a cadastre?
- What language did the word «cadastre» come from?

2. Pronunciation guide

cadaster [kə'dæstə]

property ['prɒpəti]

legal ['li:g(ə)l]

develop [dɪ'veləp]

parcel ['pɑ:s(ə)l]

tenure ['tenjə]

survey ['sɜ:veɪ]

lawsuit ['lɔ:sju:t]

purpose ['pə:pəs]

include [ɪn'klu:d]

bureau ['bjʊərəʊ]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

CADASTRE

The word “cadaster” came into English by way of French, itself from Late Latin *capitastrum*, a register of the poll tax. The word forms the adjective *cadastral*, used in public administration, primarily for ownership and taxation purposes.

A cadastre, using a cadastral survey or cadastral map, is a comprehensive register of the metes-and-bounds real property of a country. A cadastre contains the technical information of a cadastral survey such as dimensions, area and exact descriptions of all borders and property lines as well as information concerning land use data, the parcel's ownership, both current and historical, and its position.

Cadastrals are used by many nations around the world, some in conjunction with other records, such as a title register. In most countries, legal systems have developed around the original administrative systems and use the cadastre as a means of defining the dimensions and location of land parcels described in legal documentation. This leads to the use of the ca-

dastre as a fundamental source of data in disputes and lawsuits between landowners.

Land cadastre embraces all the data on the lands, their legal, economic and environmental status and location. It is to secure rational earth resources exploitation. Land cadastre presents a combination of plans and maps as well as different documents on lands, which give all-round characteristics of these territories.

In the United States, Cadastral Survey within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for maintaining records of all public lands. The term “public land” refers to these open spaces, which can include national parks, wildlife preserves, and other undeveloped tracts and parcels. The BLM carries out surveys regularly for a variety of reasons, such as when the federal government buys or sells land, grants land-use rights for corporations and individuals, or describes boundaries for new parks or preserves. Such surveys often required detailed investigation of the history of land use, legal accounts and other documents.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

cadastre (n)
 property (n)
 legal (adj)
 develop (v)
 tenure (n)
 original (adj)
 ownership (n)
 parcel (n)
 metes-and-bounds (n)
 dispute (n)
 define (v)
 survey (n)
 landowner (n)
 lawsuit (n)
 public (adj)

5. Match the following words with their translation.

1) land cadastre	a) земли общего пользования
2) real property	b) включать детали
3) legal systems	c) земельный кадастр

4) to develop quickly	d) недвижимость
5) individual parcels	e) индивидуальные участки
6) a source of data	f) судебные процессы между землевладельцами
7) cadastral survey	g) правовые системы
8) lawsuits between landowners	h) источник данных
9) public lands	i) кадастровая съемка
10) to include details	j) быстро развивать (ся)

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and complete 1–8 with the suitable ending from a – i.

<p>1. The word “cadastre” came into English ...</p> <p>2. A cadastre is a comprehensive register ...</p> <p>3. Cadastres are used ...</p> <p>4. Land cadastre embraces all the data on...</p> <p>5. Land cadastre presents...</p> <p>6. the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible ...</p> <p>7. The term “public land” refers to these open spaces, ...</p> <p>8. The BLM carries out...</p>	<p>a) for maintaining records of all public lands.</p> <p>b) a combination of plans and maps</p> <p>c) from Late Latin <i>capitastrum</i>.</p> <p>d) the lands, their legal, economic and environmental status and location.</p> <p>e) of the metes-and-bounds real property of a country.</p> <p>f) surveys regularly for a variety of reasons.</p> <p>g) by many nations around the world.</p> <p>i) which can include national parks, wildlife preserves, and other undeveloped tracts and parcels.</p>
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Speaking: CADASTRE

7. What types of lands do you know?

Writing:

8. Write 10 sentences about cadastre using key words.

UNIT 2. CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What do you know about a cadastral survey?
- Who performs a cadastral survey?

2. Pronunciation guide

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊ:]

purpose ['pʊ:pəs]

technique [tek'ni:k]

available [ə'veɪləb(ə)l]

assess [ə'ses]

boundary ['baʊnd(ə)ri]

feature ['fi:tʃə]

employ [ɪm'plɔɪ]

scenario [si'nɑ:riəʊ]

determine [dɪ'tə:mɪn]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS

A cadastral survey is a survey that defines and quantitatively sets land boundaries for legal purposes, usually between pieces of property. It is sometimes used on a larger scale to define borders between governmental jurisdictions, from boundaries between small municipalities up to international borders. An example from early England is the Domesday Book. Napoleon established a comprehensive cadastral system for France which is regarded as the fore-runner of most modern versions.

Land surveyors use a cadastral survey to give a definitive description of a parcel of land. A cadastral survey defines the borders of a parcel of land in relation to surrounding parcels and describes them in such a way as to be applicable to physical geography. When a property line or other boundary is in dispute, a cadastral survey can help determine the proper disposition of any disputed territory or land. While a cadastral survey uses techniques grounded in science and engineering, its primary purpose is a legal one, rather than scientific.

Any survey of this type must rely on past records and previous surveys for information. A surveyor performing a cadastral survey uses all information available which may include previous maps, charts, diagrams, and legal documents. A legal document such as a deed may describe in legal terms the boundaries of a land parcel, but a survey is needed to give those legal definitions and coordinates a physical meaning. In many cases, there may be physical evidence from previous surveys such as survey markers or other geographical features used as such. A cadastral survey may also be needed when a land parcel is divided, to properly define the new boundaries.

Cadastral survey information is often a base element in Geographic/Land Information systems used to assess and manage land and built infrastructure. Such systems are also employed on a variety of other tasks, for example, to track long-term changes over time for geological or ecological studies, where land tenure is a significant part of the scenario.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

to be in dispute

available (adj)

deed (n)

determine (v)

boundary (n)

property (n)

rely (on) (v)

border (n)

divide (v)

purpose (n)

feature (n)

scale (n)

description (n)

significant (adj)

5. Match the words to make phrases.

1) to include

2) to perform

3) to rely

4) significant

5) to determine

6) to define

a) the proper disposition

b) techniques

c) land boundaries

d) purpose

e) a cadastral survey

f) on past records and previous surveys

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 7) to use | g) part |
| 8) legal | h) features |
| 9) primary | i) include previous maps, charts, diagrams |
| 10) geographical | j) definitions |

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and complete the sentences from the box.

parcel, in dispute, techniques, rely on, cadastral, definitions, significant, defines

1. A cadastral survey is a survey that ... and quantitatively sets land boundaries for legal purposes, usually between pieces of property.
2. Land surveyors use a cadastral survey to give a definitive description of a ... of land.
3. When a property line or other boundary is ..., a cadastral survey can help determine the proper disposition of any disputed territory or land.
4. A cadastral survey uses ... grounded in science and engineering.
5. Any survey of this type must ... past records and previous surveys for information.
6. A survey is needed to give those legal ... and coordinates a physical meaning.
7. A ... survey may also be needed when a land parcel is divided, to properly define the new boundaries.
8. Land tenure is a ... of the scenario.

Speaking: CADASTRAL SURVEYS

7. Make up a dialogue between a land surveyor and an employer.

Writing

8. Write 10 questions to the text.

UNIT 3. CADASTRAL MAPS

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What information can a cadastral map include?
- How often are cadastral maps updated?

2. Pronunciation guide

government ['gʌv(ə)n,m(ə)nt]

data ['deɪtə]

detail [di:'teɪl]

adhere [əd'hɪə]

annex [ə'neks]

pattern ['pat(ə)n]

hire ['haɪə]

neighbor ['neɪbə]

maintain [meɪn'teɪn]

elapse [ɪ'laps]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

CADASTRAL MAPS

A cadastral map is a map which provides detailed information about real property within a specific area. A simple example of a cadastral map might be a map of a village which shows the boundaries of all of the parcels or lots within the village, although cadastral maps can show other types of areas as well. These maps are usually maintained by the government, and they are a matter of public record; anyone who wishes to go to the office which maintains the records can ask to see them.

A cadastral map can include a number of details, including information about tax rates, who owns the land, which kinds of structures are present, what the zoning is in the region, and so forth. All of this information is intended to contextualize the area of the map by providing the viewers with as much data as possible about the land.

One key feature of a cadastral map is that it carries detailed information about location. These maps do not just show the boundaries of lot lines, they provide measurements on each lot, and may use GPS locations as well, so that people clearly understand where everything on the map is in the real world. A cadastral map will also highlight specific landmarks which people can use to orient themselves within the map, including buildings and natural features such as lakes and streams.

The map also provides people with information about property rights, and a history of the rights in that area. Cadastral maps can show who retains mining or timber rights, for example, in contrast with who owns the land. The map can also provide a history of the owners, or a perusal through old maps can provide people with this information. Maps can also

detail how the land is being used, so that people interested in land use patterns can easily identify areas of interest.

These maps are updated on a regular basis. It is a good idea to keep track of the cadastral survey, as information can change. Property owners would also do well to hire a surveyor to confirm that their property adheres to the information on the maps. If, for example, a neighbor moves a fence, it could cut into a property owner's lot, and if the situation is not recognized and addresses, in some communities, the neighbor would get to keep the land annexed by the fence after a certain period of time has elapsed.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

intend (v)
 data (n)
 detail (v)
 viewer (n)
 lot (n)
 update (v)
 retain (v)
 land use pattern
 government (n)
 and so forth
 maintain (v)
 property rights
 confirm (v)
 tax rates
 elapse (v)
 hire (v)

5. Match the following words with their translation.

1) fence	a) сосед
2) community	b) сообщество
3) neighbor	c) нанимать
4) to hire	d) показывать границы
5) to confirm	e) подтверждать
6) to provide	f) ключевой фактор
7) to show the boundaries	g) забор
8) key feature	h) обеспечивать
9) owner	i) владелец

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and complete 1–9 with the suitable ending from a – i.

1) A cadastral map provides detailed...	a) how the land is being used.
2) These maps are usually...	b) track of the cadastral survey.
3) Key feature of a cadastral map is...	c) on a regular basis.
4) A cadastral map will also highlight...	d) who retains mining or timber rights.
5) Cadastral maps can show...	e) information about real property.
6) The map can also provide...	f) maintained by the government.
7) These maps are updated...	g) that it carries detailed information about location.
8) It is a good idea to keep...	h) specific landmarks.
9) Maps can also detail...	i) a history of the owners.

Speaking: CADASTRAL MAPS

7. Draw an example of a cadastral map. Discuss it with your partner.

Writing

8. Write a summary of the text using the plan:

1. The title of the text is...
2. The main idea of the text is...
3. The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information about ...
4. The text can be divided into ... parts.
5. Firstly, ...
6. Secondly, ...
7. Thirdly, ...
8. Finally, ...
9. I found the text easy/hard to understand, informative/of no value, interesting/boring.

UNIT 4. LAND USE PLANNING

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What is land use planning?
- What skills are necessary for a land use planner?

2. Pronunciation guide

issue ['ɪʃuː]
congestion [kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n]
urban ['ə:b(ə)n]
impact ['ɪmpækt]
quality ['kwɒləti]
resolve [rɪ'zɒlv]
sustainable [sə'steɪnəb(ə)l]
aesthetics [i:s'θetɪks]
commercial [kə'mɜːʃ(ə)l]
community [kə'mjuːnɪti]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

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. Planning can also include the aesthetics of the community, and involves such issues as the type of building materials that are used, and the style of landscaping that is installed.

Land use planners come from a variety of backgrounds. Experience in surveying, engineering, or architecture are all excellent areas to start. The growing concern about people's impact on the environment has led to an increase in interest for sustainable developments, which attempt to concentrate population in smaller areas to reduce transportation needs as well as the use of natural resources.

An increased interest in regional, or metro, government has led to regional planning. In regional planning, planners work to tie together communities through public transportation and shared facilities. This reduces the need for duplicate service, allowing each community to save money.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

direct (v)
 urban planning
 residential (adj)
 congestion (n)
 quality (n)
 various(adj)
 transportation planning
 issue (n)
 resolve (v)
 layout (n)
 landscaping (n)
 impact (n)
 sustainable development
 shared facilities
 reduce (v)

5. Match the words and phrases with their translation.

1) land use planning	a) планировка, план
2) environment	b) объекты совместного пользования
3) residential areas	c) скопление, перегруженность

4) shared facilities	d) жилые районы
5) public transportation	e) землеустройство
6) congestion	f) съемка
7) transportation planning	g) общественный транспорт
8) layout	h) устойчивое развитие
9) surveying	i) транспортное планирование
10) sustainable development	j) окружающая среда

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and mark the sentences as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. Land use planning determines which parts of a community will be used for residential areas and which will be used as commercial areas.

2. Transportation planning includes one component.

3. With effective public transportation, automobile congestion would be so heavy that it would affect the quality of life of the people in the area.

4. Transportation planning is an essential part of urban planning.

5. The land use planner may determine the scale of development permitted in various areas.

6. Sustainable developments attempt to concentrate population in smaller areas to increase transportation needs as well as the use of natural resources.

7. An increased interest in regional, or metro, government has lead to zoning.

8. In regional planning, planners work to tie together communities through public transportation and shared facilities.

Speaking: LAND USE PLANNING

7. Discuss the role of land use planning for city development with your partner.

Writing

8. Write a summary of the text using linking words.

First of all...

For example...

Besides...

Actually...

In addition ...

As a result...

UNIT 5. BENEFITS OF LAND USE PLANNING

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- Can land use planning provide sustainable land management?
- What do you know about benefits of land use planning?

2. Pronunciation guide

circumstance ['sə:kəmst(ə)ns]

law [lɔ:]

increase [ɪn'kri:s]

assure [ə'ʃʊə]

resource [rɪ'sɔ:s]

efficient [ɪ'fɪj(ə)nt]

public ['pʌblɪk]

enhancement [ɪn'hɑ:nsm(ə)nt]

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

involve [ɪn'vɒlv]

tension ['tenʃ(ə)n]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

BENEFITS OF LAND USE PLANNING

Land use planning is often carried out in a highly polarized public context in which decisions on land allocation and use are a source of conflict and tension. Land use planning can help manage such conflicts, ease tensions, and bring about the more effective and efficient use of land and its natural resources. By examining all land uses in an integrated manner, land use planning identifies the most efficient tradeoffs between land use options and links social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping to achieve sustainable land management.

When carried out effectively, land use planning increases certainty for stakeholders. For example, it can help assure the timber industry of the long-term availability of timber resources so it can invest capital with confidence.

Land use planning can be carried out at different scales, such as local, landscape, subnational, national or regional. Land use planning tends to be

strategic at larger scales and more operational at the local or landscape scale. Land use planning generally takes place within a framework of laws, policies and customary norms that guide the uses to which forestland may be allocated.

In forestry, land use planning involves the systematic assessment of forestland and its potential for various land uses, a consideration of the desirability of those land uses, and an understanding of economic, social and environmental conditions to enable the identification and adoption of the best land-use options in a forested (or partly forested) landscape. Land use planning is driven by the need for improved management and a different pattern of land use, as dictated by changing circumstances.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

involve (v)
law (n)
stakeholder (n)
circumstance (n)
carry (out) (v)
benefit (n)
tension (n)
tradeoff (n)
enhancement (n)
assure (v)
timber (n)
efficient (adj)
increase (v)
achieve (v)

5. Match the following words with their translation.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) to involve | a) выгода, польза |
| 2) benefit | b) включать |
| 3) natural resources | c) заинтересованная сторона; посредник |
| 4) tension | d) природные ресурсы |
| 5) stakeholder | e) компромисс |
| 6) tradeoff | f) соединять, связывать |
| 7) to achieve | g) достигать |
| 8) circumstances | h) увеличивать |
| 9) to link | i) обстоятельства |
| 10) to increase | j) напряжение |

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and mark the sentences as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. Land use planning determines which parts of a community will be used for residential areas and which will be used as commercial areas.

2. Transportation planning includes one component.

3. With effective public transportation, automobile congestion would be so heavy that it would affect the quality of life of the people in the area.

4. Transportation planning is an essential part of urban planning.

5. The land use planner may determine the scale of development permitted in various areas.

6. Sustainable developments attempt to concentrate population in smaller areas to increase transportation needs as well as the use of natural resources.

7. An increased interest in regional, or metro, government has led to zoning.

8. In regional planning, planners work to tie together communities through public transportation and shared facilities.

Speaking: Benefits of land use planning

7. Discuss the benefits of land use planning with your partner.

Writing

8. Write a summary of the text.

UNIT 6. LAND USE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- Does land use planning deal with environmental protection?
- What can the environmental aspect of land use planning include?

2. Pronunciation guide

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]

awareness [ə'wɛ:nəs]

assess [ə'ses]

supply [sə'plʌɪ]

resolve [rɪ'zɒlv]
sustainable [sə'steɪnəb(ə)l]
iterative ['ɪt(ə)rətɪv]
renegotiate [ri:ni'gəʊʃieɪt]
flooding ['flʌdɪŋ]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

LAND USE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Until recently, forest-related land use planning mostly took a top-down, technocratic approach that paid little attention to wider forest values or the interests of the full suite of stakeholders. In many countries now, however, growing environmental awareness and increasing acceptance of participatory democracy in forest decision-making have led to the greater use of multistakeholder mechanisms in planning and managing forest resources.

Key stakeholder groups should agree on the goals of a land use planning exercise at its commencement. These agreed goals will provide reference points for future decisions on land allocations.

Activities that are common to most land use planning exercises are:

- assessing the present and future needs of stakeholders and systematically evaluating the capacity of the land to supply them;
- identifying and resolving conflicts between competing uses, the needs of individuals and those of the community, and the needs of the present generation and future generations;
- seeking sustainable options and choosing those that best meet identified needs and will contribute to agreed goals; and
- allocating land to a range of uses to bring about desired changes.

The process of land use planning is iterative and continuous. Any land use plan should be able to be renegotiated to take into account new information and changing circumstances and goals.

The environmental aspect of land use planning can include a variety of components as well, depending on the area. It may include where to best locate roads, determining ways to reduce pollution and surface runoff, and studies to determine the potential for flooding. Environmental planning is a highly specialized field, and environmental planners often work in conjunction with land use planners to design communities.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

approach (n)
 top-down
 pay attention
 stakeholder (n)
 goal (n)
 reference (n)
 resolve (v)
 allocation (n)
 evaluate (v)
 community (n)
 supply (v)
 meet needs
 circumstance (n)
 take into account
 negotiate (v)

5. Match the following words with their translation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) to pay attention | a) обстоятельство |
| 2) top-down | b) урегулировать конфликты |
| 3) to evaluate | c) цель |
| 4) goal | d) качество |
| 5) to meet needs | e) принимать во внимание |
| 6) to take into account | f) вести переговоры, договариваться |
| 7) circumstance | g) оценивать |
| 8) to negotiate | h) нисходящий |
| 9) to allocate lands | i) удовлетворять потребности |
| 10) to resolve conflicts | j) распределять земли |

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and complete 1–8 with the suitable ending from a – h.

1) Until recently, forest-related land use planning mostly took...	a) the goals of a land use planning exercise at its commencement.
2) Key stakeholder groups should agree on...	b) a top-down, technocratic approach.
3) The process of land use planning is...	c) new information and changing circumstances and goals.

<p>4) Any land use plan should be able to be renegotiated to take into account ...</p> <p>5) The environmental aspect of land use planning...</p> <p>6) The environmental aspect of land use planning may include where...</p> <p>7) The environmental aspect of land use planning studies to determine...</p> <p>8) Environmental planners often work...</p>	<p>d) can include a variety of components.</p> <p>e) iterative and continuous.</p> <p>f) in conjunction with land use planners to design communities.</p> <p>g) the potential for flooding.</p> <p>h) to best locate roads.</p>
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Speaking: LAND USE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

7. Discuss the environmental aspect of land use planning with your partner.

Writing

8. Write 10 questions to the text.

UNIT 7. LAND SURVEYORS

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What are land surveyors?
- What measurements do they do?

2. Pronunciation guide

route [ru:t]

survey ['sɜ:veɪ]

feature ['fi:tʃə]

measure ['meɪʒə]

invaluable [ɪn'vælju(ə)b(ə)l]

convey [kən'veɪ]

accurately ['ækjərətli]

considerable [kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l]

privately ['prɪvɪtli]

design [dɪ'zɪn]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

LAND SURVEYORS

Land surveyors are people who study and determine boundaries and other features of land or real estate in order to completely and accurately convey what is owned on paper. In some ways, they are like translators, translating what is in the paper world to the real world situation. Land surveyors are most commonly seen with measuring instruments, especially around road construction, but that is not the only aspect of their job.

Often, land surveyors must do a considerable amount of research before even getting to the point where they are out in the field and do surveys. They first must find out what the nature of the job is. In some cases, such surveyors may be contracted privately by a group or may work for a company or organization full time. For example, state governments, who often build roads, may have need of full time land surveyors. A land surveyor may also be employed by companies that engage in a lot of construction activity.

Of course, one of the most important things a surveyor does is determine property boundaries. Without the precise measuring of boundaries, projects can quickly become a major problem. While this may or may not be a big deal as far as buildings, if the project is something such as a road, it can significantly alter the desired route.

Land surveyors will often note elevation changes and other physical features that could be important as a project progresses. This can add a considerable amount of time to the work involved, but also be invaluable information to those who need to depend on those measurements when making their designs. Therefore, this is an aspect of the job that should not be overlooked. Those professionals depend on an accurate picture of what they are dealing with before the job even begins.

As technology has improved, the tools that land surveyors use have also become more sophisticated. While chains, chalk lines and compasses may still be used in some situations, these have likely been replaced in many situations by GPS devices, three-dimensional scanning tools and other high tech instruments. These help provide a very accurate picture of what is to be surveyed. However, surveyors should always double check their work. Some may feel more comfortable having the work verified by more than one instrument.

Once the surveying is complete, a report is made detailing the findings and sent to the interested parties. In some cases, land surveyors may be

asked to explain their findings. In particularly contentious situations, such as a legal dispute involving land, they may even be called on to testify in court.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

land surveyor
determine (v)
boundary (n)
alter (v)
feature (n)
measure (n)
deal (with) (v)
research (n)
survey (n)
find (out) (v)
employ (v)
property (n)
elevation (n)
add (v)
depend (on) (v)

5. Match the words to make phrases.

1) to find out	a) boundaries
2) to determine	b) by companies
3) to be employed	c) the desired route
4) measuring	d) roads
5) physical	e) elevation changes
6) to do	f) instruments
7) considerable	g) surveys
8) to build	h) for a company
9) to alter	i) amount of research
10) to work	j) features

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and mark the sentences as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. In some ways, land surveyors are like translators, translating what is in the paper world to the real world situation.

2. It is also essential that the land surveyor provide a land valuation.
3. Land surveyors must do a considerable amount of research after getting to the point where they are out in the field and do surveys.
4. One of the most important things a surveyor does is determine property boundaries.
5. With the precise measuring of boundaries, projects can quickly become a major problem.
6. Surveyors needn't always double check their work.
7. A land surveyor is certified according to requirements set by the local government.
8. The tools that land surveyors use have become more complicated.

Speaking: LAND SURVEYORS

7. Discuss the profession of a land surveyor with your partner.

Writing

8. Write a summary of the text.

UNIT 8. GRS

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What is GPS?
- What do you know about GPS?

2. Pronunciation guide

- acronym ['akrənɪm]
- allow [ə'laʊ]
- guidance ['gʌɪd(ə)ns]
- failure ['feɪljə]
- civilian [sɪ'vɪlj(ə)n]
- data ['deɪtə]
- access ['aksɛs]
- advanced [əd'vɑ:nst]
- accuracy ['ækjʊərəsi]
- equip [ɪ'kwɪp]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

GRS

GPS is a commonly-understood acronym that stands for “Global Positioning System,” which in turn is an interconnected system of satellites and receivers that allows for the precise pinpointing of locations anywhere on or directly above the earth. These sorts of systems have become very popular for everyday navigation, and many cars come with receivers installed to help drivers find their way to their locations.

Maps applications on many smartphones also provide this sort of turn-by-turn guidance to help people get on the right streets and take the right exits. Beyond this more “standard” navigation, though, global positioning systems also have a big role when it comes to navigation on the ocean, deep in the forest, and in other largely “uncharted” areas.

Brief History

Part of the reason why the system is operated by the US government is that its earliest uses were related to guiding military ships and vessels. It was created as an improvement to 1960s-era military navigational tools, and most iterations today rely at least in part on Internet connectivity. The early investments made by the armed forces when it came to developing and perfecting the system improved its efficiency to the point where it became cost-effective and practical to begin introducing civilian use applications. The first common use devices entered the market in the mid-1990s, but the system as a whole didn’t become a ubiquitous “household name” until the mid-2000s.

Basic Concept

The heart of the system relies on 24 satellites that orbit the planet twice per day. Devices that are equipped with GPS equipment receive transmissions from at least a few of the satellites and are able to discern very precise positioning data. The first of these satellites was launched in 1974, and it wasn’t until 1994 that the 24th entered orbit. New satellites are periodically launched to replace aging ones.

Core Applications

As the technology has improved, the cost of devices that include it has plummeted while the accuracy has increased. Small portable receivers have

become very affordable, and the accuracy is usually quite good. Accuracy does vary based on a number of factors, but in most places a device will land a person quite close even if the directions aren't perfect. Land-based supplemental devices can sometimes also be used to improve accuracy if higher precision is required.

Portable devices are used by fisherman and hikers to help them navigate in the wild. Many new cars are being equipped with satellite-based navigation systems to help drivers with getting from place to place, and it's even used for tracking and hunting hobbies, like geocaching. In addition, many smartphones are able to access the technology, too, which can quite literally put advanced satellite navigation technology in a person's pocket.

International Equivalentents

Though based in the US and operated by the US government and US-based space engineers, GPS systems are available, usually for free, all over the world. Even so, there are a number of other domestic and more localized options for people in different places. In Russia, for instance, the leading navigation system is known as Global Navigation Satellite System, or GLONASS, whereas the European Space Agency has championed an EU-specific equivalent known as Galileo.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

allow (v)
precise (adj)
pinpointing (n)
install (v)
turn-by-turn guidance
relate (to) (v)
failure (n)
brief (adj)
tool (n)
receive (v)
cost-effective (adj)
data (n)
portable (adj)
equip (v)
available (adj)
improve (v)
accuracy (n)

5. Match the words with the definitions.

1) GPS	a) facts or information used for making calculations or decisions
2) GLONASS	b) Global Positioning System
3) data	c) a mobile phone that can be used as a small computer and that connects to the internet
4) location	d) a machine or piece of equipment that does a particular thing
5) navigation	e) Global Navigation Satellite System
6) domestic	f) the place or position where someone or something is
7) civilian	g) two times
8) device	h) the movement of a ship or an aircraft along a planned path
9) smartphone	i) relating to the country being talked about
10) twice	j) someone who does not belong to the armed forces or to the police

Test yourself

6. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

guidance, devices, twice, available, to improve, accuracy, equipped, navigation, precise
--

1. GPS allows for the ... pinpointing of locations anywhere on or directly above the earth.

2. Maps applications on many smartphones also provide this sort of turn-by-turn ... to help people get on the right streets and take the right exits.

3. The first common use ... entered the market in the mid-1990s.

4. The heart of the system relies on 24 satellites that orbit the planet ... per day.

5. Small portable receivers have become very affordable, and the ... is usually quite good.

6. Land-based supplemental devices can sometimes also be used ... accuracy if higher precision is required.

7. Many new cars are being ... with satellite-based navigation systems to help drivers with getting from place to place.

8. GPS systems are ..., usually for free, all over the world.
9. In Russia, for instance, the leading ... system is known as Global Navigation Satellite System, or GLONASS.

7. Choose the correct preposition.

1. GPS has become very popular *for/from* everyday navigation.
2. Many cars come with receivers installed to help drivers find their way *to/in* their locations.
3. Maps applications on many smartphones provide this sort of turn-by-turn guidance to help people get *in/on* the right streets.
4. There are a number *from /of* other domestic and more localized options for people in different places.
5. The early investments were made *by/with* the armed forces.
6. The heart of the system relies on 24 satellites that orbit the planet twice *in/per* day.
7. Portable devices are used *by/at* fisherman and hikers to help them navigate in the wild.
8. Many new cars are being equipped with satellite-based navigation systems to help drivers with getting *for/from* place to place.
9. GPS systems are available all *in/over* the world.

Speaking: GPS

- 8. Discuss the role of GPS in our life with your partner.**

Writing

- 9. Write a summary of the text.**

UNIT 9. LAND VALUATION

Before you read

- 1. Discuss these questions with your partner.**

- What is land valuation?
- Who performs land valuation?

2. Pronunciation guide

calculation [kalkjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n]

worth [wɜ:θ]

neighborhood ['neɪbər, hʊd]

endeavor [en'devə]
purchase ['pə:tʃɪs]
current ['kʌr(ə)nt]
government [gʌv(ə)n,m(ə)n]
actual ['aktʃʊəl]
appreciation [əpri:ʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n]
require [rɪ'kwɪə]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

LAND VALUATION

Land valuation typically involves numerous calculations to determine how much money a plot of land is worth. Among other things, valuation requires a determination of how much the land is worth independent of any buildings, how much the neighborhood is expected to develop in future years, and the likelihood of either appreciation or depreciation. Performing land valuation is generally a very complex endeavor. Valuation assessors often use more than one method of determining land value before coming to a final number.

Knowing land value is important for a number of reasons. Prospective land purchasers often want to know how much a piece of land is worth before investing in it, for instance. Governments also have an interest in knowing how much a given piece of land is worth in order to assess property taxes. Land valuation is the process of ascertaining the actual current value of any piece of land, developed or not.

One of the most common valuation methods relies on the sale price of other, similar land. The comparable sales method surveys the recent sales of similar land within the same geographic area to get a sense of what the land would sell for on the open market. Often times, the comparable sales method requires subjective adjustments for differences in the land and surrounding area. The selling price of an enclosed lot may help determine the value of a similarly sized lot nearby, for instance, but if that lot abuts a busy street, its value will necessarily be a bit different.

Many valuation assessors also use a cost of development model. Under this method, assessors study the existing costs involved in developing similar plots of land, and consider any physical land attributes – such as streams, irrigation wells, or rocky soil — that might affect building

potential. This type of valuation is typically quite exhaustive, taking many different factors into account.

If buildings are already attached to the lots, things often get more complicated where valuation is concerned. In these cases, land valuation requires a calculation of how much the buildings are affecting the sale price, and what the value of the land would be without those buildings attached. There are several methods for making this calculation.

The income analysis and cost analysis methods are among the most common. In the income analysis method, land valuation assessors estimate how much money the property makes each year. Then, the agents determine how much the building is worth, and allocate a portion of the earned income to the building. The remainder is the land value.

Assessors also look at building value under the cost analysis method, but only in terms of how much it cost to construct them. Under this method, the land value is the property value minus any construction costs. Cost analysis valuation is often criticized for not taking depreciation or upkeep costs into consideration.

Rather than make a lot of guesses and calculations on their own, many modern-day valuation agencies are using computers and technology to help them perform faster, more accurate land valuations. A variety of programs have been designed to develop formulas and calculate land value based on a number of different factors. This process is known as computer-assisted mass appraisal, or CAMA.

CAMA programs usually tap into larger databases of property records, sale information, and tax assessments from years past. These databases are known as geographic information systems, or GIS. No computer can do the work of a human, but used properly, a computer running a CAMA program can make a valuation assessor's work considerably easier.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

valuation (n)

require (v)

appreciation (n)

assessor (n)

tax (n)

cost (n)

affect (v)

current (adj)

survey (n)

abut (v)
 take into account
 actual (adj)
 government (n)
 involve (v)
 plot (n)
 reason (n)

5. Match the following words with their definitions.

1) plot	a) the amount of money that is needed in order to buy, pay for, or do something
2) survey	b) an amount of money you have to pay to the government that it uses to provide public services and pay for government institutions
3) cost	c) an examination of an area of land in order to make a map on it
4) tax	d) an area of ground
5) valuation	e) to be next to or touching an area or building
6) current	f) existing in large numbers
7) land	g) a series of numbers or symbols that you write when you are calculating something
8) to abut	h) a piece of land used for particular purpose, for example building as house or growing plants
9) numerous	i) happening or existing now
10) to purchase	j) the process of deciding how much money something is worth

6. Read the text again and mark the sentences as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. Land valuation typically involves numerous calculations to determine how much money a plot of land is worth.
2. Performing land valuation isn't a very complex endeavor.
3. Valuation assessors often use one method of determining land value.

4. Prospective land purchasers often want to know how much a piece of land is worth after investing in it.

5. One of the most common valuation methods relies on the sale price of other, similar land.

6. Often times, the comparable sales method requires subjective adjustments for differences in the land and surrounding area.

7. If the piece of land abuts a busy street, its value will be lower.

8. Under the cost analysis method, the land value is the property value minus any construction costs.

9. The cost analysis method is the most accurate method.

Speaking: LAND VALUATION

7. Give the summary of the text using key words.

Writing

8. Write 10 questions to the text.

UNIT 10. A REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What is a real estate appraiser?
- What is real estate appraiser responsible for?

2. Pronunciation guide

mortgage ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ]

purchase ['pɜ:tʃɪs]

default [di'fɔ:lt]

appraisal [ə'preɪz(ə)l]

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊ:]

comparable ['kɒmp(ə)rəb(ə)l]

recoup [rɪ'ku:p]

loan [ləʊn]

apply [ə'plai]

approve [ə'pru:v]

Reading

3. Read the text and find which examples illustrate the importance of the topic.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

A real estate appraiser is an individual who evaluates the market value of real estate property. The market value is an estimate of what the home could reasonably sell for, if placed on the market. A mortgage lender will typically request an appraisal of a property during the home loan process, to determine an accurate value of the property that a mortgage loan is being applied for.

When a mortgage loan is originated, the property serves as the collateral for the loan. If the borrower defaults on the loan, the lender would sell the home to recoup some or all of the money that was originally loaned. Therefore a lender will use an appraisal to ensure that the property is, at the minimum, worth the amount of the loan.

For example, if a person is purchasing a home for \$100,000 US Dollars (USD) and will need a mortgage loan of \$100,000 USD to purchase the home, the lender will use a real estate appraiser to determine whether or not the home is worth at least \$100,000 USD. If the property is valued at or above the loan amount, the home loan will typically be approved and originated, as long as all other underwriting requirements are met. If a real estate appraiser determines the value of a home to be less than that of the desired loan, the loan may not be approved without specific conditions being met. This makes the property appraisal an important and critical element of the home loan process.

Appraisers generally use two different methods to determine the value of a home. The first method compares the subject property with recent sale prices of comparable homes in the area. The second method is used mainly for new construction where there is not a reliable or consistent record of comparable sales in the area. Using this method, the real estate appraiser determines the replacement cost of the subject property if it were destroyed.

A real estate appraiser may work for the mortgage lender, an affiliated company or may be a separate and independent third-party. Whether or not the appraiser works for the mortgage lender or is independent, it is important that the appraiser be an individual who has no personal interest in the mortgage loan or the subject property being appraised. It is also essential that the appraiser provide an objective, unbiased estimate of the subject property's value. Individual borrowers may also be able to use a real estate appraiser of their choosing, although the appraisal will generally need to be reviewed and approved by the lender.

A real estate appraiser is licensed and certified according to requirements typically set by the local government. While the time required to become an appraiser can vary, an individual looking to become a real estate appraiser should plan on at least two years of education before meeting the requirements to take the certification examination. Once the certification process is completed, the candidate is able to work as an appraiser.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

apply (for) (v)

evaluate (v)

value (n)

estimate (v)

mortgage (n)

lender (n)

loan(n)

real estate

property (n)

originate (n)

default (v)

appraisal (n)

recoup (v)

requirement (n)

purchase (v)

collateral (adj)

5. Match the following words with their translation.

1) appraisal

a) надежный

2) appraiser

b) сравнивать

3) mortgage

c) оценка

4) lender

d) оценщик

5) to purchase

e) недвижимое имущество, недвижимость

6) real estate

f) покупать

7) to compare

g) заем, ссуда

8) loan

h) определять

9) to determine

i) кредитор

10) reliable

j) ипотека, заклад, залог

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and complete 1–10 with the suitable ending from a – j.

1) A real estate appraiser is an individual ...	a) two different methods to determine the value of a home.
2) When a mortgage loan is originated ...	b) recent sale prices of comparable homes in the area.
3) If the borrower defaults on the loan ...	c) the replacement cost of the subject property if it were destroyed.
4) A lender will use an appraisal ...	d) the lender would sell the home to recoup some or all of the money.
5) Appraisers generally use ...	e) an estimate of what the home could reasonably sell for, if placed on the market.
6) The first method compares the subject property with ...	f) the property serves as the collateral for the loan.
7) Using the second method, the real estate appraiser determines ...	g) to ensure that the property is.
8) It is also essential that the appraiser provide ...	h) requirements typically set by the local government.
9) A real estate appraiser is licensed and certified according to ...	i) an objective, unbiased estimate of the subject property's value.
10) The market value is ...	j) who evaluates the market value of real estate property.

7. Complete the sentences.

serves, compares, appraisal, comparable, appraiser, property, value

1. The market ... is an estimate of what the home could reasonably sell for, if placed on the market.

2. When a mortgage loan is originated, the property ... as the collateral for the loan.

3. If the ... is valued at or above the loan amount, the home loan will typically be approved and originated.

4. This makes the property ... an important and critical element of the home loan process.

5. The first method ... the subject property with recent sale prices of comparable homes in the area.

6. The second method is used mainly for new construction where there is not a reliable or consistent record of ... sales in the area.

7. It is important that the ... be an individual who has no personal interest in the mortgage loan or the subject property being appraised.

Speaking: REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

8. Work in pairs. Discuss the duties of a real estate appraiser.

Writing

9. Write a summary of the text

UNIT 11. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAWS

Before you read

1. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What environmental protection law do you know?
- Do you know any international agreements?

2. Pronunciation guide

sustainable [sə'steɪnəb(ə)l]

violation ['vaɪəleɪtə]

environment [ɪn'vʌɪrənm(ə)nt]

disruption [dɪs'rʌpʃn]

govern ['gʌv(ə)n]

Kioto [ki'əʊtəʊ]

cohesive [kəʊ'hi:sɪv]

methane ['mi:θeɪn]

legislature ['ledʒɪslətʃə]

treaty ['tri:tɪ]

Reading

3. Read the text and find information about environmental protection laws.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAWS

Environmental protection laws are a relatively new form of legislature or policies that aim to protect the natural resources of the Earth. Most environmental protection laws deal with the improving the maintenance and

sustainable use of air, water, and land. These laws take many different forms and may be created through a variety of legal processes.

International environmental protection laws often take the form of multinational treaties or agreements between a group of countries. One example of an international law is the Kyoto Protocol, which has been ratified in 2005 in nearly 200 countries. The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide and methane. Like many multinational treaties, the Kyoto Protocol was fostered through the United Nations as part of an attempt to create cohesive environmental protection laws that could have a global effect.

Regional or national environmental protection laws can focus both on preserving the natural resources of the governed area and of the world in general. These laws are frequently formulated and enforced through a national organization, such as the Environmental Protection Agency in the United States. National laws are typically easier to enforce than international treaties or rulings, as the regional government often has the right to punish violators. Violations of environmental protection laws can result in heavy fines and sanctions, as well as open violators up to civil lawsuits from the public.

There are several different areas that environmental laws can manage. Proper maintenance of air is a major segment of environmental law that often involves regulations about emissions, air pollution, and manufacturing practices. Water laws may govern both fresh and salt water, and often deal with runoff from industry, restoration requirements, and usage rights. Wildlife and wilderness laws are typically intended to prevent ecosystem disruption by preventing encroachment on the natural ranges of animals, limiting logging and similar projects in fragile areas, and protecting endangered species from poaching or habitat loss.

Environmental protection laws meet a great deal of criticism from nearly every direction. While environmental activists suggest the laws do not go far enough and simply slow down destructive practices rather than stop them, business representatives often claim that environmental laws limit profit margins and increase expenses, making businesses harder to run and more difficult to maintain.

Vocabulary

4. Check if you know the key words.

maintenance (n)

govern (v)

sustainable (adj)

agreement (n)
 reduce (v)
 greenhouse gas emissions
 focus (on) (v)
 environment (n)
 both ... and (con)
 preserve (v)
 fine (n)
 treaty (n)
 punish violators
 endangered species
 poaching (n)

5. Match the words to make phrases.

1) to reduce	a) both fresh and salt water
2) to govern	b) runoff from industry
3) to focus on	c) violators
4) to punish	d) preserving
5) to preserve	e) environmental protection laws
6) to prevent	f) carbon dioxide and methane
7) to deal with	g) ecosystem disruption
8) to include	h) endangered species
9) to create	i) natural resources
10) to protect	j) greenhouse gas emissions

Test yourself

6. Read the text again and mark the sentences as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

1. Environmental protection laws are an old form of legislature or policies
2. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified in 2005.
3. The Kyoto Protocol targeted production of greenhouse gases like methane and carbon dioxide.
4. The 1992 Copenhagen Protocol worked to prevent ozone thinning.
5. International laws are easier to enforce than national treaties.
6. The regional government often has the right to punish violators.
7. Wildlife and wilderness laws may govern both fresh and salt water.
8. Water laws are typically intended to prevent ecosystem disruption by protecting endangered species from poaching or habitat loss.

Grammar: Phrasal verbs

to deal with – заниматься, иметь дело (с кем-л., чем-л.)

to focus on – концентрироваться

to rely on – полагаться (на кого-л.)

to depend on – зависеть (от кого-л., чего-л.)

7. Complete the sentences.

deal with, focus on, rely on, depend on

1. Water laws may ... runoff from industry, restoration requirements, and usage rights.

2. Regional or national environmental protection laws can ... preserving the natural resources of the governed area.

3. National environmental protection laws ... international laws.

4. The government must now ... the problem of air pollution.

5. Can we ... him to support us?

Speaking: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAWS

8. What can you do to use natural resources wisely? Present your project.

Writing

9. Write curriculum vitae (CV) by sample.

CV

Personal Information

Name	Robert Brown
Address	4 Ash Grove Road, Duluth, 55801
Phone number	8712221156
Email	robertb@mail.com
Date of birth	12/10/95

Objective

I want to obtain a position as a land surveyor in your company.

Personal Profile

I am reliable, well organized, and used to working on my own initiative.

I am comfortable working on my own or as part of a team.

Education

2013–2016	State College, BS (Land Surveying)
2001–2013	Swanson Lake High, High School

Work experience

2018 – Present Seals Constructors, surveyor

– Responsible for heading the team that carries out surveys for building constructions. For the early data collection of neighboring area to the availability of resources and water supply procedure is my duty.

– I train interns and junior surveyors to carry out research and determine the factors that may affect construction projects.

– I have expertise of foresight and plan development and this has enabled me to lead team success.

– I ensure that all projects are finished on time and that the work is completed according to the requirements of the project.

2016-2018 State Department, land surveyor

Key skills

Familiar with Microsoft Word and Excel

Clean driving license

Fluent in Italian

Self – motivated

Balanced

Goal oriented

Consistent

Cooperative

Interests

Horse riding, sailing

References

Available on request

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

A

abandoned property [ə'bænd(ə)nd] ['prɒpəti] – бесхозное имущество

absolute altitude [ˈæbsəlu:t] [ˈæltɪtju:d] – истинная высота, абсолютная высота точки земной поверхности, альтитуда

abstract of title [ˈæbstrækt] [n] ['taɪtl] – справка/документ о правовом титуле

abut [ə'bat] – примыкать, упираться, граничить, опираться, соединять впритык

abutment [ə'batmɛnt] – граница, межа; примыкание, прилегание

abuttal [ə'bat(ə)l] – граница, межа, пограничный участок земли в виде межи

access ['aksɛs] – доступ, проход, подход, выборка, припадок, обращаться, иметь доступ

- accession [æk'seɪʃ(ə)n] – вступление в права; доступ, вход; прирост, прибавление, пополнение, увеличение
- accommodation right [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n] [raɪt] – право пользования
- accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] – точность, правильность, аккуратность, меткость, тщательность, прецизионность
- accurately ['ækjərətli] – точно, правильно, тщательно, безошибочно
- achieve [ə'tʃi:v] – достигать, добиваться, выполнять, успешно выполнять, доводить до конца
- acre ['eɪkə] – акр (4046,86 м²)
- acronym ['ækronɪm] – акроним
- act [ækt] – дело, закон, постановление, акт
- act of God [ækt] [ɒv] [gɒd] – форс-мажор
- actions concerning land ['ækʃ(ə)n] [kən'sɜ:nɪŋ] [lænd] – земельные споры
- actual ['aktʃʊəl] – фактический, действительный, актуальный, настоящий, текущий, подлинный
- add [æd] – добавлять, сложить, прибавлять, придать, складывать, увеличивать, присоединять
- adhere [əd'hiə] – придерживаться, прилипать, твердо придерживаться, приклеиваться, приставать
- adjacent plot [ə'dʒeɪs(ə)nt] [plɒt] – приусадебный участок
- advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] – передовой, продвинутый, выдвинутый, прогрессивный, повышенного типа
- advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] – выгода, преимущество
- aerial image ['e(ə)rɪəl] ['ɪmɪdʒ] – аэроснимок, аэрофотоснимок
- aerial survey ['e(ə)rɪəl] ['sɜ:veɪ] – аэросъемка
- aesthetics [i:s'θetɪks] – эстетика
- affect [ə'fekt] – влиять, затрагивать, затронуть, аффект
- afforestation [ə,fɒrɪ'steɪʃ(ə)n] – искусственное лесоразведение (облесение)
- agreement [ə'gri:mənt] – соглашение
- agreement in the written form [ə'gri:mənt] [ɪn] [ðə] ['rɪtn] [fɔ:m] – письменное соглашение
- agricultural estate [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl] [ɪ'steɪt] – сельскохозяйственная недвижимость
- agricultural lands turnover [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl] [lænd] ['tɜ:nəʊvə] – оборот земель сельскохозяйственного назначения
- agroforestry reclamation [ˌægrəv'fɒrɪstri] [ˌreklə'meɪʃ(ə)n] – агролесомелиорация
- alienation [ˌeɪliə'neɪʃ(ə)n] – передача имущества, принадлежащего одному лицу в собственность другого лица (отчуждение)

- alkaline soil [ˈælkəlaɪn] [sɔɪl] – щелочная почва
- allocation [aləˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] – распределение, размещение, ассигнование, назначение, отчисление, локализация
- allotment [əˈlɒtmənt] – земельный надел, отвод земли
- allow [əˈlaʊ] – позволять, допускать, разрешать, предоставлять, давать, учитывать
- alter [ˈɔːltə] – изменять, изменяться, менять, меняться, переделывать, вносить изменения, перешить
- and so forth [ə nd] [ˈsəʊ] [fɔːθ] – и тому подобное; и так далее; и другие
- angle [ˈæŋg(ə)l] – угол
- annex [əˈ neks] – приложение, пристройка, флигель, аннексировать, присоединять, прилагать
- apiary [ˈeɪrɪəri] – пасека
- appeal [əˈpiːl] – апелляция
- apply [əˈplai] – применять, относиться, использовать, обращаться, прикладывать, касаться, прилагать
- apply (for) [əˈplai fɔː] – возбуждать ходатайство
- appraisal [əˈpreɪz(ə)l] – оценка, оценка рыночной стоимости недвижимости
- appreciation [əˈpriːʃiːʃ(ə)n] – признательность, оценка, высокая оценка, понимание, уважение, вздорожание
- approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] – подход, приближение, доступ, подходить, приближаться, обращаться
- approve [əˈpruːv] – утверждать, одобрять, санкционировать, апробировать, показывать, проявлять
- arable lands [ˈærəb(ə)l] [lænd] – пахотные земли
- arboretum [ˌɑːbəˈri:təm] – ботанический сад
- are [ɑː] – сотка (100 м²)
- assess [əˈses] – оценивать, облагаться, облагать налогом, штрафовать, определять сумму налога
- assessment [əˈsesmənt] – оценка
- assure [əˈʃʊə] – уверять, обеспечивать, гарантировать, заверять, убеждать, обнадеживать, страховать
- authority [ɔːˈθɒrɪti] – власть, авторитет, полномочие
- autonomous district [ɔːˈtɒnəməs] [ˈdɪstrɪkt] – автономный округ
- available [əˈveɪləb(ə)l] – доступный, имеющийся, налицо, имеющийся в наличии, наличный
- awareness [əˈweɪnəs] – осведомленность, осознание
- azimuth [ˈæzɪməθ] – азимут

В

- backyard [bæk'jɑ:d] – задний двор, приусадебный участок
 bargain ['bɑ:gɪn] – сделка, договоренность; товар, полученный в результате сделки, товар, полученный по сниженной цене
 barren ['bærən] – пустошь, неплодородная земля
 bearing tree ['be(ə)rɪŋ] [tri:] – межевое дерево, дерево с меткой
 bench mark [bentʃ] [mɑ:k] – нивелирная марка (репер)
 benefit ['benɪfɪt] – выгода, польза, преимущество, льгота; страховое пособие
 bill [bɪl] – счет; законопроект, билль; документ, список, инвентарь
 black earth [blæk] [z:θ] – чернозем
 board [bɔ:d] – комитет, управление
 bog [bɒg] – болото, болотистая местность
 border ['bɔ:də] – граница
 boundary ['baʊnd(ə)rɪ] – граница, черта, межа, пограничный
 boundary mark ['baʊnd(ə)rɪ] [mɑ:k] – межевой знак
 brief [brɪ:f] – краткий, короткий, недолгий, резюме, сводка, инструкция, резюмировать
 broken relief ['brʊkən] [rɪ'li:f] – сложный/неровный рельеф
 building committee ['bɪldɪŋ] [kə'mɪtɪ] – строительный комитет; комиссия по строительству
 building land/site ['bɪldɪŋ] [lænd]/ [saɪt] – земля под застройку, стройплощадка, участок для застройки
 bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] – бюро, контора, управление, комод, письменный стол, отдел, комитет, конторка

С

- cadaster [kə'dæstə] – кадастр
 cadastral activities [kə'dæstrəl] [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] – кадастровая деятельность
 cadastral appraisal [kə'dæstrəl] [ə'preɪzəl] – кадастровая оценка
 cadastral certificate [kə'dæstrəl] [sə'tɪfɪkət] – кадастровый паспорт
 cadastral evaluation [kə'dæstrəl] [ɪvælju'eɪʃn] – кадастровая оценка
 cadastral index map [kə'dæstrəl] ['ɪndeks] [mæp] – карта кадастрового квартала, кадастровая карта-схема
 cadastral map [kə'dæstrəl] [mæp] – кадастровая карта
 cadastral number [kə'dæstrəl] ['nʌmbə] – кадастровый номер
 cadastral plan [kə'dæstrəl] [plæn] – кадастровый план (территории)
 cadastral registration [kə'dæstrəl] [redʒɪs'treɪʃn] – кадастровый учет
 cadastral survey [kə'dæstrəl] ['sɜ:veɪ] – кадастровая съемка

- cadastral value [kə'dæstrəl] ['vælju:] – кадастровая стоимость
- calculation [kalkju'leɪʃ(ə)n] – расчет, вычисление, калькуляция, счисление, обдумывание, предвидение
- carry (out) ['kəri] [aʊt] – проводить, выполнять, вынести, уносить, доводить до конца, завершать, выносить
- charges ['ʃɑ:dʒɪz] – расходы, издержки
- circumstance ['sə:kəmst(ə)ns] – обстоятельство, случай, деталь, церемония, подробность
- city planner ['sɪtɪ] ['plænə] – специалист в области градостроительного планирования
- City Development Plan ['sɪtɪ] [dɪ'veləpmənt] [plæn] – план (генеральный) развития землепользования города
- civil law [sɪvl] [lɔ:] – гражданское право
- civilian [sɪ'vɪlj(ə)n] – гражданский, штатский, вольнонаемный, гражданское население
- clay [kleɪ] – глина
- cohesive [kəʊ'hi:sɪv] – связующий, способный к сцеплению
- collateral [kə'læt(ə)rəl] – залог
- commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l] – коммерческий, торговый, доходный, реклама, коммивояжер
- commercial property [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l] ['prɒpəti] – общественная собственность
- common lands ['kɒmən] [lændz] – земли общего пользования
- community [kə'mju:nɪti] – сообщество, община, общество, общность, общественный
- comparable ['kɒmp(ə)rəb(ə)l] – сопоставимый, сравнимый, заслуживающий сравнения
- confirm [kən'fɜ:m] – подтверждать, утверждать, подтверждать, подкреплять, поддерживать, закреплять
- congestion [kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n] – перегрузка, затор, скопление, перегруженность, пробка, застой, закупорка
- conservation area [kɒnsə'veɪʃn] ['e(ə)rɪə] – заповедник, особо охраняемая территория
- conservation zone [kɒnsə'veɪʃn] [zəʊn] – природоохранная зона
- considerable [kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l] – значительный, большой, немалый, важный, много, множество
- construction [kən'strʌkʃn] – сооружение, строительство
- construction permit [kən'strʌkʃn] ['pɜ:mɪt] – разрешение на строительство
- contaminated lands [kən'tæmɪneɪtɪd] [lændz] – загрязненные земли

contour ['kɒntʊə] – абрис; очертание, контур, форма, профиль
 contour cropping ['kɒntʊə] [kɹɒpɪŋ] – контурное земледелие
 contract ['kɒntrækt] – договор
 contract of conveyance ['kɒntrækt] [ɒv] [kən'veɪəns] – договор о передаче недвижимости
 contract of grant ['kɒntrækt] [ɒv] [grɑ:nt] – договор аренды
 contract of lease ['kɒntrækt] [ɒv] [li:s] – договор аренды
 contract of real estate sale ['kɒntrækt] [ɒv] [riəl] [ɪs'teɪt] [seɪl] – договор продажи недвижимости, договор купли-продажи недвижимого имущества
 contract of sale ['kɒntrækt] [ɒv] [seɪl] – договор купли-продажи
 contractors of land management works ['kɒntræktəz] [ɒv] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒmənt] [wɜ:ks] – подрядчики землеустроительных работ
 convey [kən'veɪ] – передавать, транспортировать, выражать, сообщать, перевозить, переправлять
 coordinate system [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnɪt] ['sɪstɪm] – система координат
 coordinates [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnɪt] – координаты
 co-ownership [kəʊ-'əʊnəʃɪp] – общая собственность
 co-ownership right (for land plots) [kəʊ-'əʊnəʃɪp] [raɪt] – право совместного владения (земельными участками)
 corner ['kɔ:nə] – угол
 cost [kɒst] – стоить, обходиться, дорого стоить, стоимость, затраты, цена, расходы, издержки
 cost approach [kɒst] [ə'prəʊtʃ] – определение стоимости на основе затратного подхода
 cost sheet [kɒst] [ʃi:t] – смета
 cost-effective [kɒstɪ'fektɪv] – доходный, прибыльный, рентабельный, эффективный по затратам, затратоэффективный
 cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] – обрезка, обрезание; размножение черенками
 Court of Appeal [kɔ:t] [ɒv] [ə'pi:l] – апелляционный суд
 crop rotation [kɹɒp] [rəʊ'teɪʃn] – севооборот
 crop yield [kɹɒp] [jɪ:ld] – урожай
 cultivation [kʌltɪ'veɪʃn] – возделывание; культивация, рыхление
 current ['kʌr(ə)nt] – текущий, современный, теперешний, ходячий, ток, течение, поток, струя, ход
 custom duties ['kʌstəm] ['dʒu:tɪz] – таможенные пошлины

D

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] – вред, повреждение, ущерб
 damages ['dæmɪdʒɪz] – возмещение убытков, компенсация за убытки

- data ['deɪtə] – данные, информация, сведения, факты
- day of accession [deɪ] [ɒv] [æk'seʃn] – срок вступления в права
- deal (with) [di:l] [wɪð] – иметь дело с кем-л., обсуждать что-л.
- debt claim [det] [kleɪm] – требование к взысканию долга, долг
(к взысканию)
- deed [di:d] – акт, документ (подписанный и заверенный печатью);
дело
- deed of gift [di:d] [ɒv] [gɪft] – дарственная
- default [di'fɔ:lt] – умолчание, отсутствие, не выполнить своих обяза-
тельств
- defence and security lands [dɪ'fens] [ænd] [sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ] [lændz] – земли
обороны и безопасности
- define [dɪ'faɪn] – определять, устанавливать, обозначать, очерчивать,
устанавливать значение
- degree [dɪ'ɡri:] – градус
- demolition [demə'liʃn] – снос
- demolition permit [demə'liʃn] ['pɜ:mɪt] – разрешение на снос
- department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – ведомство, департамент, министерство
- depend (on) [dɪ'pend] – зависеть, полагаться, рассчитывать, находиться
на иждивении
- depletion of natural resources [dɪ'pli:ʃn] [ɒv] ['nætʃrəl] [rɪ'zɔ:sɪz] – исто-
щение природных ресурсов
- deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] – вклад, депозит; гарантийный залог, задаток; первый
взнос (при покупке в кредит)
- description [dɪ'skrɪpʃ(ə)n] – описание, изображение, вид, род, сорт, вы-
черчивание
- description of real property [dɪs'krɪpʃn] [ɒv] [rɪəl] ['prɒpərtɪ] – наименова-
ние (описание недвижимости)
- design [dɪ'zɪn] – дизайн, разработка, конструкция, проектировать,
разрабатывать
- designated land use ['deɪzɪneɪtɪd] [lænd] [ju:s] – целевое назначение
земли
- detail [di:'teɪl] – подробный, детальный, подробность, деталь, наряд,
детализировать
- Detailed Development Plan ['di:teɪld] [dɪ'veləpmənt] [plæn] –
план/проект (детальный) развития территории
- detailed engineering work ['di:teɪld] [endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] ['wɜ:k] – рабочий
проект
- determination of latitude [dɪtɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn] [ɒv] ['lætɪtju:d] – определение
широты

- determination of longitude [dɪtʒ:mɪ'neɪʃn] [ɒv] ['lɒndʒɪtju:d] – определение долготы
- determine [dɪ'tə:mɪn] – определять, устанавливать, решать, решаться, измерять, детерминировать
- develop [dɪ'veləp] – развиваться, развивать, разрабатывать, совершенствоваться, совершенствоваться
- development [dɪ'veləpmənt] – развитие, расширение, рост
- differential rent [dɪfə'renʃəl] [rent] – дифференциальная рента
- digital mapping ['dɪdʒɪtl] ['mæpɪŋ] – цифровое картографирования
- digital signature ['dɪdʒɪtl] ['sɪgnətʃə] – электронная цифровая подпись
- digital terrain model ['dɪdʒɪtl] [tə'reɪn] [mɒdl] – цифровая модель местности
- digitizing [dɪdʒə'taɪzɪŋ] – оцифровывание
- direct [dɪ'rekt] – прямой, непосредственный, прямо, непосредственно, направлять, руководить
- direction finding [dɪ'rekʃn] ['faɪndɪŋ] – пеленгация
- disruption [dɪs'rʌpʃn] – разрушение, срыв, разрыв, подрыв, распад, раскол, пробой, дезинтеграция
- distance meter ['dɪstəns] ['mi:tə] – дальномер
- distribution of expenses/costs [dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn] [ɒv] [ɪk'spensɪz]/ [kɒsts] – распределение затрат
- district ['dɪstrɪkt] – район, округ, область (как административная единица); местность, квартал
- district court ['dɪstrɪkt] [kɔ:t] – окружной суд в США
- divide (into) [dɪ'vɪd] – раздел, деление, дележ, водораздел, делить, делиться, разделять, разделяться
- domain [də'meɪn] – владение землей, землевладение, земельная собственность
- dominant estate ['dɒmɪnənt] [ɪs'teɪt] – доминирующая недвижимость
- drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ] – дренаж, осушение, спуск воды
- drainage basin ['dreɪnɪdʒ] [beɪsn] – водосборный бассейн
- drainage effluent ['dreɪnɪdʒ] ['efluənt] – дренажный сток
- drainage network ['dreɪnɪdʒ] ['netwɜ:k] – дренажная сеть
- drained lands [dreɪnd] [lændz] – осушенные земли
- drainpipe ['dreɪnpaɪp] – водосток
- draw [drɔ:] – балка
- drawing board ['drɔ:ɪŋ] [bɔ:d] – чертежная доска
- drawing scale ['drɔ:ɪŋ] [skeɪl] – масштабная линейка
- drinking ['dresɪŋ] – внесение удобрения
- drought [draʊt] – засуха

duplicate ['dju:plɪkɪt] – дубликат
 duties ['dju:tɪz] – пошлина, налог, налоговый сбор
 duty ['dju:tɪ] – обязанность, долг
 duty-free ['dju:tɪ] [fri:] – не подлежащий обложению таможенной по-
 шлиной
 duty-paid ['dju:tɪ] [peɪd] – оплаченный пошлиной

Е

earth banks-terraces [ə:θ] [bæŋk] ['terəsɪz] – валы-террасы
 earth magnetic poles [ə:θ] [mag'netɪk] [pəʊlz] – магнитные полюсы
 Земли
 earth mulching [ə:θ] ['mʌltʃɪŋ] – землевание
 earthflow [ə:θ] [fləʊ] – оползень
 easement ['i:zm(ə)nt] – право прохода по чужому земельному участку,
 сервитут; практичность, удобство
 ecological balance [i:kə'lədʒɪk(ə)l] ['bal(ə)ns] – экологическое равнове-
 сие
 ecology [i'kɒlədʒi] – экология
 economy [i'kɒnəmi] – экономика, хозяйство, народное хозяйство; эко-
 номия, бережливость
 ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] – экосистема
 effect [ɪ'fekt] – эффект, результат, следствие
 efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsi] – эффективность результативность; продуктив-
 ность, производительность; умение
 efficient [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt] – эффективный, действенный, рациональный, со-
 множитель
 efficient land use [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt] [lænd] ['ju:s] – эффективное использование
 земель
 effluents ['efluənts] – сточные воды
 elapse [ɪ'lɑps] – проходить, лететь, пролетать
 elevation [ˌɛlɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n] – высота, возвышенность, возвышение, повы-
 шение, фасад, подъем, поднятие
 eminent domain due to fulfillment of the wide-scale land management
 works ['emɪnənt] [dəʊ'meɪn] [dju:] [tu:] [fʊl'fɪlmənt] [ɒv] [ði:] [waɪd]
 [skeɪl] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒm(ə)nt] ['wɜ:ks] – принудительное отчуждение
 собственности для осуществления крупномасштабных землеустро-
 ительных работ
 emplacement of (boundary) monument [ɪm'pleɪsm(ə)nt] [ɒv] (['baʊnd(ə)rɪ])
 ['mɒnjʊm(ə)nt] – установка межевого знака на местности

- employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] – использовать, применять, нанимать, служба, работа по найму
- enclosure [ɪnˈkləʊzə] – огораживание; огороженное место; вложение (в письмо)
- endangered species [ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd] [ˈspiːʃiːz] – вид, находящийся под угрозой вымирания
- endeavor [enˈdevə] – стараться, прилагать усилия, пытаться, стремление, попытка, старание
- endowment [ɪnˈdaʊm(ə)nt] – вклад, дар, пожертвование
- engineer scale [ɛndʒɪˈniə skeɪl] – масштабная линейка
- engineering and transport infrastructure zone [ɛndʒɪˈniəriŋ] [ænd] [ˈtrænsˌpɔːt] [ˈɪnfɹəˌstrʌktʃə] [zəʊn] – зона инженерно-транспортной инфраструктуры
- engineering structures [ɛndʒɪˈniəriŋ] [ˈstrʌktʃəs] – инженерные сооружения
- engineering survey [ɛndʒɪˈniəriŋ] [ˈsɜːveɪ] – инженерно-геологические изыскания
- enhancement [ɪnˈhɑːnsm(ə)nt] – улучшение, усовершенствование, совершенствование
- ensure [ɪnˈʃʊː] – обеспечивать, гарантировать, застраховать, ручаться, подстраховаться
- entry into early possession of rights [ˈɛntri] [ˈɪntə] [ˈəːli] [pəˈzɛʃ(ə)n] [ɒv] [raɪts] – досрочное вступление в права
- environment [ɪnˈvʌɪrənm(ə)nt] – окружающая среда, среда, окружение, окружающая обстановка, состояние, контекст
- environment protection [ɪnˈvʌɪrənm(ə)nt] [prəˈtɛkʃ(ə)n] – охрана окружающей среды
- environmental damage [ɪnvʌɪrənˈmɛnt(ə)l] [ˈdɑːmɪdʒ] – ущерб, нанесенный окружающей среде
- environmental harm [ɪnvʌɪrənˈmɛnt(ə)l] [hɑːm] – ущерб, нанесенный окружающей среде
- environmental planning [ɪnvʌɪrənˈmɛnt(ə)l] [ˈplænɪŋ] – экологическое планирование
- environmental pollution [ɪnvʌɪrənˈmɛnt(ə)l] [pəˈluːʃ(ə)n] – загрязнение окружающей среды
- environmentally sensitive land resources [ɪnvʌɪrənˈmɛnt(ə)li] [ˈsensɪtɪv] [lænd] [rɪˈsɔːs] – экологически уязвимые земельные ресурсы
- equator [ɪˈkweɪtə] – экватор
- equip [ɪˈkwɪp] – оборудовать, экипировать, снабдить, снаряжать, снабжать, вооружать, давать

- erosion [ɪ'rəʊz(ə)n] – эрозия
- establishment [ɪ'stæblɪʃm(ə)nt] – создание, образование, учреждение (процесс; юридическое лицо)
- estate [ɪ'steɪt] – поместье, имущество, участок, состояние; вещно-правовой титул
- estimate [ɪ'estɪmət] – оценка, смета, калькуляция, исчисление, оценивать, прикидывать, ценить
- estimate survey [ɪ'estɪmət 'sɜ:veɪ] – таксация
- e-survey [ɪ:'sɜ:veɪ] – электронная съемка
- evaluate [ɪ'vælju'eɪt] – оценивать, определять количество, иметь значение, определять качество
- evaluation [ɪ,vælju'eɪʃ(ə)n] – оценка, определение стоимости
- evaluation (assessment) of market value [ɪ,vælju'eɪʃ(ə)n] ([ə'sesmənt]) [ɒv] ['mɑ:kɪt] ['vælju:] – определение (оценка) рыночной стоимости
- evaluation of land management project effectiveness [ɪ,vælju'eɪʃ(ə)n] [ɒv] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒm(ə)nt] ['prɒdʒekt] [ɪ'fektɪvənəs] – оценка эффективности (прибыльности) землеустроительного проекта
- examination of suitability conditions [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃən] [ɒv] [ˌsu:tə'bɪlɪtɪ] [kən'diʃənz] – проверка (определение) условий пригодности
- exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] – обмен, бартер; размен денег; мена, замена; биржа
- exclusion zone/area [ɪk'sklu:z(ə)n] [zəʊn]/ [ɪ'eəriə] – запретная зона
- expenditures [ɪk'spendɪtʃəz] – расходы, издержки
- exploitation [ɪksplɔɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] – использование, употребление, эксплуатация
- exploitation permit [ɪksplɔɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] [pə'mɪt] – разрешение на исследование
- extensive farming system [ɪk'stensɪv] [ɪ'fɑ:mɪŋ] [ɪ'sɪstəm] – система экстенсивного земледелия/сельскохозяйственного производства
- eye survey [aɪ] [ɪ'sɜ:veɪ] – глазомерная съемка

Ф

- facilities to additionally clean sewage system [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] [tu:] [ə'dɪʃənəli] [kli:n] [ɪ'su:ɪdʒ] [ɪ'sɪstəm] – система сооружений доочистки городской канализации
- facility [fə'sɪlɪtɪ] – возможность, благоприятные условия, льготы
- facilities [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] – средства обслуживания, удобства, оборудование, приспособления, здания
- failure [ˈfeɪljə] – отказ, недостаточность, неудача, провал, сбой, неспособность, отсутствие

- farm [fɑ:m] – ферма, хозяйство, фермерское хозяйство
 farmer ['fɑ:mə] – фермер, плантатор
 farming ['fɑ:mɪŋ] – земледелие, фермерство
 farmland ['fɑ:mland] – земля, пригодная для ведения сельского хозяйства; обрабатываемая земля, сельскохозяйственные угодья
 farmstead ['fɑ:mstɛd] – усадьба
 fate of soil nutrients [feɪt] [ɒv] [sɔɪl] ['nju:triənts] – перемещение питательных веществ в почве
 fault [fɔ:lt] – дефект, недостаток; ошибка, недочет; вина, проступок
 feature ['fi:tʃə] – особенность, черта, характеристика, показывать, изображать, набрасывать
 fee simple absolute in possession [fi:] ['sɪmp(ə)l] ['absəlu:t] [ɪn] [pə'zeɪʃ(ə)n] – безусловное право собственности, право наследования без ограничений
 feed unit [fi:d] ['ju:nɪt] – кормовая единица
 feeding root crops ['fi:dɪŋ] [ru:t] [krɒps] – кормовые корнеплоды
 feeding crop ['fi:dɪŋ] [krɒp] – кормовые культуры
 fertilizer ['fɜ:tɪlaɪzə] – удобрение
 fertilizing ['fɜ:təlaɪzɪŋ] – удобрение, внесение удобрений
 field works [fi:ld 'wɜ:ks] – полевые работы
 field [fi:ld] – поле
 field fleet center [fi:ld] [fli:t] ['sentə] – полевой стан машинно-тракторного парка
 field roads [fi:ld] [rəʊdz] – полевые дороги
 field surveying [fi:ld] [sə'veɪɪŋ] – полевая геодезическая съемка
 financial compensation [fɪ'nænʃ(ə)l] [kɒmpen'seɪʃ(ə)n] – денежная компенсация
 find (out) [faɪnd] ['aʊt] – выяснять, узнавать, понять, обнаруживать, разузнавать, доискаться, раскрывать
 fine [faɪn] – штраф, пеня, оштрафовать, прекрасный, тонкий, прекрасно, хорошо
 fine sands [faɪn] [sændz] – мелкозернистый песок
 fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] – рыболовство
 fissure collectors ['fɪʃə kə'lektəz] – щелевые коллекторы
 fixed boundary [fɪkst] ['baʊnd(ə)ri] – закрепленная / фиксированная / установленная граница
 fixtures ['fɪkstʃəz] – недвижимый инвентарь, неотъемлемые части недвижимого имущества
 flatland ['flatland] – равнина
 float-controlled device [fləʊt] [kən'trəʊld] [di'vaɪs] – поплавковое устройство

flooded hayfield ['flʌɪd 'heɪfi:ld] – заливной сенокос
 flooding ['flʌdɪŋ] – затопление, обводнение
 flooding area ['flʌdɪŋ 'eəriə] – зона затопления
 floodplain ['flʌdpleɪn] – пойма
 flow rate control [fləʊ] [reɪt] [kən'trəʊl] – регулирование расхода воды
 focus (on) ['fəʊkəs] – фокусироваться на
 fodder root ['fɒdə ru:t] – кормовые корнеплоды
 foot [fʊt] – фут (0, 305 м)
 force-majeure [fɔ:smæ'ʒz:] – форс-мажор
 ford [fɔ:d] – брод
 forest fund lands ['fɒrɪst] [flʌnd] [lændz] – земли лесного фонда
 forest land reclamation ['fɒrɪst] [lænd] [ˌreklə'meɪʃən] – мелиорация лесных земель
 forest parcel ['fɒrɪst] [ˌpɑ:s(ə)l] – лесной участок
 forest plot ['fɒrɪst] [plɒt] – лесной участок
 forest shelter belt ['fɒrɪst] [ˌʃeltə belt] – защитная лесополоса
 forest surveying ['fɒrɪst] [sə'veɪɪŋ] – лесоустройство
 forest tax ['fɒrɪst] [tæks] – лесной налог
 forestry ['fɒrɪstri] – лесоводство
 forest-steppe zone ['fɒrɪst] [stɛp] [zəʊn] – лесостепная зона
 forfeiture of estate ['fɔ:fitʃə] [ɒv] [ɪ'steɪt] – конфискация имущества
 fragmentation [frægmən'teɪʃ(ə)n] – фрагментация, дробление (деление земли на единицы)
 franchise ['frʌn(t)ʃaɪz] – франшиза
 franchising ['fræntʃaɪzɪŋ] – договор франчайзинга; особая льгота, особое право; право участвовать в выборах, избирательное право
 free of charge [fri:] [ɒv] [tʃɑ:dʒ] – бесплатно, даром, безвозмездно
 furrow ['flʌəʊ] – борозда
 furrower [ˈflʌəʊə] – бороздодел (сельскохозяйственное орудие)

G

gain [geɪn] – прибыль выгода, доход, выигрыш
 garbage dump [ˈgɑ:bɪdʒ] [dʌmp] – мусорная свалка
 garden plot [ˈgɑ:dn] [plɒt] – садовый земельный участок
 garden [ˈgɑ:dn] – сад
 gardening [ˈgɑ.dəniŋ] – садоводство
 general boundary [ˈdʒenrəl 'baʊndəri] – общая граница
 general construction plan [ˈdʒenrəl] [kən'strʌkʃn] [plæn] – генеральный строительный план

- general soil classification for permeability [ˈdʒenrəl] [sɔɪl] [ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] [fə(r)] [ˌpɜːmiəˈbɪləti] – единая классификация почв по водопроницаемости
- general urban development land use plan [ˈdʒenrəl] [ˈzɪːbən] [dɪˈveləpmənt] [lænd] [ˌjuːz] [plæn] – генеральный план развития землепользования города
- geobotanical map [dʒiːə(ʊ)bəˈtæɪnɪk(ə)l mæp] – геоботаническая карта, карта растительности
- geobotanical prospecting (reconnaissance, study) [dʒiːə(ʊ)bəˈtæɪnɪk(ə)l] [prəˈspektɪŋ] ([rɪˈkɒnɪs(ə)ns] [ˈstʌdɪ]) – геоботаническое обследование
- geocentric coordinates [ˌdʒiːəʊˈsentɹɪk] [kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt] – геоцентрические координаты
- geodesist [dʒiˈɒdəsɪst] – геодезист
- geodesy [dʒiˈɒdəsɪ] – геодезия
- geodetic control network [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [kənˈtrəʊl] [ˈnetwɜːk] – опорная геодезическая сеть
- geodetic fine grid [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [faɪn] [ɡrɪd] – геодезическая сеть сгущения
- geodetic framework [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [ˈfreɪmwɜːk] – геодезическая сеть
- geodetic intersection [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [ˌɪntəˈsekʃən] – геодезическая засечка
- geodetic net [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [net] – геодезическая сеть
- geodetic point [dʒiːəʊˈdetɪk] [pɔɪnt] – геодезический пункт
- geographic information system [dʒiəˈɡræfɪk] [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] [ˈsɪstɪm] – географическая информационная система (ГИС)
- geographical grid [ˌdʒiəˈɡræfɪkəl] [ɡrɪd] – географическая сетка
- geographical meridian [ˌdʒiəˈɡræfɪkəl] [məˈrɪdiən] – меридиан географический
- geological composition [ˌdʒiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl] [ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən] – геологическое строение
- geometer [dʒiˈɒmɪtə] – геодезист, землемер
- geometrical leveling [dʒiəˈmetrɪkəl] [ˈlevəlɪŋ] – геометрическое нивелирование
- Global Positioning System (GPS) [ˈɡləʊbl] [pəˈzɪʃnɪŋ] [ˈsɪstəm] – глобальная система позиционирования
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) [ˈɡləʊbl] [ˌnævɪˈɡeɪʃən] [ˈsætəlaɪt] [ˈsɪstəm] – глобальная навигационная спутниковая система (ГНСС)
- goal [ɡəʊl] – цель, ворота, гол, задача, финиш, мета, место назначения
- govern [ˈɡʌv(ə)n] – управлять, определять, регулировать, править, руководить, влиять, направлять

government ['gʌv(ə)n,m(ə)nt] – правительство, управление, правление, форма правления, провинция, штат
 grass crop rotation [grɑ:s] [krɒp] [rəʊ'teɪʃən] – травопольный севооборот
 grassland farming system ['grɑ:slænd] ['fɑ:mɪŋ] ['sɪstəm] – травопольная система земледелия
 graticule ['grætikju:l] – координатная сетка, топографическая сетка
 grazing ['greɪzɪŋ] – выпас, пастбище
 grazing permit and lease ['greɪzɪŋ] [prə'mɪt] [ænd] [li:s] – разрешение на выпас
 green dressing [gri:n] ['dresɪŋ] – сидерация, применение зеленых удобрений
 green manuring [gri:n] [mə'nɪʊ(ə)rɪŋ] – сидерация, применение зеленых удобрений
 green mass [gri:n] [mæs] – зеленая масса
 greenhouse gas emissions – ['gri:nhaʊs] [gæs] [ɪ'mɪʃənz] – выбросы парниковых газов
 grid bearing [grɪd] 'beə.rɪŋ] – дирекционный угол
 grid coordinates (rectangular, coordinate) [grɪd] [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪts] [rɛk'tæŋgjʊlə] [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt]) – прямоугольная система координат
 gross revenue [grəʊs] ['revɪnju:] – валовой доход
 ground waters [graʊnd] ['wɔ:təz] – грунтовые/подземные воды
 groundwater level (GWL) sensor ['graʊndwɔ:tə] [levl] ['sensə] – датчик уровня грунтовых вод (УГВ)
 growing season ['grəʊɪŋ] [si:zn] – вегетационный период
 guidance ['gʌɪd(ə)ns] – руководство, рекомендация, управление, водительство, совет
 gully ['glɪ] – овраг; ливневый водосток; водоприемный колодец
 gully and ravine network ['glɪ] [ænd] [rə'vi:n] ['netwɜ:k] – овражно-балочная сеть
 gypsuming of soil ['dʒɪpsəɪnɪŋ] [ɒv] [soɪl] – гипсование почвы

Н

habitat ['hæbɪtæt] – ареал, среда обитания
 harm [hɑ:m] – вред, убыток, урон, ущерб
 harrow ['hærəʊ] – борона; расположение или построение по диагонали
 harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] – урожай, сбор урожая
 harvest-thresher ['hɑ:vɪst] ['θrefə] – зерноуборочный комбайн; жатка; молотилка
 hay [heɪ] – сено

- hay meadow and pasture crop rotation [heɪ] ['medəʊ] [ænd] ['pɑ:stʃər]
[krɒp] [rəʊ'teɪʃən] – сенокосно-пастбищный севооборот
- haymower [heɪ'məʊə] – сенокосилка
- health and recreation areas [helθ] [ænd] [ˌrekri'eɪʃən] ['e(ə)rɪə] – земли
лечебно-оздоровительных местностей и курортов
- hectare ['hɛktɛ:] – гектар
- hedgerow planting ['hedrəʊ] ['plɑ:ntɪŋ] – живая изгородь
- height [haɪt] – высота, вышина; верх, высшая степень, высшая точка,
вершина; возвышенность
- heliotrope ['heljətrəʊp] – гелиотроп
- herbaceous wind barriers [hə:'beɪʃəs] [wɪnd] ['bæriəz] – ветрозащитные
полосы из многолетних и однолетних трав
- highway ['haɪweɪ] – шоссе (амер.)
- hill [hɪl] – холм
- hire ['haɪə] – прокат, наем, плата за наем, нанимать, брать напрокат,
сдавать внаем
- holder ['həʊldə] – арендатор, съемщик; владелец; держатель акций,
акционер
- holding ['həʊldɪŋ] – арендованный участок земли; землевладение; доля
собственности (в виде акций); вклад
- horizon [hə'reɪzn] – горизонт
- horizontal [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] – горизонталь
- horizontal alignment [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] [ə'laɪnmənt] – план трассы
- horizontal distance [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] ['dɪstəns] – горизонтальное проложение
- horizontal position [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] [pə'zɪʃn] – горизонтальное положение
- horticulture ['hɔ:tɪkʌltʃə] – садоводство
- housing zone ['haʊzɪŋ] [zəʊn] – жилая зона
- human-induced degradation of soil cover ['hju:mən] [ɪn'dju:st]
[ˌdegrə'deɪʃən] [əv] [sɔɪl] ['klʌvə(r)] – антропогенные нарушения поч-
венного покрова
- humidity [hju:'mɪdɪtɪ] – влажность воздуха
- humus ['hju:məs] – гумус
- hunting ['hʌntɪŋ] – охота
- husbandry ['hʌzbændrɪ] – земледелие, земледелие, сельское хозяй-
ство
- hydraulic load [haɪ'drɒlɪk] [ləʊd] – гидравлическая нагрузка
- hydrogeology [haɪdrəʊdʒɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] – гидрогеология
- hydrography [haɪ'drɒgrəfɪ] – гидрография
- hydrology [haɪ'drɒlədʒɪ] – гидрология

hygroscopicity of soil [hɪgrə'skɒpɪsɪtɪ] [əv] [sɔɪl] – гигроскопичность
 почвы
 hypothec [haɪ'pɒθɪk] – ипотека
 hypothec bank-credit [haɪ'pɒθɪk] [bæŋk] ['kredɪt] – ипотечный кредит

I

identification code of a parcel [aɪdentɪfɪ'keɪʃn] [kəʊd] [ɒv] [eɪ] [pɑ:sl] –
 идентификатор участка
 idle field [aɪdl] [fi:ld] – незасеянное поле
 impact ['ɪmpækt] – воздействие, влияние, удар, столкновение, ударять,
 ударяться, сталкиваться
 improper land use [ɪm'prɒpə] [lænd] [ju:s] – нецелевое использование
 земель
 improve [ɪm'pru:v] – улучшать, улучшаться, совершенствовать, со-
 совершенствоваться, усовершенствовать
 improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt] – улучшение, усовершенствование
 include [ɪn'klu:d] – включать, заключать, содержать в себе
 income approach ['ɪnkʌm] [ə'prəʊʃ] – доходный метод оценки соб-
 ственности
 increase [ɪn'kri:s] – увеличение, рост, прирост, возрастание, увеличи-
 вать, увеличиваться, расти
 indemnity payment [ɪn'demntɪ] ['reɪmənt] – гарантийный платеж, де-
 нежная компенсация
 indemnity payment amount [ɪn'demntɪ] ['reɪmənt] [ə'maʊnt] – величина
 (размер, объем) денежной компенсации
 index ['ɪndeks] – показатель, индекс
 indicators of soil fertility ['ɪndɪkeɪtəz] [ɒv] [sɔɪl] [fə(:)'tɪlɪtɪ] – показатели
 плодородия почвы
 indirect tax [ɪn'dɪ'rekt] [tæks] – косвенный налог
 individual housing construction [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] ['haʊzɪŋ] [kən'strʌkʃən] –
 индивидуальное жилищное строительство (ИЖС)
 industrial zone [ɪn'dʌstriəl] [zəʊn] – промышленная зона, производ-
 ственная зона, зона инженерной и транспортной инфраструктур
 inefficient land use [ɪnɪ'fɪʃənt] [lænd] [ju:s] – нерациональное использо-
 вание земель
 informal construction [ɪn'fɔ:ml] [kən'strʌkʃən] – самовольное строитель-
 ство
 informal land occupancy [ɪn'fɔ:ml] [lænd] ['ɒkjʊpənsɪ] – самовольный
 захват земель

- initial level [ɪ'nɪʃəl] ['levl] – исходный (начальный) уровень, нулевой уровень
- inquiry [ɪn'kwɪəri] – запрос, опрос, наведение справок; расследование, следствие; исследование, изучение
- insurance claim [ɪn'sʊərəns] [kleɪm] – требование о выплате страхового возмещения
- insurance compensation [ɪn'sʊərəns] [ˌkɒmpən'seɪʃən] – страховое возмещение
- install [ɪn'stɔ:l] – устанавливать, монтировать, вселить, помещать, устраивать, водворить, настраивать
- intake ['ɪnteɪk] – водозабор
- intake-outflow pipes ['ɪnteɪk] ['aʊtfləʊ] [paɪps] – впускные и выпускные трубы
- intend – [ɪn'tend] – намереваться, предназначать, намеренно
- intereconomic land management [ɪntəkə'nɒmɪk] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒmənt] – межхозяйственное землеустройство
- interest in land ['ɪntrɪst] [ɪn] [lænd] – право на недвижимость
- interested party ['ɪntrɪstɪd] ['pɑ:ti] – заинтересованная сторона, заинтересованное лицо
- intra-city municipal unit ['ɪnrə] ['sɪti] [mju(:)'nɪsɪpəl] ['ju:nɪt] – внутригородское муниципальное образование
- invaluable [ɪn'vælju(ə)b(ə)l] – бесценный, неоценимый
- inventory of natural resources ['ɪnvəntri] [ɒv] [['nætʃrəl] [rɪ'sɔ:sɪz] – инвентаризация природных ресурсов
- investigation of title [ɪn'vestrɪ'geɪʃən] [ɒv] ['taɪtl] – выяснение (установление) права владения
- investment [ɪn'vestmənt] – вложение, инвестирование; инвестиции, капиталовложения; предоставление полномочий
- involve [ɪn'vɒlv] – включать, вовлекать, включать в себя, предполагать, подразумевать, затрагивать
- irrational land use [ɪ'ræʃənəl] [lænd] [ju:z] – нерациональное использование земель
- irrigated agriculture/farming ['ɪrɪgeɪtɪd] ['ægrɪkʌltʃə]/ ['fɑ:mɪŋ] – орошаемое земледелие
- irrigation system efficiency [ɪrɪ'geɪʃən] ['sɪstɪm] [ɪ'fɪʃənsi] – коэффициент полезного действия (КПД) оросительных систем
- issue ['ɪʃu:] – выпуск, проблема, эмиссия, издание, выдавать, выпускать, издавать, исходить
- iterative [ɪt(ə)rətɪv] – повторяющийся

Ж

- joint land property [dʒɔɪnt] ['lænd] ['prɒpəti] – совместная собственность на землю
 joint ownership [dʒɔɪnt] ['əʊnəʃɪp] – совместная собственность, совладение
 joint venture [dʒɔɪnt] ['ventʃə] – совместное предприятие
 joint-stock [dʒɔɪnt] [stɒk] – акционерный
 joint-stock company [dʒɔɪnt] [stɒk] ['kʌmpəni] – акционерное общество
 judicial trial [dʒu:'dɪʃl] ['traɪəl] – судебный процесс, рассмотрение дела судьей

Л

- land acquisition [lænd] [ˌækwi'zɪʃn] – процедура приобретения земельного участка, изъятие земельного участка государством
 land administration system [lænd] [ədˌmɪnɪ'streɪʃn] ['sɪstəm] – система управления земельными ресурсами
 land agent [lænd] [eɪdʒənt] – управляющий имением, агент по продаже
 land auction [lænd] ['ɔ:kʃn] – аукцион (земельный)
 land cadaster [lænd] [kə'dæstə] – земельный кадастр
 land category [lænd] ['kætɪgəri] – категория земель
 land cover [lænd] ['klʌvə] – почвенно-растительный покров
 land deterioration [lænd] [dɪˌtɪəriə'reɪʃən] – ухудшение, деградация земель
 land disputes [lænd] [dɪs'pju:ts] – земельные споры
 land fund [lænd] [flʌnd] – земельный фонд
 land intended for nature protection purposes [lænd] [ɪn'tendɪd] [fə:] ['neɪtʃə] [prə'tekʃən] ['pɜ:pəsɪz] – земли природоохранного назначения
 land inventory [lænd'ɪnvəntri] – инвентаризация земель
 land law [lænd] ['lɔ:] – земельное право
 land leasehold [lænd] ['li:shəʊld] – право аренды на участок земли
 land management [lænd] ['mænɪdʒmənt] – землеустройство
 land manager [lænd] ['mænɪdʒə] – землеустроитель, специалист по управлению земельными участками
 land measure [lænd] ['meɪʒə] – измерение земли
 land melioration [lænd] [ˌmi:lɪjə'reɪʃən] – мелиорация земель
 land monitoring [lænd] ['mɒnɪtərɪŋ] – мониторинг земель
 land parcel [lænd] ['pɑ:səl] – земельный участок
 land patent [lænd] ['peɪt(ə)nt] – земельный патент

- land plot [lænd] [plɒt] – участок земли
- land plot thinning [lænd] [plɒt] ['θɪnɪŋ] – прореживание растений на земельном участке
- land property [lænd] ['prɒpəti] – земельная собственность
- land protection [lænd] [prə'tekʃ(ə)n] – охрана земель
- land purpose [lænd] ['pɜ:pəs] – целевое назначение земли
- land quality evaluation [lænd] ['kwɒlɪti] [ɪ,vælju'eɪʃn] – оценка качества земель
- land records [lænd] [rɪ'kɔ:dz] – книга, записи регистрируемых земельных участков
- land recycling [lænd] [ˌri:'saɪklɪŋ] – повторное вовлечение заброшенных, пустых земельных участков в земельный оборот
- land register [lænd] ['redzɪstə] – земельный реестр
- land relations [lænd] [rɪ'leɪʃnz] – земельные отношения
- land rent [lænd] [rent] – земельная рента
- land reserve [lænd] [rɪ'zɜ:v] – земли запаса
- land rights [lænd] [raɪts] – земельные права
- land share [lænd] [ʃeɪ] – земельная доля
- land split [lænd] [splɪt] – раздел земельного участка
- land surveying [lænd] [sə'veɪɪŋ] – землеустройство
- land surveyor [lænd] [sə'veɪə] – геодезист-землеустроитель
- land tax [lænd] [tæks] – земельный налог
- land tenant [lænd] ['tenənt] – землевладелец, арендатор
- land tenure [lænd] ['tenjə] – владение землей, землевладение
- land title [lænd] ['taɪtl] – право собственности на землю
- land use [lænd] ['ju:s] – использование земли, землепользование
- land use and condition thematic maps and atlases [lænd] ['ju:s] [ænd] [kən'dɪʃn] [θɪ'mætɪk] [mæps] [ænd] ['ætləsɪz] – тематические карты и атласы состояния и использования земель
- land use and development rules land use [lænd] ['ju:s] [ænd] [dɪ'veləpmənt] [ru:lz] [lænd] ['ju:s] – правила землепользования и застройки
- land use change [lænd] ['ju:s] [tʃeɪndʒ] – трансформация угодий
- land use pattern [lænd] ['ju:s] ['pat(ə)n] – характер землепользования; схема использования земли
- land use planner [lænd] ['ju:s] ['plænə] – землеустроитель-планировщик
- land use planning [lænd] ['ju:s] ['plæniŋ] – землеустройство
- land user [lænd] ['ju:zə] – землепользователь
- land value [lænd] [ˌvælju:] – стоимость земли
- land zoning [lænd] ['zəʊniŋ] – зонирование территории

- landmark [lændmɑ:k] – веха, межевой знак
- landmark digging ['lændmɑ:k] ['dɪɡɪŋ] – установка межевого знака
- landowner ['lændəʊnə] – землевладелец, собственник недвижимости
- lands designated for military purposes [lændz] ['deziɡneɪtɪd] [fə] ['mɪlɪtri] ['pɜ:pəsɪz] – земли обороны и безопасности
- lands of resorts [lændz] [əv] [rɪ'zɔ:ts] – земли курортов
- lands of specially protected territories and objects [lændz] [əv] ['speʃəli] [prə'tektɪd] ['terɪtrɪz] [ənd] [əb'dʒekts] – земли особо охраняемых территорий и объектов
- lands used for communications, radio broadcasting, television, computer science [lændz] ['ju:st] [fə] [kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃnz] [ˌreɪdɪəʊ] ['brɔ:dkɑ:stɪŋ] ['telɪvɪʒn] [kəm'pju:tə] ['saɪəns] – земли связи, радиовещания, телевидения, информатики
- landscape ['lændskeɪp] – ландшафт
- landscaping ['lændskeɪpɪŋ] – ландшафтный дизайн, ландшафтная архитектура; благоустраивать участок
- large-scale ['lɑ:dʒ] [skeɪl] – крупномасштабный
- latitude ['lætɪtju:d] – широта
- law [ˌlɔ:] – закон; право; юриспруденция
- lawlessness ['lɔ:ləsnəs] – беззаконие
- lawsuit ['lɔ:sju:t] – иск, судебный процесс, тяжба, судебное дело
- lawyer ['lɔ:jə] – адвокат, юрист, законовед, правовед
- layout ['leɪaʊt] – макет, расположение, планировка, размещение, схема, план, разметка, проект, выкладка
- leaching ['li:tʃɪŋ] – выщелачивание, вымывание
- lease ['li:s] – аренда
- lease agreement ['li:s] [ə'ɡri:mənt] – договор аренды
- leasehold ['li:shəʊld] – пользование на правах аренды, право долгосрочной аренды, лизгольд
- leasing ['li:sɪŋ] – предоставление в аренду
- leasing contract ['li:sɪŋ] ['kɒntrækt] – договор аренды
- legal ['li:g(ə)l] – правовой, юридический, законный, легальный, узаконенный
- legal description of real estate ['li:gɪ] [dɪ'skrɪpʃn] [əv] [rɪəl] [ɪ'steɪt] – юридическое описание недвижимости
- legal entity ['li:gɪ] ['entɪti] – юридическое лицо
- legal person ['li:gɪ] ['pɜ:sn] – юридическое лицо
- legal regime of lands ['li:gɪ] [reɪ'ʒi:m] [əv] [lændz] – правовой режим земель
- legend of map ['ledʒənd] [əv] ['mæp] – легенда карты

legislature ['ledʒislətʃə] – законодательная власть, законодательный орган, законодательный орган штата
 lender ['lendə] – кредитор, заимодавец
 lessee [le'si:] – арендатор, съемщик
 lessor ['lesɔ:] – арендодатель
 level [levl] – уровень, степень, ступень; нивелир
 loan [ləʊn] – заем, ссуда, заимствование, ссудный, давать займы, ссужать
 lot [lɒt] – лот, партия, масса; много, namного, гораздо; дробить на участки

М

magnetic compass ['mæɡnət] ['klmpəs] – магнитный компас
 maintain [meɪn'teɪn] – поддерживать, сохранять, содержать, обслуживать, удерживать, утверждать
 maintenance ['meɪnt(ə)nəns] – обслуживание, поддержание, содержание, ремонтный
 map [mæp] – карта
 map symbols [mæp] ['sɪmbəlz] – условные обозначения
 market ['mɑ:rkɪt] – рынок
 market value ['mɑ:rkɪt] ['vælju:] – рыночная стоимость
 marsh [mɑ:ʃ] – болото
 mass appraisal [mæs] [ə'preɪzl] – массовая оценка, кадастровая оценка
 mass evaluation [mæs] [ə ɪ,vælju'eɪʃn] – массовая оценка, кадастровая оценка
 measure ['meɪʒə] – мера, мерило, размер, степень, такт, измерять, оценивать, мерить, мериться
 measuring grid ['meɪʒərɪŋ] [ɡrɪd] – палетка
 measuring instrument ['meɪʒərɪŋ] [ɪnstrəmənt] – измеритель
 measuring tape ['meɪʒərɪŋ] [teɪp] – мерная лента
 meet needs [mi:t] [ni:dz] – удовлетворять потребности
 memorandum of association [ˌmemə'rændəm] [əv] [ˌsəʊʃi'eɪʃn] – устав юридического лица, договор об учреждении акционерного общества, меморандум
 methane ['mi:θeɪn] – метан, болотный газ
 mine survey [maɪn] ['sɜ:rveɪ] – маркшейдерия; маркшейдерское дело/съёмка
 mine water [maɪn] ['wɔ:tər] – шахтные воды, рудничные воды
 mineral fertilizer ['mɪnərəl] ['fɜ:rtəlaɪzər] – минеральное удобрение

mineral resources ['mɪnərəl] ['ri:sɔ:rsəz] – минеральные ресурсы; недра
 mineral surveyor ['mɪnərəl] [səɹ'veɪəɹ] – маркшейдер
 minutes ['mɪnəts] – протокол совещания/заседания
 moisture availability ['mɔɪstʃə] [ə'veɪlə'bɪləti] – влагообеспеченность
 moisture ['mɔɪstʃə] – влага
 mortgage ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] – ипотека, заклад, закладная, заем, закладывать, ручаться
 mulching ['mʌltʃɪŋ] – мульчирование
 multiple use ['mʌltɪpl] [ju:s] – многократное использование
 multirow belt [ˌmʌlti'rou] [belt] – многорядное защитное насаждение
 municipal district/area [mju:'nɪsɪpl] ['dɪstrɪkt] ['eriə] – муниципальный район/округ
 municipal economy [mju:'nɪsɪpl] [ɪ'kɔ:nəmi] – жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство
 municipal land management scheme [mju:'nɪsɪpl] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒmənt] [ski:m] – схема землеустройства муниципального образования
 municipal sewage treatment facility [mju:'nɪsɪpl] ['su:ɪdʒ] ['tri:tment] [fə'sɪlɪti] – очистное сооружение городской канализации
 municipal sludge [mju:'nɪsɪpl] [slʌdʒ] – городские отходы
 municipal tax authority [mju:'nɪsɪpl] [tæks] [ə'θɔ:rəti] – муниципальный налоговый орган, местное налоговое управление
 municipal unit [mju:'nɪsɪpl] ['ju:nɪt] – муниципальное образование
 municipality [mju:'nɪsɪ'pæləti] – муниципалитет, муниципальное образование

N

National Land Survey ['næʃnəl] [lænd] ['sɜ:rveɪ] – землеустроительная служба (государственная)
 national landscape conservation plan ['næʃnəl] ['lændskeɪp] [ˌkɔ:nsə'veɪʃn] [plæn] – национальный план охраны природных ландшафтов
 native forest ['neɪtɪv] ['fɔ:rɪst] – естественный лес
 natural and agricultural belt ['nætʃrəl] [ænd] [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] [belt] – природно-сельскохозяйственный пояс
 natural and agricultural land zoning ['nætʃrəl] [ænd] [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] [lænd] [zəʊnɪŋ] – природно-сельскохозяйственное районирование земель
 natural resources ['nætʃrəl] ['ri:sɔ:rsəz] – природные ресурсы
 natural resources management ['nætʃrəl] ['ri:sɔ:rsəz] ['mænɪdʒmənt] – управление природными ресурсами, природообустройство

natural territorial complex ['nætʃrəl] [ˌterə'tɔ:riəl] [kəm'pleks] – природно-территориальный комплекс (ПТК)
 nature conversation area ['neɪtʃə] [ˌkɑ:nvər'seɪʃn] ['eriə] – природоохранная территория
 nature reserve ['neɪtʃə] [nɪ'zɜ:rv] – заповедник
 negotiant [ni'gəʊʃi:ənt] – переговорщик, посредник
 negotiate [ni'gəʊʃieɪt] – вести переговоры, договариваться, преодолевать, обсуждать условия, реализовать
 negotiation [niˌgəʊʃi'eɪʃn] – переговоры
 neighbor ['neɪbə] – сосед, соседка, соседний, ближний, смежный, граничить
 neighborhood ['neɪbərˌhʊd] – окрестности, район, соседство, соседи, округа, близость, соседские отношения
 neighboring ['neɪbəriŋ] – соседний, смежный, прилегающий
 network planning ['netwɜ:rk] ['plæniŋ] – сетевое планирование
 non-agricultural lands [nɒn] [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] [lændz] – несельскохозяйственные земли
 non-repayable [nɒn] [ri'reɪəbəl] – безвозмездный, безвозвратный
 notification [ˌnəʊtɪfɪ'keɪʃn] – извещение, сообщение, предупреждение; объявление, уведомление
 number ['nʌmbər] – количество
 nursery ['nɜ:rsəri] – питомник

О

obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃən] – обязательство, гарантия; обязанность, долг
 obligatory [ɒ'blɪgətəri] – принудительный, обязательный, непременный
 original survey [ə'ɹɪdʒən] ['sɜ:veɪ] – первичная съемка
 originate [ə'ɹɪdʒɪneɪt] – происходить, возникать, создавать, породить, брать начало, давать начало
 outline ['aʊtlaɪn] – очертание, контур, абрис; набросок, эскиз; конспект, план, схема
 outlying lands ['aʊtˌlaɪniŋ] [lændz] – дальнoземелье, далеко расположенные земли, удаленные земли
 outwash [ˌaʊtwɪʃ] – водная эрозия
 overconsolidated soil [ˌəʊvəkən'sɒlɪdeɪtɪd] [sɔɪl] – переуплотнение почвы, переуплотненный грунт
 owner ['əʊnə] – владелец, собственник
 ownerless land ['əʊnəlɪs] [lænd] – бесхозная земля, бесхозное имущество
 ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] – собственность, владение; право собственности

Р

- parcel ['pɑ:s(ə)l] – участок земли
- parcel data ['pɑ:rsɪ] ['deɪtə] – информация о земельных участках
- parcelling ['pæsəlɪŋ] – выдел земельного участка
- partition [pɑ:r'tɪʃn] – деление, раздел, разделение, отделение (в том числе имущества)
- pattern ['pat(ə)n] – узор, шаблон, модель, рисунок, копировать, примерный, образцовый
- pay attention [peɪ] [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] – сосредоточиться, сфокусироваться; оказывать внимание; обращать внимание
- pedometer [pe'dɑ:mɪtər] – шагомер
- peer review [pɪr] [pɪ'vju:] – экспертная / внешняя оценка / экспертиза
- penalty ['penəltɪ] – наказание, взыскание, штраф, неустойка
- permafrost ['pɜ:məfrɔ:st] – вечная мерзлота
- permanent residence accommodation ['pɜ:mənənt] ['rezɪdəns] [ə,kɑ:mə'deɪʃn] – жилье для постоянного проживания
- permission [pər'mɪʃn] – позволение, разрешение
- personal property ['pɜ:rsənɪ] ['prɑ:pərtɪ] – движимое имущество; персональное имущество, личная собственность
- personal subsidiary plot ['pɜ:rsənɪ] [səb'sɪdiəri] [plɑ:t] – участок для ведения личного подсобного хозяйства
- physical planning ['fɪzɪkəl] ['plænɪŋ] – территориальное планирование
- pine forest [paɪn] ['fɔ:rɪst] – бор
- pinpointing ['pɪnpɔɪntɪŋ] – определение местонахождения цели; целеуказание
- pipeline ['paɪplaɪn] – трубопровод
- piquet [pɪ'ket] – пикет
- plane [pleɪn] – плоскость, плоская поверхность; грань; проекция
- plane survey [pleɪn] ['sɜ:rveɪ] – горизонтальная съемка
- plane table board [pleɪn] ['teɪbl] [bɔ:rd] – планшет, планшетная доска
- plane table surveying [pleɪn] ['teɪbl] [sər'veɪɪŋ] – мензуральная съемка
- plant top-dressing [plænt] [tɒp] ['dresɪŋ] – некорневое питание растений
- planting stock ['plæntɪŋ] [stɑ:k] – посадочный материал
- plat [plæt] – кадастровый план; съемка в горизонтальной проекции; план в горизонтальной проекции поверхностных и подземных работ, план землевладений и земельных границ
- plot [plɒt] – сюжет, график, участок земли, план, наносить, вычерчивать, чертить
- plowed fields [plaud] [fi:ldz] – пахотные земли

- plumb line [plʌm] [lain] – отвесная линия
- plummet ['plʌmɪt] – отвес
- poaching ['pəʊtʃɪŋ] – браконьерство
- podzolization [,pɒdzɒlɑɪ'zeɪʃən] – оподзоливание
- polar coordinates ['pəʊləɹ] [ˌkəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪts] – полярные координаты
- porosity [pɔːr'rɒsɪti] – пористость
- portable ['pɔːtəb(ə)l] – портативный, переносный, передвижной, портативная пишущая машинка
- possession [pə'zeɪʃn] – владение, обладание; собственность, имущество
- power of attorney ['paʊər] [pʌ] [ə'tɜːrni] – доверенность
- precise [pri'saɪs] – точный, четкий, определенный, тщательный, уточнять
- predicted/ calculated (project) time frame [prə'dɪktəd]/ ['kælkjuleɪtɪd] ['prɑːdʒekt] [taɪm] [freɪm] – расчетный запланированный временной срок (по проекту)
- preliminary agreement [pri'lɪmɪneri] [ə'grɪ:mənt] – предварительное соглашение
- present boundaries ['preznt] ['baʊndərɪz] – существующие границы
- preserve [pri'zə:v] – заповедник, варенье, сохранять, хранить впрок
- price [praɪs] – цена
- prime meridian [praɪm] [mə'riðiən] – начальный меридиан
- private farm holding ['praɪvət] [fɑːrm] ['həʊldɪŋ] – личное подсобное хозяйство
- private ownership ['praɪvət] ['əʊnərʃɪp] – частная собственность
- private property ['praɪvət] ['prɑːpərti] – частная собственность
- privately ['praɪvətli] – частным образом, про себя
- profit ['prɑːfɪt] – выгода, польза, прибыль
- profitability [ˌprɑːfɪtə'bɪləti] – рентабельность
- prohibited area [prə'hɪbətəd] ['eriə] – запретная зона (территория)
- property ['prɒpəti] – собственность, свойство, имущество, имущественный
- property tax/rent rebate ['prɑːpəti] [tæks] / [rent] ['riːbeɪt] – возврат части арендной платы; компенсационная выплата
- proprietor [prə'praɪətər] – владелец, собственник, хозяин
- protected area / (conservation area) [prə'tektəd] ['eriə] ([ˌkɑːnsəɹ'veɪʃn]) – особо охраняемая природная территория
- provision of land [prə'vɪʒn] [ɒv] [lænd] – предоставление земельного участка
- provisional title [prə'vɪʒənl] ['taɪtl] – временное право на владение землей

pruning ['pru:nɪŋ] – обрезка

public ['pʌblɪk] – общественный, государственный, общественность, публика, народ, трактир

public cadastral map ['pʌblɪk] [kə'dastrəl] [mæp] – публичная кадастровая карта

public debate ['pʌblɪk] [dɪ'beɪt] – общественное обсуждение

public lands ['pʌblɪk] ['lændz] – государственные земли; земли общего пользования

public road ['pʌblɪk] [roʊd] – общественная дорога

purchase ['pʌ:tʃɪs] – покупка, приобретение, закупка, стоимость, покупать, приобретать, закупать

purification rate of water effluents [ˌpjʊərəfə'keɪʃən] [reɪt] [ɒv] ['wɔ:tər] ['efluənts] – степень очистки сточных вод

purpose ['pʌ:pəs] – цель, назначение, намерение, иметь целью, намереваться

Q

quagmire ['kwægmɑɪər] – болото, трясина, топь

quality ['kwɒlətɪ] – качество, высокое качество, сорт, высококачественный

quality ['kwa:lətɪ] – качество, сорт, свойство

quantity ['kwɑ:ntətɪ] – количество

R

radar mapping ['reɪdɑ:] ['mɑ:pɪŋ] – радиолокационное картографирование

radar survey ['reɪdɑ:] ['sɜ:vɛɪ] – радиолокационная съемка

range finder [reɪn(d)ʒ] ['fɪndə] – дальномер

rational land use ['ræʃ(ə)n(ə)l] [lænd] ['ju:s] – рациональное использование земель

reading ['ri:dɪŋ] – отчет по инструменту, отчет по шкалам, считывание показаний прибора; показания прибора

reafforestation [ˌri:ə'fɒri'steɪʃən] – лесовосстановление, воспроизводство лесов, лесовозобновление, возобновление леса, восстановление леса

reagreement of boundaries [ˌri:ə'grɪ:mənt] [ɒv]]'baʊndərɪz] – изменения местоположения границ

real estate [riəl] [ɪ'steɪt] – недвижимое имущество, недвижимость

- real estate appraisal based on the cost approach [riəl] [is'teit] [ə'preizəl] [beist] [ɒn] [ðə] [kɒst] [ə'prəʊtʃ] – затратный подход оценки собственности
- real estate appraisal based on the income approach [riəl] [is'teit] [ə'preizəl] [beist] [ɒn] [ði 'ɪnkʌm] [ə'prəʊtʃ] – доходный метод оценки собственности
- real estate development agreement [riəl] [is'teit] [di'veləpmənt] [ə'gri:mənt] – договор о застройке
- real estate maintenance and operation [riəl] [is'teit] ['meɪntənəns] [ænd] [ˌɒpə'reɪʃən] – эксплуатация недвижимости
- real estate purchase and sale agreement [riəl] [is'teit] ['pɜ:ʃəs] [ænd] [seɪl] [ə'gri:mənt] – договор продажи недвижимости, договор купли-продажи недвижимого имущества
- real property [riəl] ['prɒpəti] – недвижимость
- real property formation measures [riəl] ['prɒpəti] [fɔ:'meɪʃən] ['meɪʒəz] – мероприятия по формированию объекта недвижимости
- real property regulation plan [riəl] ['prɒpəti] [ˌrɛgju'leɪʃən] [plæn] – план (правила) землепользования и застройки
- reason ['ri:z(ə)n] – причина, основание, разум, повод, рассудок, рассуждать, размышлять, аргументировать
- receive [ri'si:v] – получать, принимать, воспринимать, вмещать, выслуживать, признавать правильным
- reclamation [ˌrɛklə'meɪʃən] – мелиорация, улучшение
- recoup [ri'ku:p] – компенсировать, отыгрываться, возмещать, удерживать, вычитать
- recovery [ri'kʌvəri] – возврат, возмещение, восстановление; взыскание в судебном порядке, взыскание на имущество
- recreation area [ˌri:kri'eɪʃən] ['eəriə] – зона отдыха
- rectangular coordinate system [rɛk'tæŋgjʊlə] [kəʊ'ɔ:dnɪt] ['sɪstɪm] – прямоугольная система координат
- rectification [ˌrɛktɪfɪ'keɪʃən] – поправка, исправление ошибки; ректификация изображения
- redeeming [ri'di:mɪŋ] – выкуп заложенного имущества
- redemption [ri'dempʃən] – выкуп заложенного имущества
- redemption price [ri'dempʃən] [praɪs] – выкупная цена
- reduce [ri'dju:s] – уменьшить, уменьшать, снижать, сокращать, сводить, понижать, редуцировать
- reference ['rɛf(ə)r(ə)ns] – ссылка, справка, упоминание, эталон, снабжать текст ссылками, справляться
- reference point ['rɛfrəns] [pɔɪnt] – ориентир, опорная точка

- refund ['ri:fʌnd] – возмещение
- region ['ri:dʒən] – регион, пространство, территория, область, зона
- regional (principal) land administration ['ri:dʒən] (['prɪnsəpəl]) [lænd] [əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃ(ə)n] – управление земельными ресурсами региона
- register ['rɛdʒɪstə] – журнал, учетная книга; официальный список, реестр, перечень; регистрация, запись
- register of titles ['rɛdʒɪstər] [ɒv] ['taɪtlz] – реестр прав на недвижимое имущество
- registrar [,rɛdʒɪs'trɑ:] – архивариус; регистратор
- registration mark [,rɛdʒɪs'treɪʃən] [mɑ:k] – репер
- registration of deeds [,rɛdʒɪs'treɪʃən] [ɒv] [di:dz] – регистрация сделок
- registry ['rɛdʒɪstri] – реестр, регистр, книга для записей, журнал для записей
- registry index map ['rɛdʒɪstri] ['ɪndɛks] [mæp] – регистрационная карта
- rehabilitation of damaged environment [,ri:ə'bɪlɪ'teɪʃən] [ɒv] ['dæmɪdʒd] [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt] – устранение ущерба, нанесенного окружающей среде
- reimbursement [,ri:ɪm'bɜ:smənt] – возмещение нанесенного ущерба
- relate (to) [rɪ'leɪt] – относиться, связывать, рассказывать, член отношения
- relief [rɪ'li:f] – рельеф
- rely (on) [rɪ'laɪ] – полагаться, надеяться, зависеть
- remote sensing [rɪ'məʊt] ['sensɪŋ] – дистанционное зондирование
- renegotiate [ri:nɪ'gəʊʃeɪt] – проводить повторные переговоры, пересматривать, перезаключать, заново обсуждать
- rent [rent] – арендная плата; рента
- rental value ['rentl] ['vælju] – арендная стоимость
- reorganization of land tenure [,ri:ɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃən] [ɒv] [lænd] ['tenjʊə] – реорганизация землевладений и землепользований
- require [rɪ'kwɪə] – требовать, нуждаться, затребовать, приказывать
- requirement [rɪ'kwɪəmənt] – требование, потребность, необходимое условие, нужда
- research [rɪ'sə:tʃ] – исследование, исследовательский, исследовать
- reservoir ['rezəvwa:] – водохранилище
- residential [rɛzi'dɛnʃ(ə)l] – жилой, связанный с местом жительства, состоящий из жилых домов
- residential area [,rɛzi'dɛnʃəl] ['eəriə] – жилая зона
- residential property [,rɛzi'dɛnʃəl] ['prɒpəti] – жилая недвижимость
- resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] – решимость, решение, решительность, решать, разрешать, решаться

- resort [ri'zɔ:t] – курорт
- resource [ri'sɔ:s] – ресурс, средство, запас, возможность, находчивость, способ, изобретательность
- responsibility [ris'pɒnsə'bɪlɪti] – ответственность, подотчетность; обязанность, обязательство
- restitution [ˌrɛstɪ'tju:ʃən] – реституция
- restoration [ˌrɛstə'reɪʃən] – восстановление, реконструкция, реставрация, ремонт; восстановление здоровья, реабилитация
- restricted land use areas [ris'triktɪd] [lænd] [ju:z] ['eəriəz] – зона с особыми условиями использования территорий
- restriction [ris'triktʃən] – ограничение
- resurvey [ˌri:'sɜ:veɪ] – повторная топосъемка; повторные исследования
- retain [ri'teɪn] – сохранять, удерживать, хранить, поддерживать, помнить, приглашать
- retrial [ˌri:'traɪəl] – пересмотр судебного дела, повторное слушание дела; повторное расследование
- review [ri'vju:] – обзор, обозрение; рецензия; пересмотр
- revision [ri'vɪʒən] – пересмотр, ревизия; инспекция, контроль, проверка; исправление, переработка
- rich land [rɪʃ] [lænd] – плодородная почва
- ridge tillage [rɪdʒ] ['tɪlɪdʒ] – гребневая обработка почвы
- right [raɪt] – право, правота, правильность, справедливость, порядок; правая сторона
- right of possession [raɪt] [ɒv] [pə'zɛʃən] – право владения
- right of acquisition [raɪt] [ɒv] [ækwi'zɪʃ(ə)n] – право на приобретение недвижимости
- right of disposal [raɪt] [ɒv] [dɪs'pəʊzəl] – право распоряжения
- right of enjoyment [raɪt] [ɒv] [ɪn'dʒɔɪnmənt] – право пользования
- right of ownership [raɪt] [ɒv] ['əʊnəʃɪp] – право собственности
- right of property [raɪt] [ɒv] ['prɒpəti] – право собственности
- right of public access [raɪt] [ɒv] ['pʌblɪk] ['æksɛs] – право всеобщего доступа
- right of tenancy [raɪt] [ɒv] ['tenənsi] – право на наем
- right of way [raɪt] [ɒv] [weɪ] – право прохода, право проезда
- riparian forest buffer [raɪ'reəriən] ['fɒrɪst] ['blfə] – берегоукрепительные лесные насаждения
- river basin ['rɪvə] ['beɪsn] – бассейн реки
- road maintenance [rəʊd] ['meɪntənəns] – содержание дороги
- rod [rɒd] – веха; нивелирная рейка
- rotary tiller ['rəʊtəri] ['tɪlə] – мотокультиватор

rotational water supply [rəʊ'teɪʃənl] ['wɔ:tə] [sə'plaɪ] – оборотное водоснабжение

route [ru:t] – маршрут, путь, направление, направлять, распределять

row crop system [rəʊ] [krɒp] ['sɪstɪm] – пропашная система земледелия

rugged terrain ['rʌɡɪd] ['teɪrɪn] – пересеченная местность

runoff flow reuse systems ['rʌnɒf] [fləʊ] [ri:'ju:z] ['sɪstɪmz] – системы повторного использования стока

rural economy ['rʊərəl] [i(:)'kɒnəmi] – сельское хозяйство

S

safety ['seɪfti] – безопасность

safety directions ['seɪfti] [dɪ'rekʃənz] – предписания (правила) по технике безопасности

sanitary protection zone ['sænitəri] [prə'tekʃən] [zəʊn] – санитарно-защитная зона

satellite data ['sætələɪt] ['deɪtə] – спутниковые данные

satellite image ['sætələɪt] ['ɪmɪdʒ] – спутниковый снимок

satellite positioning system ['sætələɪt] [pə'zɪʃənɪŋ] ['sɪstɪm] – спутниковая система позиционирования

satellite surveying ['sætələɪt] [sɜ:'veɪɪŋ] – космическая съемка

scale [skeɪl] – масштаб

scenario [si'nɑ:riəʊ] – сценарий, киносценарий

schematic map [ski'mætik] [mæp] – картосхема

seeded/ cropped fallow ['si:did]/ [krɒpt] ['fæləʊ] – занятый пар

seedling ['si:dlɪŋ] – саженец

seepage ['si:pɪdʒ] – впитывание; инфильтрация

seepage flow ['si:pɪdʒ] [fləʊ] – внутрпочвенный сток, фильтрационный поток, подземные воды; подземный сток

seepage of contaminated runoff to surface and underground waters ['si:pɪdʒ] [ɒv] [kən'tæmɪneɪtɪd] ['rʌnɒf] [tu:] ['sɜ:fɪs] [ænd] ['ʌndəgraʊnd] ['wɔ:təz] – просачивание загрязненных вод в поверхностные и грунтовые воды

seizure ['si:zə] – конфискация, наложение ареста на имущество, опись имущества

separated forest stand ['sepəreɪtɪd] ['fɒrɪst] [stænd] – перелесок

servient estate [sə:vi'ent] [ɪs'teɪt] – обремененная сервитутом недвижимость

servient tenement [sə:vi'ent] ['tenɪmənt] – обремененная сервитутом недвижимость

- servitude ['sɜ:vɪtju:d] – сервитут
- settlement ['setlmənt] – населенный пункт
- sewage system ['sju(:)ɪdʒ 'sɪstɪm] – канализационная сеть
- shallow ground waters ['ʃæləʊ] [graʊnd] ['wɔ:təz] – неглубоко залегающие грунтовые воды
- shallow peat ['ʃæləʊ] [pi:t] – торф верховой
- shallow water ['ʃæləʊ] ['wɔ:tə] – мелководье
- share [ʃeə] – доля, часть, пай, акция
- shared facilities [ʃeəd] [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] – объект совместного использования; объект общего пользования
- shareholder ['ʃeə,həʊldə] – акционер, пайщик, владелец акций
- shelterbelt [ʃeltə'bɪlt] – лесополоса
- shoot [ʃu:t] – побег, росток
- shore [ʃɔ:] – берег моря
- shrub [ʃrʌb] – куст, кустарник; кустарниковые заросли
- sight line [saɪt] [laɪn] – линия визирования
- sighting device ['saɪtɪŋ] [di'vaɪs] – визир
- significant [sɪg'nɪfɪk(ə)nt] – значительный, существенный, значимый, знак, символ, указание
- silt [sɪlt] – ил
- singling ['sɪŋɡlɪŋ] – прореживание
- site improvement permit [saɪt] [ɪm'pru:vmənt] ['pɜ:mɪt] – разрешение на благоустройство территории
- site lease right [saɪt] [li:s] [raɪt] – право аренды на участок земли
- size of share [saɪz] [ɒv] [ʃeə] – размер доли, пая
- slope [sləʊp] – уклон местности
- slope exposure [sləʊp] [ɪks'pəʊʒə] – экспозиция склона
- sludge-amended soil [slʌdʒə'mendɪd] [sɔɪl] – почва, удобренная отходами с полей фильтрации
- smallholding ['smɔ:lhəʊldɪŋ] – приусадебный участок
- small-sized and scattered agricultural lands [smɔ:lsaɪzd] [ænd] ['skætəd] [,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] [lændz] – мелкоконтурность угодий
- smart land management [smɑ:t] [lænd] ['mænɪdʒmənt] – интеллектуальное управление земельными ресурсами
- snowmelt ['snəʊmɛlt] – талые воды
- soak [səʊk] – заболоченное место; замачивание, вымачивание; раствор для замачивания; впитывание, абсорбирование
- softwood plantation ['sɒftwʊd] [plæn'teɪʃən] – хвойные плантации
- soil [sɔɪl] – почва
- soil acidity [sɔɪl] [ə'sɪdɪti] – кислотность почв

- soil alkalization [sɔɪl] [ˌælkəlaɪnə'zeɪʃən] – осолонцевание почвы
- soil alkalinity [sɔɪl] [ˌælkə'liːnɪti] – щелочность почвы
- soil and ground silt fractions [sɔɪl] [ænd] [graʊnd] [sɪlt] ['frækʃənz] – пылеватость почвогрунтов
- soil argillization [sɔɪl] ['ɑ:gɪlaɪzeɪʃən] – оглинивание почвы
- soil capability [sɔɪl] [ˌkeɪpə'bɪləti] – плодородие почвы
- soil compaction [sɔɪl] [kəm'pækʃən] – уплотнение почв, грунтов
- soil contamination [sɔɪl] [kən'tæmɪ'neɪʃən] – загрязнение/заражение почвы
- soil cover [sɔɪl] ['kʌvə] – почвенный покров
- soil cracking [sɔɪl] ['krækiŋ] – растрескивание почвы
- soil crumbling [sɔɪl] ['krʌmblɪŋ] – крошение почвы
- soil density [sɔɪl] ['densɪti] – плотность почвы
- soil depletion [sɔɪl] [dɪ'pli:ʃən] – истощение почвы
- soil development [sɔɪl] [dɪ'veləpmənt] – окультуривание почвы
- soil erosion [sɔɪl] [ɪ'rəʊzən] – эрозия почвы
- soil evaluation [sɔɪl] [ɪ,vælju'eɪʃən] – ботанировка почв; качественная оценка почв
- soil fertility [sɔɪl] [fə(:)'tɪləti] – плодородие почвы
- soil flow [sɔɪl] [fləʊ] – оползень
- soil formation [sɔɪl] [fə:'meɪʃən] – почвообразование
- soil heterogeneity [sɔɪl] [ˌhɛtərəʊdʒi'ni:ti] – неоднородность почвы
- soil improvement [sɔɪl] [ɪm'pru:vmənt] – окультуривание почвы
- soil management [sɔɪl] ['mænɪdʒmənt] – система обработки почв
- soil order [sɔɪl] ['ɔ:də] – тип почвы
- soil organic matter [sɔɪl] [ɔ:'gæni:k] ['mætə] – органическое вещество почвы
- soil packing [sɔɪl] ['pækiŋ] – уплотнение почвы
- soil porosity [sɔɪl] [pɔ:'rɒsɪti] – порозность почвы
- soil productivity [sɔɪl] [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] – плодородие почвы
- soil quality [sɔɪl] ['kwɒləti] – плодородие почвы
- soil rating [sɔɪl] ['reɪtɪŋ] – ботанировка почв
- soil science [sɔɪl] ['saɪəns] – почвоведение
- soil sodicity [sɔɪl] ['sɒdɪsɪti] – щелочность почвы
- soil taxonomy [sɔɪl] [tæk'sɒnəmi] – таксономия почв
- soil texture [sɔɪl] ['tekstʃə] – гранулометрический состав почвы
- soil resistance to deflation [sɔɪl] [rɪ'zɪstəns] [tu:] [dɪ'fleɪʃən] – противодефляционная устойчивость почв
- soil-protecting crop rotation [sɔɪl] [prə'tektɪŋ] [krɒp] [rəʊ'teɪʃən] – почвозащитный севооборот

solar compass ['səʊlə] ['klɪmpəs] – солнечный компас
 solicitor [sə'lisɪtə] – (брит.) солиситор; (амер.) главный юрисконсульт;
 (амер.) коммивояжер; поверенный
 spatial data ['speɪʃəl] ['deɪtə] – геопространственные данные
 spatial reference system ['speɪʃəl] ['rɛfrəns] ['sɪstɪm] – референсная система, система вычисления пространственных данных
 special land use procedure areas ['spɛʃəl] [lænd] [ju:z] [prə'si:dʒər] ['eəriəz] – режимные территориальные объекты
 specially protected areas (territories) ['spɛʃəli] [prə'tektɪd] ['eəriəz] ([tɛrɪtəriz]) – особо охраняемые территории
 specific indicator of cadastral value [spɪ'sɪfɪk] ['ɪndɪkeɪtər] [ɒv] [kə'dæstrəl] ['vælju:] – удельный показатель кадастровой стоимости
 sporadic adjudication [spə'rædɪk] [ədʒu:dɪ'keɪʃn] – единичное решение об установлении прав на землю
 spraying ['spreɪɪŋ] – опрыскивание
 sprinkling ['sprɪŋklɪŋ] – дождевание
 square [skweə] – площадь; экер
 stadia rod ['steɪdɪjə] [rɒd] – дальномерная рейка; дальномерная геодезическая рейка; нивелирная рейка
 stake [steɪk] – пикет, столб, кол, стойка
 stakeholder ['steɪkhəʊldə] – посредник
 stamp duty [stæmp] ['dʒu:ti] – гербовый сбор
 state land cadaster [steɪt] [lænd] [kə'dæstə] – государственный земельный кадастр
 state real estate cadaster of Russian Federation [steɪt] [rɪəl] [ɪs'teɪt] [kə'dæstər] [ɒv] ['rʌʃ(ə)n] [fɛdə'reɪʃən] – государственный кадастр недвижимости Российской Федерации
 state supervision over the land use [steɪt] [ˌsju:pə'vɪzən] ['əʊvə] [ðə] [lænd] [ju:z] – государственный надзор за использованием земель
 statute of limitations ['stætju:t] [ɒv] [ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃənz] – закон об исковой давности
 steps-teller [stɛps] ['tɛlə] – шагомер
 stock of land [stɒk] [ɒv] [lænd] – земельный фонд
 stone chips [stəʊn] [tʃɪps] – щебень
 storage pond ['stɔ:ɹɪdʒ] [pɒnd] – накопительный водоем
 strip farming [stri:p] ['fɑ:mɪŋ] – полосное земледелие
 strip-till [stri:p] [tɪl] – полосная обработка почвы
 subdivision plan ['sʌbdɪ'vɪzən] [plæn] – межевой план, план разделения земельного участка
 sublease [ˌsʌb'li:s] – субаренда

- subservient tenement [səb'sə:viənt] ['tenimənt] – зависимое владение
- subsidence [səb'saɪdəns] – оседание грунта, проседание поверхности, оседание горных пород, обвал
- subsoil plowing/tillage ['sʌbsɔɪl] ['pləʊɪŋ]/ ['tɪlɪdʒ] – безотвальная обработка почвы
- subsoil waterlogging zone/area ['sʌbsɔɪl] ['wɔ:təlbɒɡɪŋ] [zəʊn]/ ['eəriə] – зона подтопления
- subsoil ['sʌbsɔɪl] – недра
- suction well ['sʌkʃən] [wel] – поглощающий колодец
- summons ['sʌmənz] – вызов, судебная повестка
- sump [sʌmp] – отстойник
- supply [sə'plʌɪ] – поставка, питание, поставлять, снабжающий
- Supreme Court [sju(:)'pri:m] [kɔ:t] – Верховный суд
- surface runoff ['sɜ:fɪs] ['rʌnɒf] – поверхностный сток
- survey ['sɜ:veɪ] – геодезическая съемка
- surveying [sɜ:'veɪŋ] – межевание; прикладная геодезия
- surveying compass [sɜ:'veɪŋ] ['kʌmpəs] – буссоль
- surveying rod [sɜ:'veɪŋ] [rɒd] – мерная рейка
- sustainable [sə'steɪnəb(ə)l] – поддерживаемый
- sustainable agriculture [səs'teɪnəbl] ['ægrɪkʌlʃə] – непрерывно развивающееся (устойчивое) сельское хозяйство
- sustainable development [səs'teɪnəbl] [dɪ'veləpmənt] – устойчивое развитие
- sustainable use of soil resources [səs'teɪnəbl] [ju:z] [rɒv] [sɔɪl] [rɪ'sɔ:sɪz] – рациональное использование почвенных ресурсов
- sustained yield [səs'teɪnd] [jɪ:ld] – устойчивое производство (природных ресурсов)
- swamp [swɒmp] – болото
- system of water treatment ['sɪstɪm] [rɒv] ['wɔ:tə] ['tri:tmənt] – система очистки воды
- systems of water consumption ['sɪstɪmz] [rɒv] ['wɔ:tə] [kən'sʌm(p)ʃən] – системы водопотребления
- systems of water diversions ['sɪstɪmz] [rɒv] ['wɔ:tə] [daɪ'vɜ:ʃənz] – системы водоотведения

Т

- tacheometer/ tachymeter [taki'mətər] – тахеометр
- take into account [teɪk] ['ɪntə] [ə'kaʊnt] – принимать во внимание
- tax [tæks] – налог

- tax compliance [tæks] [kəm'raɪəns] – выполнение налоговых правил, соблюдение налоговых норм
- tax rate [tæks] [reit] – налоговая ставка
- taxation [tæk'seɪʃ(ə)n] – таксация, налогообложение
- technical inventory of real estate items ['teknikəl] [in'v əntri] [ɒv] [riəl] [is'teɪt] ['aɪtəmz] – техническая инвентаризация объектов недвижимости
- technical description / specification ['teknikəl] [disk'riːpʃ(ə)n] / [ˌspesɪfi'keɪʃ(ə)n] – техническое описание/спецификация
- technical specifications ['teknikəl] [ˌspesɪfi'keɪʃ(ə)nz] – технические условия (ТУ)
- technique [tek'ni:k] – техника, метод, способ, технические приемы
- telescopic alidade [teli'skəʊpɪk] ['æliˌdeɪd] – кипрегель
- tenancy ['tenənsi] – аренда помещения, наем помещения; срок аренды
- tenant ['tenənt] – владелец (обычно недвижимости); наниматель, арендатор, съемщик; жилец, житель
- tension ['tenʃ(ə)n] – напряжение, натяжение, растяжение, давление, упругость, растягивающее усилие
- tenure ['tenjə] – владение, пребывание, срок пребывания, пребывание в должности, срок владения
- terrain ['tereɪn] – земля, земная поверхность, участок местности, рельеф, суша, территория, местность
- territorial marker [ˌteri'tɔ: riəl] ['mɑ:kə] – межевой знак, веха
- The United State Register of Property Rights and Transactions [ðə] [ju:nɪtɪd] [steɪt] ['redʒɪstər] [ɒv] ['prɒpəti] [raɪts] [ænd] [træn'zækʃənz] – единый государственный реестр прав на недвижимое имущество и сделок с ним (ЕГРП)
- theodolite [θi'ɒdəlaɪt] – теодолит
- tillage ['tɪlɪdʒ] – вспашка
- till-plant system [tɪl] [plɑ:nt] ['sɪstɪm] – пропашная система земледелия
- timber ['tɪmbə] – лесоматериалы, тимберс, лесной, строевой, обшивать деревом
- time of return [taɪm] [ɒv] [ri'tə:n] – срок окупаемости
- tool [tu:l] – инструмент, орудие, резец, станок, обтесывать, обрабатывать резцом
- top-down [ˌtɒp'daʊn] – нисходящий
- total consumption of fresh water ['təʊtl] [kən'slʌm(p)ʃn] [ɒv] [frɛʃ] ['wɔ:tə] – суммарное потребление чистой воды
- total station ['təʊtl] ['steɪʃ(ə)n] – электронный тахеометр
- tower ['taʊə] – вышка

town/city planning [taʊn]/ ['siti] ['plæniŋ] – планировка городов, градостроительство
 transaction [trænzækʃ(ə)n] – сделка
 transfer of land [trænsf(ə)r] [əv] [lænd] – передача земли
 transplanting [træns'plɑ:ntiŋ] – высев, высадка, пересадка
 transportation planning [træns'pɔ:teɪʃ(ə)n] ['plæniŋ] – дорожно-транспортная планировка
 traverse ['træv(ə):s] – теодолитный ход
 traverse survey ['træv(ə):s] ['sɛ:veɪ] – полигонометрия
 traversing ['træv(ə):siŋ] – полигонометрическая съемка
 treaty ['tri:ti] – договор, переговоры, договорный
 trial ['traɪəl] – судебный процесс, судебное разбирательство, суд; испытание, проба; разведка (геол.)
 triangulation [tai,æŋgju'leɪʃ(ə)n] – триангуляция
 trimming ['trimiŋ] – обрезка
 tripod ['traɪpɒd] – штатив, трипод, тренога
 turn-by-turn guidance [tʒ:n] [baɪ] [tʒ:n] ['gʌɪd(ə)ns] – поочередная передача

U

unauthorized construction [ʌn'ɔ:θəraɪzd] [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n] – самовольная постройка
 underflooding ['ʌndə'flʌdiŋ] – подтопление земель
 undertree watering ['ʌndətɹi:] ['wɔ:təriŋ] – подкроновый полив
 unit ['ju:nɪt] – единица измерения
 unpaid monetary compensation [ʌn'peɪd] ['mʌnɪt(ə)ri] [kɒmpen'seɪʃ(ə)n] – невыплаченная денежная компенсация
 unpaid reimbursement [ʌn'peɪd] [ri:'ɪm'bʌ:smənt] – невыплаченная денежная компенсация
 unreasonable costs [ʌn'ri:z(ə)nəb(ə)l] [kɒsts] – необоснованные расходы
 update [ˌʌp'deɪt] – обновлять, модернизировать, модернизация, свежие новости
 updated project [ˌʌp'deɪtɪd] ['prɒdʒekt] – усовершенствованный проект; обновленный, модернизированный проект
 urban ['ɜ:b(ə)n] – городской
 urban cadastre ['ɜ:b(ə)n] [k ə'dæstə] – городской кадастр
 urban green belt ['ɜ:b(ə)n] [gri:n] [belt] – зеленая зона города, зеленый пояс
 urban planning ['ɜ:b(ə)n] [plæniŋ] – градостроительное планирование

urban settlement ['ə:b(ə)n] ['set(ə)lmənt] – поселок городского типа
 utilization of treated waste effluents [ˌju:tɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] [ɒv] ['tri:tɪd] [weɪst] ['efluənts] – использование очищенной сточной воды

V

valuation [vəljʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] – оценка, ценность, цена, расчет, расценка
 valuation roll [vəljʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] [rɒl] – оценочная ведомость
 valuation survey [vəljʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] ['sɛ:veɪ] – таксация; инвентаризация; пересчет деревьев (лесоводство)
 valuation and compensation rules [vəljʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] [ænd] [kɒmpen'seɪʃ(ə)n] [ru:lz] – правила оценки и компенсации
 value ['vælju:] – стоимость, цена; значение, ценность, важность
 value added tax ['vælju:] ['ædɪd] [tæks] – налог на добавленную стоимость (НДС)
 value appraisal of agricultural land plots ['vælju:] [ə'preɪzl] [ɒv] [agrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] [lænd] [plɒts] – оценка стоимости участков сельскохозяйственной земли
 value in use ['vælju:] [ɪn] [ju:z] – потребительская стоимость; ценность использования актива; доходная стоимость
 value-based property taxation [vælju:] [beɪst] ['prɒpəti] [tæks'eɪʃn] – налогообложение, основанное на оценке недвижимости
 various ['vɛ:riəs] – различный, разный, многие, разнообразный, разносторонний
 vegetable gardening ['vedʒtəbəl] ['gɑ:dnɪŋ] – огородничество
 vernier ['vɛ:niə] – верньер
 viewer ['vju:ə] – зритель, окуляр стереоскопа, осматривающий
 vineland [vaɪnlænd] – виноградник
 violator ['vaɪələtə] – нарушитель
 virgin land ['vɜ:dʒɪn] [lænd] – целина

W

warrant of attorney ['wɒrənt] [ɒv] [ə'tə:ni] – доверенность
 wash [wɒʃ] – болото; прибой; размыв (подмыв) почвы, вымывание, смыываемый слой земли, наносы, водная эрозия
 wasteland ['weɪst.lænd] – бесхозная земля, бесхозное имущество, заброшенный участок земли, пустырь; пустошь
 wastewater ['weɪst.wɒtə] – сточные воды
 water areas ['wɔ:tə] ['eəriəz] – акватория; земли водного фонда
 water before/ after refinement ['wɔ:tə] [bɪ'fɔ:] ['ɑ:ftə] [rɪ'flaɪnm(ə)nt] – вода перед/после очистки

water body ['wɔ:tə] ['bɒdi] – водоем
 water flow ['wɔ:tə] [fləʊ] – водоток, поток воды
 water supply ['wɔ:tə] [sə'plʌi] – водоснабжение, водообеспечение
 watercourse ['wɔ:təkɔ:s] – водоток
 waterfront ['wɔ:təfrʌnt] – прибрежный район/квартал; городская набережная
 watering ['wɔ:təriŋ] – обводнение
 waterlogging ['wɔ:təlɒɡɪŋ] – заболачивание, затопление, подтопление, переувлажнение
 waterpas ['wɔ:təpʌs] – ватерпас
 watershed ['wɔ:təʃɛd] – водораздел
 weathering ['weðəriŋ] – выветривание
 weed [wi:d] – сорняк
 weir [wiə] – водослив
 well [wel] – колодец
 wild land [waɪld] [lænd] – пустошь, целина
 wildlife sanctuary ['waɪldlaɪf] ['sʌŋktjʊəri] – заказник
 wind velocity [wind] [vi'ləsiti] – скорость ветра
 windbreak strips ['windbreɪk] [strips] – ветрозащитные полосы
 woodland pastures [wʊdlænd] ['pɑ:stʃəz] – лесные пастбища
 worth [wɜ:θ] – стоимость, ценность, достоинства, цена, заслуживающий, обладающий, стоящий

GRAMMAR

1. The Passive

All passive sentences are formed in the same way. The tense of the verb **to be** changes to give the different tenses in the passive.

Subject + to be + past participle

*Natural resources **are found** beneath the ground. (present simple)*
*Two men **are being questioned** by the police. (present continuous)*
*Last week a big hotel **was damaged** by the fire. (past simple)*
*At this time last year, **the bridge was being built**. (past continuous)*
*A new candidate **will be chosen**. (future simple)*
*Some countries **have been harmed** by tourism. (present perfect)*
*All the trees **had been planted** by the end of the week. (past perfect)*
*By the next week the roof of the house **will have been painted**. (future perfect)*

Use the passive

- To move important information to the beginning.

Some countries have been harmed by tourism.

- When we want to be impersonal and not mention the name of the person who performs the action. We often use the passive in scientific or technical processes eg legal procedures.

Evidence is classified as physical or biological.

- If necessary, you can use *by* to say who or what is responsible for the action.

*Two men are being questioned **by** the police.*

*Last week a big hotel was damaged **by** the fire.*

2. Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions as connectors

because, so, as, since

Use *because, so, as, since* to link an action with its purpose.

We went home early because we felt tired.

As we felt tired, we went home.

We felt tired, so we went home early.

for example, such as

Use *for example, such as* to give examples. We usually put a comma after for example.

Try taking more exercise. For example, you could walk to work.

instead (of)

Use *instead* when we say that one thing replaces another. We can put it at the end or beginning of a sentence.

He was too tired to go out, so he watched television instead.

We could watch television instead of going out.

according to

Use *according to* when we say where an idea or statement has come from.

According to the text, the basic unit in a cadastre is a parcel.

however, yet, although/though, even though, while

Make contrasts with *however, yet, although/though, even though, and while*.

Use *however* to begin and end sentences, or put it inside a sentence to separate parts of the sentence. Note that *however* always has punctuation before and after it.

Crude oil itself is not very useful. However, its compounds have many uses.

Yet has a similar meaning to although, or but. It cannot come at the beginning of a sentence.

Crude oil itself is not very useful, yet its compounds have many uses.

Although (though) is followed by two contrasting ideas.

Although crude oil itself is not very useful, its compounds have many uses.

Use while in the same way.

While crude oil is not very useful, its compounds have many uses.

Use *even though* to make a surprising contrast.

We continue using oil-based products, even though they pollute the environment.

as well, too, also

As well, too go at the end of a clause or sentence. *Also* goes in the middle of a clause, before a verb, or after an auxiliary or modal.

We did a lot of sightseeing in London. We went shopping as well/too./

We also went shopping.

3. Negative prefixes

Adjective	Example	Meaning
informal	<i>The hotel has an informal atmosphere.</i>	relaxed and friendly
impossible	<i>We were faced with an impossible task.</i>	extremely difficult to do
illegal	<i>It is illegal to catch or kill animals.</i>	not allowed by law
irrelevant	<i>I need some new shoes. The colour is irrelevant.</i>	not important to what you are discussing or doing.
unsafe	<i>The heating system were unsafe to use.</i>	dangerous
disloyal	<i>He was very disloyal to his friends.</i>	not supporting your friends, family, etc.
non-toxic	<i>This substance is non-toxic.</i>	not poisonous or harmful

4. Noun suffixes

A)

Suffix	Verb	Noun
+ ment	judge	judgement
+ ion/sion ition/ation	react extend define interpret	reaction extension definition interpretation
+ ance/ence	disappear prefer	disappearance preference
+ er/or	work translate	worker translator
+ ure/ture/sure	fail press mix	failure pressure mixture
+ ee	Employ	employee
+ al	Survive	survival
+ ent/ant	study serve	student servant

B)

Suffix	Adjective	Noun
+ ty/ity	cruel real	cruelty reality
+ ness	Happy	happiness
+ ance/ence	disappear prefer	disappearance preference
+ dom	Free	Freedom
+ th	True	Truth

C)

Suffix	Noun	Noun
+ age	Percent	percentage
+ hood	neighbor	neighborhood
+ ship	Friend	friendship
+ ian	Russia	Russian
+ ese	China	Chinese
+ ist	Biology	biologist

4. Adjective suffixes

Suffix	Example
-less	Powerless
-full	Powerful
-proof	Waterproof
-ical	Technical
-able/ible	eatable responsible
-ant/ent	resistant different
-ous	Dangerous
-y	Woody
-ive	Active
-ian	Indian
-al	Central
-ic	Dramatic

5. Verb patterns

A)

Verb + infinitive	Example	Meaning
Intend to do sth	We intend to leave early tonight.	plan or mean to sth
manage	I managed to get a job.	succeed with sth that is often difficult
pretend to do or be sth	He pretended to be ill because he just didn't want to go to university.	act in a particular way to make people believe sth that isn't true
refuse to do sth	Why did she refuse to help me?	say that you won't do sth that sb has asked you to do
decide to do sth	I decided to stay at home.	To make a choice about what are you going to do

B)

Verb + ing form	Example	Meaning
imagine doing sth	I can't imagine working without a computer.	think what sth will be like
regret doing sth	I regret leaving school at 16.	feel sorry that you did sth
mind doing sth	Do you mind working late?	feel unhappy that you have to do sth
recall doing sth	I can't recall meeting them.	remember sth you did in the past
enjoy doing sth	We enjoy going on holiday.	get pleasure from sth
consider doing sth	Have you considered getting a job?	think about sth carefully before making a decision

C)

Verb + object + infinitive	Example	Meaning
persuade sb to do sth	He persuaded me to buy a new car.	make sb to do sth by giving them a good reason to do it
encourage sb to do sth	My sister encouraged me to have dancing lessons.	give sb help and support so that they feel confident to do sth
ask sb to do sth	He asked us to join him.	say you want sth done
advise sb to do sth	I advise you to revise the material.	Give your opinion to sb about the best thing to do in a particular situation
Warn sb to do sth	He warned me not to go into that area.	tell sb not to do sth that might be unpleasant or dangerous

D)

Verb + object + preposition	Example	Meaning
introduce sb to sth	I introduced Miss Jonson to my boss.	tell sb another person's name when they meet for the first time
remind sb of sb/sth	You remind me of my dad.	cause sb to remember sb/sth
spend sth on	We're spending a lot more on food than we used to.	use money to pay for sth
prevent sb from (doing sth)	The owner is prevented by law from making any major changes.	stop sb from doing sth

6. Preposition + noun phrases

<i>Is this boat for sale?</i>	<i>Are you on holiday here?</i>
<i>We found the answer in the end.</i>	<i>That sounds good in theory.</i>
<i>In practice it doesn't work.</i>	<i>My little brother is in trouble.</i>
<i>Are we in danger (of +ing)?</i>	<i>In fact, this is true.</i>
<i>It happens on average once a year.</i>	<i>I think he did it on purpose.</i>
<i>They received the letter by mistake.</i>	<i>After running, I was out of breath.</i>
<i>The bus was out of control.</i>	<i>Don't worry, he is out of danger.</i>
<i>Sorry, I'm out of practice.</i>	<i>I was under the impression you knew.</i>
<i>Everything is under control.</i>	<i>There's no school tomorrow after all.</i>

7. Adjective + preposition

<i>You're right/wrong about that.</i>	<i>I'm sorry/upset/angry about that.</i>
<i>I'm not sure about the answer.</i>	<i>Our town is famous for its cakes.</i>
<i>I'm sorry for being late.</i>	<i>Who is responsible for this mess?</i>
<i>Are you afraid of spiders?</i>	<i>Speech is different from writing.</i>
<i>Are you angry with me?</i>	<i>I'm annoyed with you!</i>
<i>I'm bored with the same old routine.</i>	<i>I wish I was good at math.</i>
<i>Kate isn't keen on dogs.</i>	<i>Is your sister married to him?</i>
<i>We were shocked/annoyed by the news.</i>	<i>Are you interested in jazz?</i>

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

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