МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ГЕОДЕЗИИ И КАРТОГРАФИИ
(МИИГАиК)

Факультет управления территориями
Кафедра лингвистики

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

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Владелец: Степанченко Алексей Леонидович
Действителен: с 21.07.2025 по 14.10.2026

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Проректор
А. Л. Степанченко
18 апреля 2025 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) «Б1.О.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Уровень высшего образования: бакалавриат

Направление подготовки: 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры

Направленность (профиль) подготовки: Управление недвижимостью и развитием территорий

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: бакалавр

Форма обучения: очная

Год набора (приема на обучение): 2025

Срок получения образования: 4 года

Объем: в зачетных единицах: 6 з.е.
в академических часах: 216 ак.ч.

Москва, 2025

Разработчики:

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Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки от 12.08.2020 № 978

Согласование и утверждение

№	Подразделение	Ответственное лицо	ФИО	Виза	Дата, протокол (при наличии)
1	факультет Управления территориями	Председатель ученого совета факультета	Воронцова А. А.	Рассмотрено	19.12.2024, № 2-2024

Содержание

1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

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

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

5. Содержание дисциплины
   5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий
   5.2. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплины и формы текущего контроля

6. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

7. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

8. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины
   9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы
   9.2. Профессиональные базы данных и ресурсы «Интернет», к которым обеспечивается доступ обучающихся
   9.3. Программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине
   9.4. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

10. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Цель освоения дисциплины - заключается в получении обучающимися теоретических знаний о функционировании языка и его возможностях в рамках новой парадигмы коммуникации – с целью добычи и поиска новых знаний. Основная цель преподавания языка для неязыковых направлений формулируется как «повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами, а также для дальнейшего самообразования».

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из нового социального заказа на специалиста инновационного типа – такого профессионала, который способен эффективно применять коммуникативные умения при общении на неродном языке, для нахождения и использования информации на другом языке, а также для обеспечения процесса непрерывного самообразования;
- освоение навыков самообучения, рациональных способов изучения материала, собственного целеполагания и планирования, осознание своих качеств как обучающегося и как индивидуальности, умение находить пробелы и сильные стороны в знаниях, в идеале – формирование своего собственного образовательного стиля (включающего самоанализ, самоконтроль, самореализацию). В целом, это также относится и к повышение общей культуры студента;
- формирование умений применять иноязычную коммуникативную компетенцию в изучении основных сфер речевой деятельности при изучении иностранных языков (говорения, чтения, аудирования и письма);
- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из квалификационной характеристики специалиста, которым обучающийся собирается стать, то есть с учетом конкретных потребностей конкретных дисциплин, специальностей и направлений.

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

Компетенции, индикаторы и результаты обучения

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

УК-4.1 Выбирает стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке в зависимости от цели и условий партнерства; адаптирует речь, стиль общения и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия

Знать:

УК-4.1/Зн1 Нормы деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранных языках в сфере землеустройства и кадастров недвижимости

Уметь:

УК-4.1/Ум1 Подбирать соответствующий стиль общения и адаптировать речь к конкретной ситуации

Владеть:

УК-4.1/Нв1 Навыком эффективного межкультурного взаимодействия и вербальной передачи информации в профессиональном контексте

УК-4.2 Выполняет перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный

Знать:

УК-4.2/Зн1 Специальную лексику и терминологию землеустройства и кадастров недвижимости на русском и изучаемом иностранном языке

Уметь:

УК-4.2/Ум1 Точно передавать смысл профессионального текста при переводе с одного языка на другой

Владеть:

УК-4.2/Нв1 Навыком перевода документов и материалов, сохраняя точность и ясность изложения в обеих языковых парах

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

Знать:

УК-4.3/Зн1 Стандарты деловой переписки и стилистические особенности официального и неофициального письма на русском и иностранном языках

Уметь:

УК-4.3/Ум1 Грамотно вести письменную и электронную коммуникацию с учетом особенностей сферы землеустройства и кадастров недвижимости

Владеть:

УК-4.3/Нв1 Навыком правильного подбора стиля и формата сообщений в зависимости от целевой аудитории и культурных различий

УК-4.4 Представляет свою точку зрения при деловом общении и в публичных выступлениях

Знать:

УК-4.4/Зн1 Правила построения публичной речи и техники аргументации в профессиональной среде землеустройства и кадастров недвижимости

Уметь:

УК-4.4/Ум1 Ясно и убедительно представлять собственную позицию в ходе деловых переговоров и выступлений

Владеть:

УК-4.4/Нв1 Навыком эффективного публичного выступления и отстаивания своей точки зрения в дискуссиях

УК-5 Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах

УК-5.1 Интерпретирует историю России в контексте мирового исторического развития

Знать:

УК-5.1/Зн1 Основные этапы истории России и их влияние на мировое историческое развитие

Уметь:

УК-5.1/Ум1 Сравнивать исторические события России с аналогичными явлениями мировой истории

Владеть:

УК-5.1/Нв1 Навыком интерпретации исторических фактов в контексте межкультурного разнообразия и этико-философских ценностей

УК-5.2 Учитывает при социальном и профессиональном общении историческое наследие и социокультурные традиции различных социальных групп, этносов и конфессий, включая мировые религии, философские и этические учения

Знать:

УК-5.2/Зн1 Социокультурное многообразие российского общества и мировых традиций

Уметь:

УК-5.2/Ум1 Учитывать культурные, религиозные и этнические особенности в процессе межличностного и профессионального общения

Владеть:

УК-5.2/Нв1 Навыком уважительного отношения к традициям и ценностям различных народов и конфессий в повседневной и профессиональной деятельности

УК-5.3 Придерживается принципов недискриминационного взаимодействия при личном и массовом общении в целях выполнения профессиональных задач и усиления социальной интеграции

Знать:

УК-5.3/Зн1 Законодательство и этические нормы, запрещающие дискриминацию в обществе и профессиональной деятельности

Уметь:

УК-5.3/Ум1 Строить общение без учета признаков пола, возраста, национальности, религиозных убеждений и иных факторов

Владеть:

УК-5.3/Нв1 Навыком содействия социальной интеграции посредством равноправного и толерантного взаимодействия в рабочем коллективе и общественных отношениях

УК-5.4 Применяет основные категории исторической науки и философского мировоззрения к анализу специфики различных культурных сообществ

Знать:

УК-5.4/Зн1 Исторические и философские категории, используемые для анализа культурных сообществ, а также методы историко-философского анализа

Уметь:

УК-5.4/Ум1 Применять основные категории исторической науки и философского мировоззрения для анализа специфики различных культурных сообществ в контексте истории недвижимости и землеустройства

Владеть:

УК-5.4/Нв1 Навыком анализа культурных особенностей сообществ с точки зрения исторического и философского подходов

УК-9 Способен использовать базовые дефектологические знания в социальной и профессиональной сферах

УК-9.1 Использует теоретические знания и прикладные умения, лежащие в основе моделирования информационно-аналитического сопровождения лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидностью

Знать:

УК-9.1/Зн1 Основные понятия и принципы дефектологии, применяемые в социальной и профессиональной деятельности

Уметь:

УК-9.1/Ум1 Разрабатывать модели информационно-аналитической поддержки для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья

Владеть:

УК-9.1/Нв1 Навыком использования специальных методик и информационных технологий для улучшения доступности услуг и комфортной среды лицам с особыми потребностями

УК-9.2 Планирует и осуществляет профессиональную деятельность с лицами, имеющими инвалидность или ограниченные возможности здоровья

Знать:

УК-9.2/Зн1 Особенности предоставления услуг и сопровождения клиентов с инвалидностью и ограниченными возможностями здоровья

Уметь:

УК-9.2/Ум1 Адаптировать рабочие процессы и документацию для удобства пользования людьми с особыми потребностями

Владеть:

УК-9.2/Нв1 Навыком качественной и доступной коммуникации с клиентами, имеющими ограничения по здоровью, соблюдая права и интересы данной группы населения

УК-9.3 Взаимодействует в социальной и профессиональной сферах с лицами, имеющими различные психофизические особенности, психические и (или) физические недостатки, на основе применения базовых дефектологических знаний

Знать:

УК-9.3/Зн1 Основные дефиниции и классификации дефектов, используемых в профессиональной деятельности

Уметь:

УК-9.3/Ум1 Обеспечивать доступную среду и комфортные условия взаимодействия с лицами, имеющими особые потребности

Владеть:

УК-9.3/Нв1 Навыком создания удобных и безопасных условий для профессиональной деятельности и обслуживания людей с особенностями психофизического развития

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

Дисциплина (модуль) Б1.О.03 «Иностранный язык» относится к обязательной части образовательной программы и изучается в семестре(ах): 2, 3.

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

4. Объем дисциплины (модуля) и виды учебной работы

Период	доемкость сы)	доемкость ЗЕТ)	ие занятия сы)	ьная работа сы)	ая аттестация сы)

обучения	Общая тру (ча	Общая тру (ЗЕ	Практическ (ча	Самостоятел (ча	Промежуточн (ча
2 семестр	108	3	68	40	Зачет
3 семестр	108	3	64	8	Экзамен (36)
Всего	216	6	132	48	36

5. Содержание дисциплины (модуля)

5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий

(часы промежуточной аттестации не указываются)

Наименование раздела, темы	Всего	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа	Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения программы
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс	**12**	**8**	**4**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4
Тема 1.1. Моя биография, семья	12	8	4	
Раздел 2. Общий курс иностранного языка	**96**	**60**	**36**	УК-5.1 УК-5.2 УК-5.3
Тема 2.1. Современная система образования в России, мой институт	20	12	8	
Тема 2.2. Проблемы экологии в современном мире.	20	12	8	
Тема 2.3. Страны изучаемого языка	18	12	6	
Тема 2.4. . Система высшего образования в США и Великобритании	18	12	6	
Тема 2.5. Россия в современном мире, Москва, мой родной город.	20	12	8	
Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык	**72**	**64**	**8**	УК-5.4 УК-9.1 УК-9.2 УК-9.3
Тема 3.1. Моя специальность: Современное состояние изучаемой науки, технологии.	36	32	4	
Тема 3.2. Моя специальность: История изучаемой науки и видные ученые	36	32	4	
Итого	**180**	**132**	**48**	

5.2. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплин и формы текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс

Тема 1.1. Моя биография, семья

Формирование коммуникативных компетенций по теме «Моя биография, семья».
Развитие у студентов учебно-познавательных и компенсаторных компетенций в рамках работы со словарями, учебными материалами, аудио и видео компонентами.
Развитие у студентов продуктивных навыков письма в формате изложения элементарной личной информации о себе, родственниках, друзьях и знакомых.
Развитие продуктивных навыков письма в формате написания коротких личных электронных писем и представления личной информации.
Грамматика: Личные и притяжательные местоимения. Способы образования множественного числа имен существительных, общий и притяжательный падежи. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Определенный и неопределенный артикль. Глагол to be. Времена группы Indefinite (Simple). Неправильные глаголы.

Раздел 2. Общий курс иностранного языка

Тема 2.1. Современная система образования в России, мой институт

Формирование у студентов гуманитарной личностной позиции и миропонимания.
Развитие навыков ознакомительного и изучающего чтения по теме «Современная система образования в России». Чтение и перевод текстов.
Грамматика: Числительные. Вспомогательные глаголы, глаголы-связки. Времена группы Continuous (Progressive). Времена группы Perfect

Тема 2.2. Проблемы экологии в современном мире.

Развитие навыков аудирования с пониманием основного содержания и выборочным извлечением информации на базе материалов «Проблемы экологии в современном мире.».
Развитие навыков изучающего чтения и монологической речи на базе тематически ориентированных материалов «Загрязнение окружающей среды, сохранение природных ресурсов, борьба с различными видами загрязнений, бережное отношение к природе».
Грамматика: Времена группы Perfect Continuous (Progressive). Фразовые глаголы. Типы предложений. Образование вопросительных и отрицательных предложений

Тема 2.3. Страны изучаемого языка

Развитие навыков изучающего чтения и монологической речи (презентация) на базе тематически ориентированных материалов по теме «Страны изучаемого языка» (США, Великобритания: географическое положение, страноведческая характеристика)
Грамматика: Страдательный залог: образование и употребление. Особенности перевода страдательных оборотов на русский язык. Способы выражения будущего времени (going to)

Тема 2.4. . Система высшего образования в США и Великобритании

Формирование прагматических умений, включающих способность и готовность ориентироваться в незнакомой стране, устанавливать речевой контакт при путешествии, соблюдать социальные нормы и речевой этикет носителей языка.
Развитие навыков изучающего чтения и монологической речи (презентация) на базе тематически ориентированных материалов «Система высшего образования в США и Великобритании» (Система высшего образования. старейшие университеты США и Великобритании)
Грамматика: Модальные глаголы

Тема 2.5. Россия в современном мире, Москва, мой родной город.

Формирование системных и аналитических компетенций в рамках проведения комплексного анализа на базе изучения материала по теме «Россия в современном мире». (Географическое положение России, Москва – столица России, ее историческая значимость, мой родной город, его история, достопримечательности).
Грамматика: Прямая и косвенная речь, согласование времен. Будущее в прошедшем

Текущий контроль

Вид (форма) контроля
Контрольная работа

Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык

Тема 3.1. Моя специальность: Современное состояние изучаемой науки, технологии.

ормирование коммуникативных и аналитических компетенций на базе освоения текстов по теме «История изучаемой науки и видные ученые».
Развитие у студентов профессионального мышления, умения анализировать и проектировать свое поведение и деятельность на практике через развитие навыков устной речи по профессионально ориентированной тематике «Развитие изучаемой отрасли науки, вклад ученых разных стран и России в ее развитие, основные достижения, наиболее значимые теории, применяемые в соответствующей отрасли науки».
Грамматика: Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив. Причастие, герундий. Причастие I и II (способы образования, функции в предложении). Независимый причастный оборот. Образование форм герундия, его свойства и функции в предложении, перевод.

Тема 3.2. Моя специальность: История изучаемой науки и видные ученые

Формирование коммуникативных компетенций по теме «Современное состояние изучаемой науки, технологии».
Формирование навыков монологической речи по теме «Основные проблемы науки, различные технологии, применяемые в отрасли, их изменение и влияние на развитие отрасли и соответствующего направления в науке, эксперимент как проверка теории».
Развитие у студентов учебно-познавательных и компенсаторных компетенций в рамках работы со словарями, учебными материалами, аудио и видео компонентами; развития умений и навыков самостоятельного применения полученных знаний в поиске нужного материала, перевод индивидуальных текстов, подготовка рефератов, докладов и презентаций по заданной тематике.
Грамматика: усилительная конструкция it is … that, употребление used to и would для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом. Стилистические особенности речи. Аббревиатуры. Основные лексические различия британского и американского вариантов английского языка

Текущий контроль

Вид (форма) контроля
Контрольная работа

6. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации регламентируется локальными нормативными актами Университета:

- Положением о формах, периодичности, порядке текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по основным образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.6 «Организация и проведение промежуточной аттестации».
- Положением о порядке осуществления образовательного процесса, проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся с применением электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.8 «Проведение промежуточной аттестации с применением ЭО и ДОТ».

Промежуточная аттестация: Зачет, 2 семестр.

Промежуточная аттестация: Экзамен, 3 семестр.

7. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

Раздел 2. Общий курс иностранного языка

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-5.1 УК-5.2 УК-5.3

Тема 2.5. Россия в современном мире, Москва, мой родной город.

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Контрольная работа

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Answer the question:

What does the science of history of architecture study?

1. Architecture development process in connection with the biological processes
2. The relationship between people and animals
3. Architecture development process in connection with the historical processes

2. Choose the correct expression:

The detailed study of a site is

1. site analysis
2. bird analysis
3. cat analysis

3. Complete the sentence using the correct word:

_____ is your address?

1. What
2. How
3. That

4. Do you speak Japanese? No, I _____.

1. speaking not
2. speak not

3. don’t

5. Pick up the correct word:

a person or company, responsible for the physical construction of a building is _____

1. scientist
2. constructor
3. doctor

6. What do we call:

a thin tall structure usually rising above the castle or building that it is attached to?

1. tower
2. table
3. tree

7. When was the University of .Geodesy and Cartograpy founded?

1. 1779
2. 1920
3. 2000

8. What do modal verbs show?

1. modality
2. time
3. voice

9. Choose the correct sentence:

1. I am a student.
2. A student I am.
3. A student am I.

10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book

11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones.

12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park.

13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake) up when somebody (to open) the door.

14. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

What the children (to do) now? — Oh, they (to play) the new table game which I (to buy) for them the day before yesterday.

15. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

We could not go out because it (to rain) hard since early morning.

16. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

When I (to come) home yesterday, my sister already (to return) and (to sit) at the fireplace looking through some old photographs.

17. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall).

18. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующемся времени.

I (to hear) this song several times already, but I cannot remember the words.

19. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

I bought potatoes yesterday.

20. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

We will bring the books tomorrow.

21. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

They are repairing the clock now.

22. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
I have translated the whole text.

23. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
They broke the window last week

24. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
They were playing tennis from four till five.

25. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
By six o'clock they had finished the work.

26. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
They are building a new concert-hall in our street.

27. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century.

28. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.
They haven't brought back my skates.

29. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
“My friend lives in Moscow”, said Alec.

30. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
“I can’t explain this rule to you”’ said my classmate to me.

31. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
He said:” I have just received a letter from my uncle”

32. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
She asked me: ”What will you do tomorrow?”

33. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
She asked me:”Why did you come here yesterday?”

34. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
I asked me uncle: ”How long did you stay in Moscow?”

35. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
The teacher said to me:”Does your father work at a factory?”

36. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
“Did you go shopping yesterday?”, said grandmother to Mary

37. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
Father said to Nick:”Have you done your homework?”

38. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
“Tom, go to bed”, said his mother.

39. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
Kate said to her grandmother:”Help me to cook the soup, please”.

40. Передайте предложения в косвенную речь.
“Don’t play in the street”, said the van to the boys.

41. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.
the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.

42. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.
round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.

43. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.
you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.

44. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

the light / I / switch / may / on ?

45. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

your / look / could / passport / I / at ?

46. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.

47. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

48. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

49. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

better / we / find / a / should / job.

50. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-5.4 УК-9.1 УК-9.2 УК-9.3

Тема 3.2. Моя специальность: История изучаемой науки и видные ученые

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Контрольная работа

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Переведите текст

The Role of Real Estate Business Analysts: Bridging the Gap

The real estate industry is constantly evolving, and businesses need to be able to adapt to change in order to stay ahead of the competition. This is where real estate business analysts come in.

Real estate business analysts are responsible for bridging the gap between the business and technology teams. They use their knowledge of both sides to help businesses make informed decisions about their operations.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

One of the primary responsibilities of real estate business analysts is to analyze and interpret data. They work with large datasets from various sources, such as property listings, market trends, demographic information, and financial data. By examining this information, they can extract valuable insights that inform key business decisions.

For example, a real estate business analyst might use data analysis to identify trends in the real estate market, such as the types of properties that are in demand or the areas that are experiencing the most growth. This information could then be used to develop new marketing strategies or make investment decisions.

Market Research and Trends

Real estate business analysts also conduct in-depth market research to identify trends and opportunities in the industry. They analyze market conditions, competitor activities, and consumer behavior to understand the dynamics of the real estate market. This information helps real estate companies strategize and stay ahead of the competition.

For example, a real estate business analyst might research the impact of a new transportation system on the real estate market in a particular area. This information could then be used to develop marketing campaigns or investment strategies that target potential buyers or renters in that area.

Performance Evaluation

Real estate business analysts play a crucial role in evaluating the performance of real estate assets,

projects, and marketing campaigns. By analyzing key performance indicators (KPIs) and conducting performance assessments, they identify areas for improvement and help optimize business processes.
For example, a real estate business analyst might evaluate the performance of a marketing campaign by tracking the number of leads generated, the number of sales closed, and the cost per lead. This information could then be used to improve the campaign's effectiveness.
Data Visualization and Reporting
Business analysts present complex data in a clear and visually appealing manner through data visualization. They create dashboards and reports that provide real-time insights, making it easier for stakeholders to understand trends and make informed decisions.
For example, a real estate business analyst might create a dashboard that tracks the performance of a real estate investment portfolio. The dashboard could include charts and graphs that show the portfolio's value, the number of properties in the portfolio, and the rent collected from each property.
Bridging the Gap Between Business and Technology
Real estate business analysts act as mediators between business stakeholders and technology teams. They facilitate communication, ensuring that business requirements are effectively communicated to IT professionals, and that technology solutions are aligned with business goals.
For example, a real estate business analyst might work with a business stakeholder to develop a new software system for managing real estate properties. The business analyst would then work with the IT team to ensure that the system meets the stakeholder's requirements and is compatible with the company's existing technology infrastructure.
Requirements Gathering and Documentation
Business analysts work closely with business stakeholders to gather requirements for new projects or enhancements to existing systems. They document these requirements, ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of project objectives and deliverables.
For example, a real estate business analyst might work with a business stakeholder to gather requirements for a new marketing campaign. The business analyst would document the target audience, the marketing message, and the desired outcome of the campaign.

8. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

2 семестр, Зачет

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-5.1 УК-9.1 УК-4.2 УК-5.2 УК-9.2 УК-4.3 УК-5.3 УК-9.3 УК-4.4 УК-5.4

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It has its history. It all began in 1603 when Scotland was joined to England and Wales. The flag is made up of 3 crosses. The upright cross is the Cross of St. Jeorge the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. All of them are on the blue background. The national anthem is . The national currency is pound. Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into 2 main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines (or the Pennine Chain) and the Lake District. The highest mountain top is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, separating England and Wales, the Thames (the longest and the deepest one). The swiftest flowing river is the Spray. Also the Tweed is famous (the woolen fabric is made here). Every country in the UK has its own national emblem. The red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, the daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales, and the shamrock (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.

2. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. It has a monarch - a King or a Queen. The present British monarch is Queen Elizabeth the Second. She become Queen in 1952. The monarch has little power and can reign with the support of Parliament. British Parliament is the legislative body at the country. It consists of two Houses. The House of Commons and House of Lords. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the Government of the country. In reality, the House of Commons has truth power. It introduces new bills. Then they go to the House of Lords for approval. The functions of the Queen are: to open the sessions of the Parliament, to head the commonwealth, to be Commander-in-Chief, to declare the war, to make peace. The house of commons is made up of 650 elected knows of members of parliament. The party which has the majority of suits in the Government and its leader usually becomes prime minister. The prime minister forms his or her Cabinet Ministers. The chairman of the House of Commons is the Speaker. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. He sits on a special place, which is called the woolsack. It means that wool made England rich. The members of the House of Lords are not elected, there are live peers. There are several political parties in Great Britain. They are the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labor, the Social Democratic and the Communist parties. Prime minister of the country Boris Johnson is leader of the Conservative Party.

3. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

Siberia, in the north of Russia, is one of the coldest, harshest places on earth. Famed for its inhospitable climate, it is also mineral-wealthy and unexploited – a true frontier region. Although it has attracted mining companies for decades, the challenging landscape and conditions have meant they have only just begun to scratch the surface of the area's potential.

This could now be changing; as climate change leads to warmer temperatures, ice and permafrost are melting and potentially easing the mining process. The mining sector is the second biggest contributor to GDP in Russia, and is expected to continue to play an important role in its economy.

Mining in Siberia grew exponentially during the 20th century, as successive governments and leaders sought to take advantage of it. "The Siberian region is rich in minerals including coal, gold, diamond and iron ore," says Globaldata analyst Alok Shukla. "Coal is largely extracted from Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of Khakassia, and Irkutsk Oblast. Gold originates mainly from Krasnoyarsk Krai and Irkutsk Oblast."

Russia is responsible for 7% of global aluminium production, and 95% of this takes place in Siberia. It is home to Russia's largest coal mine, the Arshanovsky pit in the Khakassia Republic which opened in 2015. When at full capacity it is expected to produce 10 million tonnes of coal, and there are already plans to expand it further. Siberia and the Far East also hold 84% of Russia's known gold reserves.

But much remains unexplored or inaccessible in Siberia still, leaving the true mineral wealth of the region uncertain. In 2016, a mineral was discovered in Siberia unlike any ever found naturally occurring on earth. Instead it appears to be similar to lab-grown metal-organic frameworks. Such discoveries highlight the potential of a region so long hidden under ice and thick forests.

4. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

In recent years, climate change has been a much talked about issue, with many debates over its possible impact on the world, and some even going so far as to question its very existence. However, with the undeniable increase in greenhouse emissions on Earth, there can be no doubt that the earth is becoming warmer.

So what exactly does this mean for the future of our planet? In chilly places like the UK, we may think to ourselves: 'Finally, warmer weather!' But global warming will in fact cause extreme weather conditions, meaning that our winters would be even colder than they are now. More than that, warmer temperatures will lead to the melting of ice in the north and south poles, which in turn will lead to rising sea levels across the globe. This is particularly troubling for low coastal regions such as Florida in the USA which would be among the first to be flooded, along with many islands around the world, including the United Kingdom. In 1000 years or so, all these places and more will be submerged underwater.

So where will be able to live? Unless we can find a way to evolve into mermaids and mermen, which

doesn't look promising, the only solution is to move elsewhere. There will be little choice left once a large proportion of the land is lost to the sea, and other remaining places will be so hot that they will be absolutely impossible to survive in. It is possible, then, that the once frozen poles of the Arctic and Antarctica will be suitable enough to live in, having melted its ice and warmed up.

It's a scary thought to imagine such devastation on Earth. Perhaps if people start to realize how their actions now can have such a profound impact on future generations, they will change their attitude and start to think more about caring for the environment, in order to save it.

5. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

Inland Weather in Wales

The higher you get in Wales, the colder and wetter it gets. And as you move away from the coasts, Wales is quilted with river valleys separated by increasingly higher hills. The Brecon Beacons in south Wales, are softly rolling but enormous, windswept hills where winter temperatures below freezing and snowfalls are not uncommon. Further north, in the inland mountains of Snowdonia National Park, heavy precipitation can be extreme. One mountain peak, Crib Goch, may be the wettest place in the entire country with an astonishing 176 inches of rainfall annually.2 And on the highest peaks, it snows a great deal.

Mount Snowdon, at 3,560 feet and the highest U.K. mountain south of Scotland, can experience snowfall from October to May.

Snowfall at lower altitudes is rare, with an average of only 10 days a year with snow lying on the ground in the south and west Wales. On the other hand, the mountains of Snowdonia average 30 days a year with snowfall lying on the ground.

Autumn and Winter in Wales

In September, temperatures linger in the 60s but fall away rapidly through October and November into the high 40s. January and February are the coldest months with temperatures hovering around freezing or slightly above in higher areas and in the high 40s along the coast. Temperatures at night are usually 10 to as much as 15 degrees Fahrenheit colder depending on where you are in the country.

October through January are the wettest months. Rain tends to fall in short, sharp and very heavy showers. November is particularly squally with rain accompanied by gusty winds.

6. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

Scotland is a country in the north of Great Britain. It is a part of the United Kingdom. Scotland is divided into three natural regions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands and the Highlands and islands. A lot of places in Scotland are a natural paradise, still untouched by man.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, well known for its castle. Glasgow is the industrial capital of Scotland. It is the third largest city in Great Britain. The typical products of Scotland are timber, whisky, salmon. Golf is the Scottish natural sport and it seems to have originated in this country.

Scotland is also the land of myths and mysteries; every castle has its ghost. Glamis Castle is said to have nine of them. And of course everyone knows about the Loch Ness Monster. 'Nessie" is said to be about six meters long, with a long, thin neck. The first report of the monster in Loch Ness was in 565 A.D. Since 1934, thousands of people claimed to they had seen the monster. Scientists have investigated the Loch and taken pictures but no scientific explanation of the mystery has been given.

Scotland is the north part of Great Britain. Five million people live in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

7. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The London Eye, or the Millennium Wheel, is a cantilevered observation wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames in London. It is Europe's tallest cantilevered observation wheel, and is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom with over 3 million visitors annually. It has made many appearances in popular culture.

The structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft). When it opened to the public in 2000 it was the world's tallest Ferris wheel. Its height was surpassed by the 167 metres (548 ft) High Roller (Las Vegas) in 2014. Supported by an A-frame on one side only,

unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel".
The London Eye used to offer the highest public viewing point in London until it was superseded by the 245-metre-high (804 ft) observation deck on the 72nd floor of The Shard, which opened to the public on 1 February 2013.
In March 2020, the London Eye celebrated its 20th birthday by turning several of its pods into experiences themed around London, in partnership with its sponsor lastminute.com. The special experiences included a pub in a capsule, a west end theatre pod and a garden party with flower arrangements to represent the eight London Royal parks.

8. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The Shard, located in London, is one of the most iconic skyscrapers in the United Kingdom and a prominent feature of the city’s skyline. Completed in 2012, it was designed by the renowned architect Renzo Piano and stands at a height of 310 meters (1,016 feet), making it the tallest building in the UK and the fifth tallest in Europe. The Shard's unique design resembles a shard of glass, with its tapering form and reflective façade that changes appearance with the weather and time of day.
The construction of The Shard began in 2009 and was part of a larger redevelopment project for London Bridge Station and its surrounding area. The building consists of 95 floors, with a mix of office space, restaurants, a hotel, and residential apartments. The top floors house an observation deck known as "The View from The Shard," which offers breathtaking panoramic views of London and beyond, attracting millions of visitors each year.
One of the most notable features of The Shard is its innovative use of glass. The façade is made up of 11,000 glass panels that create a shimmering effect, allowing natural light to flood the interior spaces while providing stunning views for those inside. The building is also designed with sustainability in mind; it incorporates energy-efficient systems and has achieved a BREEAM rating for its environmental performance.
The Shard has become a symbol of modern London and is often featured in films, television shows, and promotional materials for the city. Its presence has also spurred further development in the surrounding area, contributing to London's status as a global financial hub.
In addition to its architectural significance, The Shard has played host to various cultural events and exhibitions since its opening. It has become a popular venue for corporate events, weddings, and private functions due to its stunning views and luxurious amenities.
Overall, The Shard represents not only an architectural achievement but also a testament to London's ongoing evolution as a vibrant metropolis. Its striking design and multifunctional use make it an essential part of the city's landscape and an enduring attraction for both locals and tourists alike.

9. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

As one of the world’s leading cities, London is at the forefront of addressing climate change and environmental sustainability. The Greater London Authority (GLA) has set an ambitious target to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2030. This goal reflects a commitment to creating a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable urban environment for current and future generations.
Understanding the Zero Carbon Target
The zero carbon target means that London aims to balance the amount of greenhouse gases emitted with the amount removed from the atmosphere. This involves reducing emissions across various sectors, including transportation, buildings, energy production, and waste management. The target is not just about reducing carbon footprints but also about fostering resilience against climate impacts.
To achieve its zero carbon goal, London is implementing strategies across several key areas:
Energy Efficiency in Buildings: A significant portion of London’s emissions comes from buildings. The GLA is promoting retrofitting existing structures to improve energy efficiency and encouraging new developments to meet stringent sustainability standards. Initiatives include the London Plan, which mandates higher energy performance standards for new buildings.
Renewable Energy Transition: Increasing the use of renewable energy sources is crucial for reducing carbon emissions. London aims to expand solar energy installations, wind power projects, and other renewable technologies. The city is also exploring community energy schemes that empower

residents to generate and share renewable energy.
Sustainable Transport: Transportation is another major contributor to London's carbon footprint. The city is investing in public transport infrastructure, expanding cycling networks, and promoting electric vehicles (EVs). Initiatives like the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) aim to reduce air pollution and encourage cleaner modes of transport.
Waste Management: Reducing waste and increasing recycling rates are essential components of London's sustainability strategy. The city is working towards a circular economy model that minimizes waste generation and maximizes resource recovery through recycling and composting programs.
Innovation and Technology
London recognizes that innovation plays a critical role in reaching its zero carbon goal. The city is investing in smart technologies that enhance energy efficiency and reduce emissions. This includes smart grids for better energy management, data analytics for optimizing transport systems, and digital platforms that facilitate sustainable practices among residents.

London's zero carbon target represents a bold vision for a sustainable future—a future where economic growth does not come at the expense of environmental health. By prioritizing energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, sustainable transport solutions, waste reduction strategies, community engagement, and technological innovation, London aims to lead by example in the global fight against climate change. Achieving this ambitious goal will not only benefit the environment but also enhance the quality of life for all Londoners by creating a cleaner, greener city for generations to come.

10. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The climate of the United Kingdom is characterized by its temperate maritime conditions, which result in relatively mild temperatures, moderate rainfall, and a lack of extreme weather events compared to many other regions. However, the UK is not immune to the impacts of climate change, which pose significant challenges to its environment, economy, and society. Understanding the current climate dynamics and the implications of climate change is crucial for developing effective strategies for mitigation and adaptation.
The UK experiences four distinct seasons, with average temperatures ranging from about 1°C (34°F) in winter to 20°C (68°F) in summer. Rainfall is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, with some regions, particularly in the west and north, receiving significantly more precipitation than others. The climate varies across the country:
Southern England: Generally warmer and drier, with milder winters.
Northern England and Scotland: Cooler temperatures and higher rainfall.
Coastal Areas: Influenced by maritime conditions, leading to milder winters but also increased vulnerability to storms and flooding.
The effects of climate change are becoming increasingly evident in the UK:
Rising Temperatures: Average temperatures have increased by approximately 1°C since the late 19th century. This trend is expected to continue, leading to hotter summers and milder winters.
Increased Rainfall and Flooding: While overall rainfall may not significantly increase, extreme weather events are becoming more frequent. Heavy rainfall can lead to flooding, particularly in urban areas with inadequate drainage systems.
Sea Level Rise: Coastal areas are at risk due to rising sea levels caused by melting ice caps and thermal expansion of seawater. This threatens communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems along the coast.
Biodiversity Loss: Changing climates can disrupt ecosystems and habitats, leading to shifts in species distribution and increased risks for native wildlife.
Climate Adaptation Strategies: The government is developing strategies to adapt to climate impacts through improved infrastructure resilience, flood defenses, and sustainable land management practices.
Investment in Renewable Energy: The UK has made significant strides in transitioning to renewable energy sources such as wind (both onshore and offshore), solar power, and biomass. This shift aims to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower carbon emissions.

Local communities play a vital role in addressing climate change. Initiatives such as community-led renewable energy projects, tree planting campaigns, and local sustainability programs empower residents to take action at a grassroots level. Public awareness campaigns also aim to educate citizens about their carbon footprints and encourage sustainable practices.

The UK's climate presents both challenges due to the impacts of climate change and opportunities for innovation towards a sustainable future. By committing to ambitious targets like net-zero emissions, investing in renewable energy sources, engaging communities in sustainability efforts, and adapting infrastructure for resilience against extreme weather events, the UK aims not only to mitigate its own environmental impact but also to serve as a global leader in addressing one of humanity's most pressing issues—climate change. As these efforts continue to evolve, they will shape the future landscape of both the environment and society across the nation.

11. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The population of the United Kingdom (UK) is a dynamic and diverse entity, reflecting a rich tapestry of cultures, ethnicities, and histories. As of 2023, the estimated population stands at approximately 67 million people, making the UK one of the most populous countries in Europe. Understanding the demographic trends and characteristics of the UK population is essential for addressing social, economic, and political challenges.

The UK is characterized by its multicultural society. The population includes a wide range of ethnic groups, with White British being the largest demographic, followed by significant communities of South Asian, Black, Mixed, and other ethnic backgrounds. Major cities like London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Leicester are particularly known for their cultural diversity. London alone is home to over 300 languages spoken by its residents.

The UK has experienced fluctuating population growth rates over the years. Following a period of steady growth in the early 21st century, recent trends indicate a slowdown in growth due to various factors such as declining birth rates and changes in immigration patterns. The fertility rate in the UK has fallen below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman, leading to concerns about an aging population.

One of the most significant demographic challenges facing the UK is its aging population. Advances in healthcare and living standards have contributed to increased life expectancy, which currently averages around 81 years. As a result, the proportion of older adults (aged 65 and over) is rising rapidly. This shift presents challenges for healthcare services, pensions, and social care systems as they adapt to meet the needs of an older demographic.

Migration has played a crucial role in shaping the UK’s population dynamics. Historically a destination for immigrants seeking better opportunities, recent years have seen changes in migration patterns due to political events such as Brexit and global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. While net migration has fluctuated, it remains a vital component of population growth and contributes to workforce diversity.

The population of the United Kingdom is characterized by its diversity and complexity. As it navigates challenges such as an aging demographic and changing migration patterns, understanding these dynamics will be crucial for shaping effective policies that promote social cohesion and economic stability. By embracing its multicultural identity while addressing regional disparities and demographic shifts, the UK can work towards a future that benefits all its residents.

12. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The economy of the United Kingdom (UK) is one of the largest and most developed in the world, characterized by a diverse range of industries, a strong services sector, and a significant global presence. As of 2023, the UK economy is recovering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and navigating challenges such as inflation, supply chain disruptions, and geopolitical uncertainties.

The UK economy is primarily service-oriented, with services accounting for approximately 80% of GDP. Key sectors include finance, healthcare, education, retail, and tourism. London serves as a global financial hub, hosting numerous banks, investment firms, and insurance companies. The City of London and Canary Wharf are central to this financial activity, attracting international investment and talent.

Manufacturing remains an important part of the economy, contributing around 10% to GDP. The UK has a strong manufacturing base in industries such as aerospace, automotive, pharmaceuticals, and food production. Despite facing challenges from globalization and competition, British manufacturers continue to innovate and adapt to changing market demands.
The UK is a significant player in international trade. It exports goods and services worth hundreds of billions annually, with major trading partners including the European Union (EU), the United States, China, and Japan. Key exports include machinery, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and financial services.
Post-Brexit trade dynamics have shifted as the UK navigates new trade agreements outside the EU framework. The government has sought to establish free trade agreements with various countries to enhance market access for British businesses.
Despite its strengths, the UK economy faces several challenges:
Inflation: Rising inflation rates have impacted consumer purchasing power and business costs. The Bank of England has responded with monetary policy adjustments to stabilize prices.
Supply Chain Disruptions: Global supply chain issues have affected various sectors, leading to delays in production and increased costs for businesses.
Geopolitical Uncertainties: Ongoing geopolitical tensions can influence trade relationships and economic stability.
The economy of the United Kingdom is marked by its resilience and adaptability in the face of challenges. With a strong services sector at its core and ongoing efforts towards innovation and sustainability, the UK continues to play a vital role in the global economic landscape. As it navigates post-pandemic recovery while addressing inflationary pressures and labor market dynamics, strategic policies will be essential for fostering growth that benefits all segments of society.

13. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, boasts a rich and diverse history that spans over two millennia. Its origins can be traced back to the Roman period when it was established as Londinium around AD 43. The Romans recognized the strategic importance of the River Thames for trade and transportation, leading to the rapid growth of the settlement. By the end of the first century, Londinium had developed into a bustling town with a population of around 60,000, complete with a forum, basilica, and defensive walls.
Following the decline of Roman rule in the early 5th century, London experienced a period of instability and fragmentation. The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in the area, and by the 9th century, it had become an important trading hub known as Lundenwic. However, this prosperity was threatened by Viking invasions, leading to the establishment of fortified settlements.
The Norman Conquest in 1066 marked a significant turning point in London's history. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London as a symbol of power and control over the city. The subsequent centuries saw London grow in importance as a political and economic center. The establishment of institutions such as Parliament and the Church further solidified its status.
The medieval period was marked by significant events such as the Black Death in 1348, which decimated London's population but also led to social and economic changes. The city continued to expand during the Tudor period, becoming a cultural hub under monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
The Great Fire of London in 1666 was another pivotal moment that reshaped the city. It destroyed much of medieval London but also provided an opportunity for reconstruction. Sir Christopher Wren played a crucial role in redesigning St. Paul's Cathedral and other buildings that defined London's skyline.
The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries transformed London into one of the world's largest cities. It became a center for finance, trade, and industry, attracting millions from rural areas and abroad. This rapid urbanization brought challenges such as overcrowding and pollution but also led to advancements in infrastructure, including railways and public transport.
The 20th century saw London endure two World Wars, which caused significant destruction but also fostered resilience among its inhabitants. Post-war reconstruction efforts led to modernization while preserving historical landmarks.
Today, London is a vibrant global city known for its cultural diversity, economic significance, and

historical heritage. From its Roman roots to its status as a modern metropolis, London's history is a testament to its ability to adapt and thrive through centuries of change.

14. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

Moscow, the capital city of Russia, has a rich and complex history that dates back to its founding in the 12th century. The city was first mentioned in historical records in 1147 when Prince Yuri Dolgoruky invited other princes to a feast. Initially, Moscow was a small settlement on the banks of the Moskva River, but its strategic location made it an important center for trade and politics.

In the late 13th century, Moscow began to rise in prominence under the leadership of Prince Ivan I, also known as Ivan Kalita. He managed to consolidate power and expand the territory, establishing Moscow as a significant principality. The city became the center of the Russian Orthodox Church after the fall of Kiev to the Mongols in 1240, further enhancing its influence.

The Mongol invasion in the 13th century led to several decades of domination known as the "Tatar Yoke." Despite this oppression, Moscow gradually gained strength and autonomy. By the late 15th century, under Grand Prince Ivan III (Ivan the Great), Moscow successfully overthrew Mongol rule and expanded its territory significantly. Ivan III also initiated major construction projects, including the Kremlin's stone walls and towers, which still stand today.

The 16th century saw the rise of Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible), who was crowned as Russia's first tsar in 1547. His reign marked both expansion and turmoil; while he expanded Russian territory into Siberia, his later years were characterized by paranoia and violence, leading to a period of instability after his death in 1584.

The Time of Troubles (1598-1613) followed, marked by political chaos and foreign intervention. This period ended with the establishment of the Romanov dynasty in 1613, which would rule Russia for over three centuries. Under Peter the Great in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, Moscow faced competition from St. Petersburg as a political center but remained culturally significant.

The 19th century brought significant changes with industrialization and social upheaval. The Decembrist revolt in 1825 highlighted growing discontent among Russian elites. The city also played a crucial role during events such as Napoleon's invasion in 1812 when much of Moscow was burned to prevent French forces from using it.

The early 20th century was marked by revolutionary fervor. The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 led to significant political changes; Moscow became the capital of Soviet Russia and later the Soviet Union. Under communist rule, extensive urban development transformed Moscow into a symbol of Soviet power.

After World War II, Moscow emerged as a global superpower's capital during the Cold War era. The city continued to grow economically and culturally despite facing challenges such as political repression.

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Moscow underwent significant transformations as Russia transitioned towards a market economy. Today, it stands as a vibrant metropolis known for its rich history, diverse culture, and economic significance on both national and global stages.

15. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

Three Famous Places in London

London, a city steeped in history and culture, is home to numerous iconic landmarks. Among them, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, and the British Museum stand out as must-visit destinations that reflect the city’s rich heritage.

1. The Tower of London

The Tower of London, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the most famous historical landmarks in the city. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1066, this imposing fortress has served various roles throughout its history, including royal palace, prison, and treasury. The Tower is perhaps best known for housing the Crown Jewels, a stunning collection of royal regalia that includes crowns, scepters, and other ceremonial items. Visitors can explore its medieval architecture, learn about its storied past through guided tours led by the Yeoman Warders (commonly known as Beefeaters), and hear tales of intrigue and imprisonment associated with figures like Anne Boleyn

and Sir Thomas More.

2. Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace serves as the official residence of the British monarch and is an enduring symbol of the British monarchy. Originally built in 1703 as a townhouse for the Duke of Buckingham, it became a royal residence in 1837 when Queen Victoria ascended to the throne. The palace features 775 rooms and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. One of its most popular attractions is the Changing of the Guard ceremony, which takes place daily during summer and every other day during winter. Visitors can also tour the State Rooms during certain months when they are open to the public, offering a glimpse into royal life and opulence.

3. The British Museum

The British Museum is one of the world's oldest and most comprehensive museums dedicated to human history and culture. Established in 1753, it houses an extensive collection of over eight million works from various civilizations across the globe. Highlights include the Rosetta Stone, which was key to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs; the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon; and mummies from ancient Egypt. The museum's architecture is equally impressive, featuring a stunning glass-roofed Great Court that provides a modern contrast to its historic galleries. Admission to the museum is free, making it accessible to millions who come to explore its vast array of artifacts.

16. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The Center of London: A Vibrant Hub of Culture and History

The center of London is a bustling metropolis that serves as the heart of the United Kingdom's capital. This area is not only a financial powerhouse but also a cultural epicenter, rich in history and diversity. Spanning several boroughs, including Westminster and the City of London, the central area is home to iconic landmarks, world-class museums, and vibrant neighborhoods.

One of the most recognizable features of central London is its historic architecture. The Houses of Parliament, with the iconic Big Ben (now known as the Elizabeth Tower), stands majestically along the River Thames. This Gothic Revival masterpiece is not only a symbol of British democracy but also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Nearby, Westminster Abbey has been the site of royal ceremonies for centuries, including coronations and weddings, making it a significant religious and historical landmark.

Just a short walk away lies Trafalgar Square, a lively public space that commemorates Admiral Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. The square is adorned with the impressive Nelson's Column and is surrounded by notable institutions such as the National Gallery, which houses an extensive collection of European paintings. This area often hosts events and gatherings, making it a focal point for both locals and tourists.

Shopping enthusiasts flock to Oxford Street, one of Europe's busiest shopping streets, featuring over 300 shops ranging from high-street brands to luxury boutiques. Nearby Regent Street offers a more upscale shopping experience with its elegant architecture and flagship stores. For those seeking a more eclectic vibe, Covent Garden provides a mix of shops, street performances, and dining options in a charming setting.

Cultural experiences abound in central London. The West End is renowned for its theaters showcasing world-class productions ranging from classic plays to contemporary musicals. Visitors can enjoy everything from Shakespearean dramas to modern hits like "The Lion King" or "Hamilton." The area's vibrant nightlife also includes an array of pubs, bars, and restaurants offering diverse cuisines from around the globe.

Central London is well-connected by an extensive public transport system that includes buses and the iconic London Underground (the Tube). This accessibility makes it easy for visitors to explore various neighborhoods such as Soho, known for its lively atmosphere and nightlife; Chinatown, with its authentic Asian cuisine; and Southbank, which offers stunning views along the Thames River.

In addition to its historical significance and cultural offerings, central London is also home to green spaces like Hyde Park and St. James's Park. These parks provide a tranquil escape from the urban hustle and bustle where visitors can relax or enjoy outdoor activities.

In summary, the center of London is a dynamic blend of history, culture, shopping, and entertainment. Its iconic landmarks tell stories of Britain's past while contemporary attractions reflect its vibrant present. Whether you're exploring historic sites or indulging in modern

experiences, central London offers something for everyone—a true testament to its status as one of the world's great cities.

17. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The center of Moscow is a vibrant and bustling area that serves as the heart of Russia's capital. Known for its rich history, stunning architecture, and cultural significance, this part of the city attracts millions of visitors each year. The blend of historical landmarks and modern developments creates a unique atmosphere that reflects both the past and the present.

At the core of Moscow lies the iconic Red Square, one of the most famous squares in the world. This UNESCO World Heritage Site is surrounded by remarkable structures, including the colorful St. Basil's Cathedral with its distinctive onion domes, which has become a symbol of Russia itself. The square also features the imposing walls of the Kremlin, a fortified complex that serves as the official residence of the President of Russia. The Kremlin is home to several palaces and cathedrals, showcasing stunning examples of Russian architecture and art.

Adjacent to Red Square is Lenin's Mausoleum, where visitors can pay their respects to the founder of the Soviet Union. The mausoleum stands as a reminder of Russia's tumultuous history and its impact on contemporary society. Nearby, GUM (Glavny Universalny Magazin), a historic department store with an elegant glass roof, offers a luxurious shopping experience with high-end boutiques and cafes.

Moscow's central area is also known for its impressive metro system, often referred to as one of the most beautiful in the world. Many metro stations are adorned with intricate mosaics, chandeliers, and sculptures that reflect Soviet-era art and design. Stations like Komsomolskaya and Mayakovskaya are particularly noteworthy for their stunning aesthetics.

Cultural experiences abound in central Moscow. The Bolshoi Theatre is renowned for its ballet and opera performances, attracting art lovers from around the globe. Just a short walk away lies Tverskaya Street, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares lined with shops, restaurants, and theaters. This bustling street epitomizes modern Moscow while still retaining elements of its historical charm.

For those seeking green spaces amidst the urban landscape, Gorky Park offers a refreshing escape. This expansive park features walking paths, open-air cafes, and recreational activities such as cycling and rollerblading. It serves as a popular gathering place for locals and tourists alike.

The center of Moscow is also home to numerous museums that showcase Russian art and history. The State Tretyakov Gallery houses an extensive collection of Russian fine art from various periods, while the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts features works from European masters.

As night falls, central Moscow transforms into a lively hub filled with nightlife options ranging from trendy bars to traditional Russian restaurants offering local cuisine. The illuminated skyline adds to the city's charm as visitors enjoy evening strolls along the Moskva River or through historic streets.

18. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The Moscow Kremlin is one of the most iconic landmarks in Russia and serves as a powerful symbol of the nation's history and political authority. Located in the heart of Moscow, this fortified complex has been the center of Russian power for centuries, housing the offices of the President of Russia and serving as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Kremlin's history dates back to the 12th century when it was established as a wooden fort. Over the years, it evolved into a grand stone fortress, with its walls and towers constructed from red brick in the late 15th century under the direction of Italian architects. The Kremlin's imposing walls stretch for over two kilometers and are punctuated by 20 towers, each with its own unique design and historical significance. The most famous of these is the Spasskaya Tower, adorned with a clock that chimes on the hour and serves as a symbol of Moscow itself.

Within the Kremlin's walls lies a treasure trove of architectural marvels and historical sites. The Cathedral Square is at its heart, surrounded by three magnificent cathedrals: the Assumption Cathedral, where Russian tsars were crowned; the Archangel Cathedral, which houses the tombs of many Russian princes; and the Annunciation Cathedral, known for its stunning frescoes. These cathedrals showcase exquisite examples of Russian Orthodox architecture and art.

Another significant structure within the Kremlin is the Grand Kremlin Palace, which was built in the 19th century as a residence for Russian tsars. Today, it serves as an official residence for the

President and hosts important state ceremonies. The palace features opulent interiors adorned with lavish decorations that reflect Russia's imperial past.
The State Armory Museum (Оружейная Палата) is another highlight within the Kremlin complex. It houses an impressive collection of royal artifacts, including crowns, thrones, ceremonial weapons, and carriages used by Russian monarchs. Visitors can explore exhibits that showcase Russia's rich cultural heritage and craftsmanship.
The Kremlin is not only a historical site but also an active political center. It has witnessed significant events throughout Russian history, from grand coronations to pivotal political decisions. Today, it remains a symbol of national pride and authority.
Surrounding the Kremlin are beautiful gardens and parks that offer stunning views of this historic site. The Alexander Garden features well-maintained pathways, fountains, and monuments commemorating key figures in Russian history. Visitors can stroll through these green spaces while enjoying picturesque views of the Kremlin's towers.
Access to the Kremlin is available to tourists who wish to explore its rich history firsthand. Guided tours provide insights into its architectural wonders and historical significance while allowing visitors to appreciate its beauty up close.

19. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The Tower of London, one of the most famous landmarks in England, has a rich and complex history that spans over 1,000 years. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1066 as part of the Norman Conquest, the Tower was originally built to assert his power over the newly acquired territory. The White Tower, its central structure, is an impressive example of Norman military architecture and served as a royal palace and fortress.
Throughout its history, the Tower has played various roles: it has been a royal residence, a treasury, an armory, and even a menagerie. Its strategic location on the banks of the River Thames made it an essential defensive stronghold for London. The Tower's walls have witnessed numerous significant events, including royal ceremonies and political intrigue.
One of the most notorious aspects of the Tower's history is its use as a prison. Over the centuries, it has housed many high-profile prisoners, including Anne Boleyn, Thomas More, and Lady Jane Grey. The executions that took place within its walls have contributed to its dark reputation. Anne Boleyn was famously executed on Tower Green in 1536; her ghost is said to haunt the grounds to this day.
The Tudor period marked a significant transformation for the Tower. Under King Henry VIII, it became a symbol of royal power and authority. The infamous Beefeaters (Yeoman Warders) were established during this time to guard the Tower and its prisoners. Today, they serve as tour guides and custodians of its rich history.
In addition to its role as a prison, the Tower has also been a place of great ceremony. It is home to the Crown Jewels of England, which include some of the most magnificent regalia in the world. These treasures are displayed in a secure exhibition within the Tower and attract millions of visitors each year.
The 17th century saw further changes as the Tower's military significance diminished. It became more associated with ceremonial functions than with defense. However, it remained an important symbol of monarchy and national identity.
In 1840, Queen Victoria designated the Tower as a historical monument rather than an active fortress or prison. This shift marked the beginning of its transformation into a major tourist attraction. Restoration efforts were undertaken to preserve its structures and artifacts for future generations.
Today, the Tower of London is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and remains one of London's most visited attractions. Visitors come from around the globe to explore its storied past through guided tours that reveal tales of intrigue, betrayal, and royal grandeur.
The annual Ceremony of the Keys continues to be performed each night at precisely 9:53 PM—a tradition that dates back centuries—symbolizing that all gates are locked for security.

20. Выполните полный письменный перевод со словарем текста с английского языка на русский (1000-1200 п.зн. за 45 мин.)

The British Museum: A Chronicle of Human History

The British Museum, located in the heart of London, is one of the world's most renowned cultural institutions, dedicated to human history, art, and culture. Established in 1753, it was founded on the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, a physician and naturalist who bequeathed his vast array of artifacts to the nation. The museum opened its doors to the public in 1759, making it one of the first public museums in the world.

From its inception, the British Museum aimed to make knowledge accessible to all. Its founding principle was to collect and preserve objects that represented the diversity of human experience. The museum's original collection included around 71,000 items, ranging from antiquities to natural specimens. Over time, this collection has expanded exponentially and now encompasses over eight million objects.

The museum's architecture is as impressive as its collections. The original building was designed by Sir Robert Smirke in a neoclassical style and features the iconic Great Court (Большой Двор), which was completed in 2000. The Great Court houses the stunning glass-roofed Reading Room and serves as a central hub for visitors.

One of the most significant aspects of the British Museum is its vast collection of artifacts from ancient civilizations. Among its most famous exhibits are the Rosetta Stone, which played a crucial role in deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs; the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Athens; and an extensive collection of Egyptian mummies. These items not only showcase artistic achievement but also provide invaluable insights into ancient cultures.

Throughout its history, the museum has been at the center of debates regarding cultural heritage and repatriation. Many artifacts were acquired during periods of colonial expansion, leading to ongoing discussions about their rightful ownership. The museum has faced criticism for holding items that some argue should be returned to their countries of origin. In response, it has engaged in dialogue with various nations regarding cultural restitution while emphasizing its role in preserving global heritage.

The British Museum has also played a significant role in education and research. It offers numerous programs for schools and communities, aiming to foster understanding and appreciation for world cultures. Scholars from around the globe utilize its extensive library and archives for research purposes.

In addition to its permanent collections, the museum hosts temporary exhibitions that explore specific themes or cultures in greater depth. These exhibitions often draw on loans from other institutions or private collections, further enriching visitors' experiences.

Today, the British Museum attracts millions of visitors each year from all corners of the globe. It remains free to enter (though some special exhibitions may charge), reflecting its commitment to accessibility and public engagement with history and culture.

21. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: Why do we call Russia the largest county in the world?

Located in the north, west and east latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, most of Russia is much closer to the North Pole than to the equator. Individual country comparisons are of little value in gauging Russia's enormous size and diversity. The country's 17.1 million square kilometers include one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area. Its European portion, which occupies a substantial part of continental Europe, is home to most of Russia's industrial and agricultural activity and is where, roughly between the Dnieper River and the Ural Mountains, the Russian Empire took shape. Russia includes the entire northern portion of Asia.

From west to east, the country stretches from Kaliningrad to Ratmanov Island in the Bering Strait. This distance is roughly equivalent to the distance from Glasgow, Scotland, to Nome, Alaska. From north to south, the country ranges from the northern tip of the Russian Arctic islands at Franz Josef Land to the southern tip of the Republic of Dagestan on the Caspian Sea, spanning about 4,500 kilometres of extremely varied, often inhospitable terrain.

Extending for 57,792 kilometres, the Russian border is the world's longest.

22. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: Why are there no skyscrapers in Washington, D.C?

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of President's wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 meters tall. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see then- capital.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

23. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: What factors contribute to the air pollution problem?

Air pollution and climate change.

Problem: Overloading of the atmosphere and of ocean waters with carbon. Atmospheric CO2 absorbs and re-emits infrared-wavelength radiation, leading to warmer air, soils, and ocean surface waters - which is good: The planet would be frozen solid without this.

Unfortunately, there's now too much carbon in the air. Burning of fossil fuels, deforestation for agriculture, and industrial activities have pushed up atmospheric CO2 concentrations from 280 parts per million (ppm) 200 years ago, to about 400 ppm today. That's an unprecedented rise, in both size and speed. The result: climate disruption.

Carbon overloading is only one form of air pollution caused by burning coal, oil, gas and wood. The World Health Organization recently estimated that one in nine deaths in 2012 were attributable to diseases caused by carcinogens and other poisons in polluted air.

Solutions: Replace fossil fuels with renewable energy. Reforestation. Reduce emissions from agriculture. Change industrial processes.

The good news is that clean energy is abundant - it just needs to be harvested. Many say a 100 percent renewable-energy future is feasible with existing technology now.

But the bad news is that even though renewable energy infrastructure - solar panels, wind turbines, energy storage and distribution systems - are already widespread, and getting cheaper and more efficient all the time, experts say we're not applying them quickly enough to prevent catastrophic climate disruption. Barriers in policy and finance remain to be overcome.

24. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: What factors contribute to the pollution problem?

WE MUST PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

Our country. Our environment. There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia. Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland. But the problem of pollution now is very important. There are some factors that increase the problem.

First of all, our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment. There are many kinds of transport in our cities. We can't ignore their effect on the environment, that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.

Radiation. Now it has become one of the main problems. It is not good for health of people. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobol. It was a tragedy. The other problem is an earthquake. We know some terrible earthquakes in Chile, Haiti, Japan. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, then we can protect ourselves from them.

25. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: What are key features of the green economy?

KEY FEATURES OF THE GREEN ECONOMY

Simply put, a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. Some of it's key features include:

Abundant opportunities for good green jobs that pay a living wage.

A price on carbon, either through a cap-and-trade program or an economy-wide tax on carbon.
More efficient use of energy and other resources. For example, huge economic and environmental gains could be made if we had more energy efficient buildings and transportation.
Greater use of renewable resources, like wind and solar, instead of non-renewable resources, such as coal and oil.
Greener manufacturing which is resource efficient and doesn't use toxic chemicals
Proper value assigned to natural environments and ecosystems, in recognition of all the services the environment provides such as carbon sequestration, flood protection, and waste water treatment.
A robust recycling and reuse industry, with minimal waste sent to landfill.

26. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: Why is it important to plant and restore forests?

Deforestation.
Problem: Species-rich wild forests are being destroyed, especially in the tropics, often to make way for cattle ranching, soybean or palm oil plantations, or other agricultural monocultures.
Today, about 30 percent of the planet's land area is covered by forests - which is about half as much as before agriculture got started around 11,000 years ago. About 7.3 million hectares (18 million acres) of forest are destroyed each year, mostly in the tropics. Tropical forests used to cover about 15 percent of the planet's land area; they're now down to 6 or 7 percent. Much of this remainder has been degraded by logging or burning.
Not only do natural forests act as biodiversity reserves, they are also carbon sinks, keeping carbon out of the atmosphere and oceans.
Solutions: Conserve of what's left of natural forests, and restore degraded areas by replanting with native tree species. This requires strong governance - but many tropical countries are still developing, with increasing populations, uneven rule-of-law, and widespread cronyism and bribery when it comes to allocating land use.

27. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: What is green economy?

WHAT IS THE GREEN ECONOMY?
Today, many people realize that it's not about the environment versus the economy, not a tradeoff between unemployment and pollution. It's not about picking one or the other.
We cannot choose between the environment and the economy. We need both.
This realization is at the heart of an emerging economic and environmental concept, often termed " the green economy."
It reflects a growing recognition that, on the one hand, the challenge of sustainability rests almost entirely in getting the economy right. Putting a price on carbon, valuing natural capital and ending perverse subsidies, among other things, are all vital to meaningful environmental reform.
And, on the other hand, if we wish to create a sustainable economy, we must pay more attention to the environment. Against a backdrop of climate change, resource scarcity, the massive loss of biodiversity and a variety of other environmental issues, business as usual is increasingly risky.
The green economy was initially driven by an environmental imperative, the recognition that climate change and ecological degradation threaten our future prosperity. But today, it is driven equally by opportunity, the recognition that a green economy opens up new possibilities for jobs and growth. As a recent report from the U.N. put it, "the greening of economies is not generally a drag on growth but rather a new engine of growth…a net generator of decent jobs…"

28. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: "What are the pivotal moments in the history of medieval London?

London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, boasts a rich and diverse history that spans over two millennia. Its origins can be traced back to the Roman period when it was established as Londinium around AD 43. The Romans recognized the strategic importance of the River Thames for trade and transportation, leading to the rapid growth of the settlement. By the end of the first century, Londinium had developed into a bustling town with a population of around 60,000, complete with a forum, basilica, and defensive walls.
Following the decline of Roman rule in the early 5th century, London experienced a period of instability and fragmentation. The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in the area, and by the 9th century, it

had become an important trading hub known as Lundenwic. However, this prosperity was threatened by Viking invasions, leading to the establishment of fortified settlements.
The Norman Conquest in 1066 marked a significant turning point in London's history. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London as a symbol of power and control over the city. The subsequent centuries saw London grow in importance as a political and economic center. The establishment of institutions such as Parliament and the Church further solidified its status.
The medieval period was marked by significant events such as the Black Death in 1348, which decimated London's population but also led to social and economic changes. The city continued to expand during the Tudor period, becoming a cultural hub under monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.
The Great Fire of London in 1666 was another pivotal moment that reshaped the city. It destroyed much of medieval London but also provided an opportunity for reconstruction. Sir Christopher Wren played a crucial role in redesigning St. Paul's Cathedral and other buildings that defined London's skyline.
The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries transformed London into one of the world's largest cities. It became a center for finance, trade, and industry, attracting millions from rural areas and abroad. This rapid urbanization brought challenges such as overcrowding and pollution but also led to advancements in infrastructure, including railways and public transport.
The 20th century saw London endure two World Wars, which caused significant destruction but also fostered resilience among its inhabitants. Post-war reconstruction efforts led to modernization while preserving historical landmarks.
Today, London is a vibrant global city known for its cultural diversity, economic significance, and historical heritage. From its Roman roots to its status as a modern metropolis, London's history is a testament to its ability to adapt and thrive through centuries of change.

29. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: What time does London’s origin trace back?

London's origins trace back to a strategic decision by Roman invaders in 43 AD, when Emperor Claudius established Londinium as a key military and trading settlement. This foundational period shaped the city's enduring character through several critical developments:
Roman Establishment (43-60 AD)
- Founded as a river port at the narrowest Thames crossing point
- Initial settlement covered 1.4 km² (modern City of London area)
- Strategic location connected roads to major Roman British towns

Boudican Revolt & Rebuilding (60-120 AD)
- Destroyed in 60 AD by Iceni tribe led by Queen Boudica (королева Боадицея), a queen of the ancient British Iceni tribe (племя иценов), who led a failed uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61.
- Reconstructed with improved stone defenses and grid-pattern streets
- Built first London Bridge (wooden, near modern bridge location)

Peak Roman Development (2nd-4th Century)
- Became provincial capital of Britannia by 100 AD
- Constructed major infrastructure:
  - Basilica (largest north of Alps)
  - Amphitheater (discovered under Guildhall)
  - 3 km defensive wall (sections still visible)
- Reached population of 30,000-45,000

Key Foundations for Future Growth
- Established as England's first international trade hub
- Created enduring street patterns still visible today
- Built original Thames embankments
- Developed as administrative center (traits continuing today)

Decline and Transition (5th Century)
- Roman withdrawal around 410 AD led to urban decline
- Settlement continued at reduced scale (Saxon Lundenwic)
- Original walls maintained through Middle Ages

The Roman foundation established London's lasting advantages: strategic location, commercial orientation, and administrative importance - qualities that would eventually propel it to global prominence.

30. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “What are the key economic changes London has undergone in the 21st Century (2000–Present) “

London’s Transformation in the 21st Century (2000–Present)

Since 2000, London has undergone dramatic changes, solidifying its status as a global city while facing new challenges. From urban regeneration to economic shifts, the capital has evolved in response to globalization, technological advances, and socio-political changes.

1. Urban Regeneration & Architecture

- The Shard (Шард – название небоскреба ввиде «осколка» (2012): Europe’s tallest skyscraper (310m), symbolizing modern London.
- Olympic Legacy (2012): Stratford’s transformation with Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and new neighborhoods.
- Crossrail (Elizabeth Line, 2022): Europe’s largest infrastructure project, improving east-west transit.

2. Economic Shifts

- Tech Boom: Rise of "Silicon Roundabout" (Old Street) as a rival to California’s tech hubs.
- Brexit Impact: Financial sector adjustments, though London remains Europe’s top financial center.
- Green Economy: Growth in renewable energy startups and low-emission policies (ULEZ expansion).

3. Cultural & Demographic Changes

- Population Growth: From 7.2 million (2000) to nearly 9 million today.
- Super-Diversity: Over 300 languages spoken; 45% of residents foreign-born.
- Cultural Landmarks: Tate Modern extension (2016), V&A East (2025).

4. Challenges

- Housing Crisis: Soaring prices push residents farther out; "Generation Rent" struggles.
- Climate Resilience: Flood risks (Thames Barrier upgrades) and urban heat island effect.
- Social Inequality: Wealth gaps widen despite economic growth.

The Future of London

31. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “ Why are smart homes and low-power devices considered to be key solutions for sustainable living? “

Smart Homes and Low-Power Devices: Green Technology for Sustainable Living

As energy demands rise and environmental concerns grow, smart homes and low-power devices are emerging as key solutions for sustainable living. By integrating energy-efficient technologies with automation, modern households can significantly reduce electricity consumption, minimize waste, and lower carbon footprints.

Smart homes use IoT (Internet of Things) devices to optimize energy usage by:

- Automated lighting systems (e.g., motion sensors, smart bulbs like Philips Hue) that turn off when not needed.
- Smart thermostats (e.g., Nest, Ecobee) that learn user habits and adjust heating/cooling to save energy.
- Energy monitoring systems that track real-time electricity usage and suggest optimizations.

Low-Power Devices: Reducing Energy Waste

Advances in semiconductor technology have led to ultra-efficient electronics:

- Low-power processors (e.g., ARM Cortex-M for IoT) that extend battery life in smart sensors.
- Energy Star-certified appliances (refrigerators, washing machines) that consume 10–50% less power.
- Solar-powered smart gadgets (e.g., smart blinds, outdoor cameras) that rely on renewable energy.

Green Technology in Smart Homes

1. Energy Storage & Renewable Integration

o Home battery systems (e.g., Tesla Powerwall) store solar energy for nighttime use.
o Smart inverters optimize solar panel output, feeding excess power back to the grid.

2. AI-Driven Energy Management
o AI algorithms predict usage patterns and shift high-power tasks (e.g., EV charging) to off-peak hours.
3. E-Waste Reduction
o Modular smart devices (e.g., Framework Laptop) allow easy upgrades, reducing electronic waste.
o Companies like Apple use recycled materials in products like HomePod.

Smart homes and low-power devices exemplify how green technology can merge sustainability with convenience. By adopting these solutions, households can cut energy bills, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to a zero-waste future.

32. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “ How does the Gulf Stream work”

The Gulf Stream's Vital Role in Europe's Climate

The Gulf Stream is a powerful Atlantic Ocean current that transports warm water from the Gulf of Mexico to Northwestern Europe. This "heat conveyor belt" is responsible for Europe's unusually mild climate given its high latitudes, making winters in London warmer than those in Newfoundland at the same latitude.

How the Gulf Stream Works

1. Current Mechanics:
o Begins in the Gulf of Mexico (water heated to 30°C)
o Flows northeast at 2-5 mph (100x Amazon River volume)
o Cools near Greenland, sinks, and returns south (AMOC circulation)
2. Heat Transfer:
o Releases heat equivalent to 1.5 million nuclear power plants
o Raises European temperatures by 5-10°C in winter

Europe's Climate Dependence

Temperature Regulation:
- UK/Ireland: 10°C warmer than same-latitude Canada
- Norway: Coastal ports remain ice-free year-round
- France: Enables wine-growing at 48°N (parallel to Canada's cold Newfoundland)

Precipitation Patterns:
- Brings moisture for Western Europe's rainfall
- Supports agriculture from Ireland to Ukraine

Climate Change Threats

1. AMOC Weakening:
o 15% slowdown since 1950 (IPCC data)
o Melting Greenland ice dilutes salty water, disrupting sinking mechanism
2. Potential Collapse:
o Could lower European temperatures by 3-5°C
o May increase storms and shift rain belts southward

Economic and Ecological Impacts

1. Agriculture:
o UK growing seasons could shorten by 30 days
o Mediterranean drought intensification
2. Energy:
o Increased winter heating demands
o Reduced hydropower in Scandinavia
3. Ecosystems:
o North Sea fisheries disruption
o Boreal forest migration

Monitoring and Solutions

33. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “What is the history of the Union Jack“

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It has its history. It all began in 1603 when Scotland was joined to England and Wales. The flag is made up of 3 crosses. The upright cross is the Cross of St. Jeorge the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron

saint of Ireland. All of them are on the blue background. The national anthem is . The national currency is pound. Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into 2 main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines (or the Pennine Chain) and the Lake District. The highest mountain top is Ben Nevis in Scotland. The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, separating England and Wales, the Thames (the longest and the deepest one). The swiftest flowing river is the Spray. Also the Tweed is famous (the woolen fabric is made here). Every country in the UK has its own national emblem. The red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, the daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales, and the shamrock (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.

34. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “ What are the functions of the monarch in the United Kingdom? “

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. It has a monarch - a King or a Queen. The present British monarch is Queen Elizabeth the Second. She become Queen in 1952. The monarch has little power and can reign with the support of Parliament. British Parliament is the legislative body at the country. It consists of two Houses. The House of Commons and House of Lords. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the Government of the country. In reality, the House of Commons has truth power. It introduces new bills. Then they go to the House of Lords for approval. The functions of the Queen are: to open the sessions of the Parliament, to head the commonwealth, to be Commander-in-Chief, to declare the war, to make peace. The house of commons is made up of 650 elected knows of members of parliament. The party which has the majority of suits in the Government and its leader usually becomes prime minister. The prime minister forms his or her Cabinet Ministers. The chairman of the House of Commons is the Speaker. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. He sits on a special place, which is called the woolsack. It means that wool made England rich. The members of the House of Lords are not elected, there are live peers. There are several political parties in Great Britain. They are the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labor, the Social Democratic and the Communist parties. Prime minister of the country Boris Johnson is leader of the Conservative Party.

35. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “ What natural resources is the Siberian region rich in?”

Siberia, in the north of Russia, is one of the coldest, harshest places on earth. Famed for its inhospitable climate, it is also mineral-wealthy and unexploited – a true frontier region. Although it has attracted mining companies for decades, the challenging landscape and conditions have meant they have only just begun to scratch the surface of the area’s potential.

This could now be changing; as climate change leads to warmer temperatures, ice and permafrost are melting and potentially easing the mining process. The mining sector is the second biggest contributor to GDP in Russia, and is expected to continue to play an important role in its economy.

Mining in Siberia grew exponentially during the 20th century, as successive governments and leaders sought to take advantage of it. “The Siberian region is rich in minerals including coal, gold, diamond and iron ore,” says Globaldata analyst Alok Shukla. “Coal is largely extracted from Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of Khakassia, and Irkutsk Oblast. Gold originates mainly from Krasnoyarsk Krai and Irkutsk Oblast.”

Russia is responsible for 7% of global aluminium production, and 95% of this takes place in Siberia. It is home to Russia’s largest coal mine, the Arshanovsky pit in the Khakassia Republic which opened in 2015. When at full capacity it is expected to produce 10 million tonnes of coal, and there are already plans to expand it further. Siberia and the Far East also hold 84% of Russia’s known gold reserves.

But much remains unexplored or inaccessible in Siberia still, leaving the true mineral wealth of the region uncertain. In 2016, a mineral was discovered in Siberia unlike any ever found naturally occurring on earth. Instead it appears to be similar to lab-grown metal-organic frameworks. Such discoveries highlight the potential of a region so long hidden under ice and thick forests.

36. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “What are the consequences of global warming”

In recent years, climate change has been a much talked about issue, with many debates over its possible impact on the world, and some even going so far as to question its very existence. However, with the undeniable increase in greenhouse emissions on Earth, there can be no doubt that the earth is becoming warmer.

So what exactly does this mean for the future of our planet? In chilly places like the UK, we may think to ourselves: 'Finally, warmer weather!' But global warming will in fact cause extreme weather conditions, meaning that our winters would be even colder than they are now. More than that, warmer temperatures will lead to the melting of ice in the north and south poles, which in turn will lead to rising sea levels across the globe. This is particularly troubling for low coastal regions such as Florida in the USA which would be among the first to be flooded, along with many islands around the world, including the United Kingdom. In 1000 years or so, all these places and more will be submerged underwater.

So where will be able to live? Unless we can find a way to evolve into mermaids and mermen, which doesn't look promising, the only solution is to move elsewhere. There will be little choice left once a large proportion of the land is lost to the sea, and other remaining places will be so hot that they will be absolutely impossible to survive in. It is possible, then, that the once frozen poles of the Arctic and Antarctica will be suitable enough to live in, having melted its ice and warmed up.

It's a scary thought to imagine such devastation on Earth. Perhaps if people start to realize how their actions now can have such a profound impact on future generations, they will change their attitude and start to think more about caring for the environment, in order to save it.

37. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: "What is the weather like in Wales in autumn and winter?"

Inland Weather in Wales

The higher you get in Wales, the colder and wetter it gets. And as you move away from the coasts, Wales is quilted with river valleys separated by increasingly higher hills. The Brecon Beacons in south Wales, are softly rolling but enormous, windswept hills where winter temperatures below freezing and snowfalls are not uncommon. Further north, in the inland mountains of Snowdonia National Park, heavy precipitation can be extreme. One mountain peak, Crib Goch, may be the wettest place in the entire country with an astonishing 176 inches of rainfall annually.2 And on the highest peaks, it snows a great deal.

Mount Snowdon, at 3,560 feet and the highest U.K. mountain south of Scotland, can experience snowfall from October to May.

Snowfall at lower altitudes is rare, with an average of only 10 days a year with snow lying on the ground in the south and west Wales. On the other hand, the mountains of Snowdonia average 30 days a year with snowfall lying on the ground.

Autumn and Winter in Wales

In September, temperatures linger in the 60s but fall away rapidly through October and November into the high 40s. January and February are the coldest months with temperatures hovering around freezing or slightly above in higher areas and in the high 40s along the coast. Temperatures at night are usually 10 to as much as 15 degrees Fahrenheit colder depending on where you are in the country.

October through January are the wettest months. Rain tends to fall in short, sharp and very heavy showers. November is particularly squally with rain accompanied by gusty winds.

38. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: "Why is Scotland is the land of myths and mysteries? "

Scotland is a country in the north of Great Britain. It is a part of the United Kingdom. Scotland is divided into three natural regions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands and the Highlands and islands. A lot of places in Scotland are a natural paradise, still untouched by man.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, well known for its castle. Glasgow is the industrial capital of Scotland. It is the third largest city in Great Britain. The typical products of Scotland are timber, whisky, salmon. Golf is the Scottish natural sport and it seems to have originated in this country.

Scotland is also the land of myths and mysteries; every castle has its ghost. Glamis Castle is said to have nine of them. And of course everyone knows about the Loch Ness Monster. 'Nessie" is said to

be about six meters long, with a long, thin neck. The first report of the monster in Loch Ness was in 565 A.D. Since 1934, thousands of people claimed to they had seen the monster. Scientists have investigated the Loch and taken pictures but no scientific explanation of the mystery has been given. Scotland is the north part of Great Britain. Five million people live in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

39. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: “What is the London Eye?“

The London Eye, or the Millennium Wheel, is a cantilevered observation wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames in London. It is Europe's tallest cantilevered observation wheel, and is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom with over 3 million visitors annually. It has made many appearances in popular culture.
The structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft). When it opened to the public in 2000 it was the world's tallest Ferris wheel. Its height was surpassed by the 167 metres (548 ft) High Roller (Las Vegas) in 2014. Supported by an A-frame on one side only, unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel".
The London Eye used to offer the highest public viewing point in London until it was superseded by the 245-metre-high (804 ft) observation deck on the 72nd floor of The Shard, which opened to the public on 1 February 2013.
In March 2020, the London Eye celebrated its 20th birthday by turning several of its pods into experiences themed around London, in partnership with its sponsor lastminute.com. The special experiences included a pub in a capsule, a west end theatre pod and a garden party with flower arrangements to represent the eight London Royal parks.

40. Просмотрите текст и ответьте на вопрос: "The Global Waste Crisis"

The Global Waste Crisis
Every year, the world generates over 2 billion tons of municipal solid waste, with plastic, electronic waste (e-waste), and food waste being major contributors. Landfills and incineration—traditional waste disposal methods—release harmful greenhouse gases (like methane and CO_2) and toxic chemicals, accelerating climate change and pollution.
Green Technology Solutions for Waste Management
1. Smart Recycling Systems
o AI-powered waste sorting robots (e.g., ZenRobotics) use machine learning to separate recyclables with high precision.
o Blockchain-based tracking ensures transparent recycling processes, reducing illegal dumping.
2. Waste-to-Energy (WtE) Technologies
o Biogas plants convert organic waste into renewable energy.
o Plasma gasification breaks down non-recyclable waste into clean syngas for electricity.
3. Circular Economy & Sustainable Materials
o Companies like TerraCycle upcycle hard-to-recycle waste into new products.
o Biodegradable packaging (e.g., Mushroom-based materials, seaweed plastics) replaces single-use plastics.
4. E-Waste Innovations
o Urban mining extracts precious metals (gold, lithium) from discarded electronics.
o Modular smartphones (e.g., Fairphone) reduce e-waste by enabling easy repairs.
5. Zero-Waste Initiatives
o Cities like San Francisco aim for zero waste through strict recycling/composting laws.
o Edible cutlery and reusable container programs cut down disposable waste.

41. Ответьте на вопрос:

What places of interest are there in London?

42. Ответьте на вопрос:

What can you say about the system of higher education in Russia?

43. Ответьте на вопрос:

Does Russia have a borderline with the USA?

44. Ответьте на вопрос:

What is the longest river in the European part of Russia? What can you say about it?

45. Ответьте на вопрос:

What do you know about climate in England?

46. Ответьте на вопрос:

In what wat have computers changed our life?

47. Ответьте на вопрос:

What do you know about theaters in Moscow?

48. Ответьте на вопрос:

“How do you feel about artificial intelligence like Siri and Alexa?”

49. Ответьте на вопрос:

“How have technological advances affected communication ?”

50. Ответьте на вопрос:

“How have technological advances affected education?”

51. Ответьте на вопрос:

“ What do you think is the biggest advantage of modern technology?”

52. Ответьте на вопрос:

“Is there a tech product you want these days? What is it? How will it make your life better?”

53. Ответьте на вопрос:

“ How has technology impacted our work, studies and career?”

54. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What do you think is the most important breakthrough in history ?”

55. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What industrial applications of electricity do you know ?”

56. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What makes it possible to eliminate air and water pollution?”

57. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What actions are necessary to take to deal successfully with the problem of protecting the environment throughout the world ?”

58. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What interesting facts do you know about the University of Cambridge?”

59. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What sights are there in London ?”

60. Ответьте на вопрос:

“What are you favorite places of interest in Moscow ?”

3 семестр, Экзамен

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-5.1 УК-9.1 УК-4.2 УК-5.2 УК-9.2 УК-4.3 УК-5.3 УК-9.3 УК-4.4 УК-5.4

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Answer the question

What components does a market analysis in real estate include?

2. Answer the question

What is the foundation of all types of real estate analysis?

3. Answer the question

Is it important to consider regulatory and legal factors in real estate?

4. Answer the question

What are zoning laws?

5. Answer the question

What types of real estate are you familiar with?

6. Answer the question

What is the purpose of commercial property?

7. Answer the question

Does urban planning consider the interests of residents and businesses?

8. Answer the question

How can you define SWOT? What is a SWOT analysis?

9. Answer the question

What evaluation techniques are used in real estate?

10. Answer the question

What is the purpose of a comparative market analysis?

11. Answer the question

What are “comps”?

12. Answer the question

What modern technologies are used in real estate today?

13. Answer the question

What are smart homes?

14. Answer the question

What is the purpose of development projects in real estate?

15. Answer the question

What does a management portfolio include?

16. Answer the question

What is market volatility in real estate?

17. Answer the question

Does tangibility characterize real estate, or bonds and stocks?

18. Answer the question

Does competition influence the price of real estate?

19. Answer the question

Do building codes and safety standards increase or decrease construction costs?

20. Answer the question

Are government subsidies and grants direct or indirect financial incentives?

21. Look through the text and describe Development Projects in Real Estate

Real Estate Development Projects

Real estate development projects are complex endeavors that involve transforming land or existing properties into new or improved structures to meet market demands. These projects play a vital role in shaping urban landscapes, creating residential, commercial, industrial, and mixed-use spaces that support economic growth and community development.

The process begins with thorough market research and feasibility analysis to identify opportunities and assess potential risks. Developers evaluate factors such as location, zoning regulations, infrastructure availability, and demographic trends to determine the viability of a project. Once a concept is approved, detailed planning and design phases follow, involving architects, engineers, and urban planners to create blueprints that align with regulatory standards and community needs.

Securing financing is a critical step in real estate development. Developers often rely on a combination of equity investment, bank loans, and sometimes public funding or incentives. Effective financial planning ensures that the project remains sustainable throughout its lifecycle.

Construction is the next phase, where project management plays a crucial role in coordinating contractors, suppliers, and stakeholders to ensure timely completion within budget. Quality control and adherence to safety standards are paramount during this stage.

Post-construction activities include marketing, leasing or selling units, and managing the property. Successful development projects not only generate profits for investors but also contribute positively

to local communities by providing housing, jobs, and amenities.
However, real estate development projects face numerous challenges such as regulatory hurdles, environmental concerns, market fluctuations, and community opposition. Navigating these obstacles requires strategic planning, stakeholder engagement, and adaptability.
In conclusion, real estate development projects are vital drivers of urban growth and economic vitality. They require careful planning, coordination among various professionals, and a clear understanding of market dynamics. When executed effectively, these projects can transform landscapes and improve quality of life for communities worldwide.

22. Look through the text and describe Selection of Comps in Real Estate

Selection of Comparable Properties ("Comps")

The selection of comparable properties, commonly known as "comps," is a fundamental step in real estate valuation and market analysis. Comps are properties similar to the subject property in key aspects such as location, size, age, condition, and features. Properly choosing comps ensures an accurate assessment of a property's market value, which is essential for pricing, negotiations, and investment decisions.
The process begins with identifying properties that have recently sold within the same neighborhood or area. Recent sales are preferred because they reflect current market conditions. Typically, comps should have sold within the last three to six months to ensure relevance. The closer the sale date to the valuation date, the more reliable the comparison.
Next, agents or appraisers evaluate properties based on several criteria. These include physical characteristics like square footage, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, lot size, and property type (e.g., single-family home, condo). They also consider features such as renovations, upgrades, view quality, and lot orientation. Adjustments are made for differences; for example, if a comp has an upgraded kitchen while the subject property does not, its value may be adjusted downward.
Location is another critical factor. Even within the same neighborhood, proximity to amenities like schools, parks, shopping centers, and transportation can influence property values. Therefore, comps should be geographically close to the subject property to account for local market trends.
In addition to sold properties, active listings and expired listings are analyzed to understand current competition and pricing strategies. Active listings show what sellers are currently asking for similar properties but may not yet reflect market acceptance. Expired listings can indicate overpricing or lack of demand.
Selecting appropriate comps requires experience and judgment. Using too few or too many comparables can lead to inaccurate valuations. The goal is to find a balanced set of properties that accurately reflect what buyers are willing to pay for similar homes in the current market.
In conclusion, choosing the right comparables is crucial for accurate property valuation. It involves careful analysis of recent sales data and thoughtful adjustments based on differences in features and location. When done correctly, it provides a solid foundation for making informed real estate decisions.

23. Look through the text and describe Portfolio Management in Real Estate

Portfolio Management in Real Estate

Portfolio management in real estate involves the strategic oversight and optimization of a collection of properties to achieve specific investment goals. It encompasses the process of acquiring, maintaining, and disposing of assets to maximize returns while managing risks. Effective portfolio management is essential for investors, developers, and institutional entities seeking to balance income generation, capital appreciation, and diversification.
The first step in real estate portfolio management is asset allocation. Investors determine the appropriate mix of property types—residential, commercial, industrial, or mixed-use—based on market conditions, risk appetite, and investment objectives. Diversification across different sectors and geographic locations helps mitigate risks associated with market fluctuations or regional downturns.
Once the portfolio is established, ongoing monitoring and analysis are crucial. This involves assessing each property's performance in terms of cash flow, occupancy rates, maintenance costs, and appreciation potential. Data-driven tools and analytics enable managers to identify

underperforming assets or opportunities for value enhancement through renovations or repositioning.
Risk management is a core component. Market risks such as economic downturns, interest rate changes, or regulatory shifts can impact property values and income streams. Portfolio managers employ strategies like hedging, diversification, and active asset management to mitigate these risks.
Rebalancing the portfolio is another vital aspect. Over time, certain assets may outperform others, leading to an imbalance that could increase exposure to specific risks. Regular rebalancing ensures alignment with investment goals and market realities.
Disposal strategies are also integral. Selling underperforming or mature assets at optimal times can free up capital for reinvestment into higher-yield opportunities. Conversely, acquiring new properties allows the portfolio to adapt to changing market conditions.
Technology plays an increasingly important role in modern portfolio management. Advanced software solutions facilitate data analysis, performance tracking, and scenario modeling—enabling more informed decision-making.
In conclusion, effective portfolio management in real estate requires a strategic approach that balances risk and return through diversification, continuous monitoring, and timely adjustments. When executed well, it maximizes investment performance while minimizing exposure to adverse market developments.

24. Look through the text and describe Calculation of Present Value in Real Estate

How to Calculate Present Value in Real Estate

Calculating the present value (PV) of a real estate investment is a fundamental step in assessing its profitability and making informed investment decisions. Present value represents the current worth of future cash flows generated by a property, discounted at an appropriate rate to account for the time value of money.
The process begins with estimating the expected future cash flows from the property. These can include rental income, operating expenses, and potential sale proceeds. For income-producing properties, net operating income (NOI) is often used as a basis for cash flow projections. For properties intended for resale, anticipated sale prices and associated costs are considered.
Next, selecting an appropriate discount rate is crucial. This rate reflects the required return on investment, considering factors such as market risk, interest rates, and investor expectations. Typically, the discount rate is derived from the cost of capital or required rate of return for similar investments.
Once future cash flows and the discount rate are determined, the present value is calculated using the formula:
\[PV = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{CF_t}{(1 + r)^t} \]
where:
- \(CF_t \) = cash flow in period \(t \),
- \(r \) = discount rate,
- \(t \) = year or period,
- \(n \) = total number of periods.
For properties with indefinite or long-term income streams, a terminal or residual value can be estimated at the end of a forecast period. This value is then discounted back to present value and added to the sum of discounted cash flows.
In practice, real estate professionals often use discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis software or spreadsheets to perform these calculations efficiently. Sensitivity analysis may also be conducted by varying key assumptions like discount rates or cash flow estimates to understand potential risks.
In summary, calculating present value in real estate involves projecting future income streams or sale proceeds, selecting an appropriate discount rate, and applying the PV formula to determine current worth. This process helps investors evaluate whether a property's expected returns justify its current price and supports sound investment decision-making.

25. Look through the text and describe Market Volatility in Real Estate

Market Volatility in Real Estate
Market volatility in real estate refers to the fluctuations in property prices, rental rates, and market

activity over a period of time. Unlike more liquid assets such as stocks or bonds, real estate markets tend to be less volatile but can still experience significant swings due to various economic, political, and social factors. Understanding market volatility is crucial for investors, developers, and stakeholders to manage risks and make informed decisions.

Several factors contribute to volatility in the real estate market. Economic conditions play a primary role; during periods of economic growth, property values and demand typically rise, while recessions or economic downturns can lead to sharp declines. Interest rates also influence market stability—rising rates often dampen borrowing and reduce property prices, whereas lower rates tend to stimulate activity.

Political and regulatory changes can introduce uncertainty, affecting development projects, zoning laws, or tax policies. Additionally, demographic shifts such as population growth or migration patterns impact demand levels and contribute to market fluctuations. External shocks like financial crises or global events (e.g., pandemics) can cause sudden and unpredictable changes in the market.

Market volatility is often measured through indicators such as price indices, rental yield fluctuations, or transaction volume variations. High volatility periods may present opportunities for savvy investors but also entail increased risks of losses. Conversely, stable markets provide more predictable returns but may offer limited growth potential.

To manage volatility risk, investors often diversify their portfolios across different regions or property types. They also employ strategies like hedging or timing investments carefully based on market cycles. Data analytics and forecasting models help anticipate potential shifts and inform decision-making.

In conclusion, while real estate markets are generally less volatile than other asset classes, they are still subject to significant fluctuations driven by economic and external factors. Recognizing and understanding market volatility enables stakeholders to navigate risks effectively and capitalize on opportunities within dynamic environments.

26. Look through the text and describe Location Constraints in Real Estate

Location Constraints in Real Estate

Location is one of the most critical factors influencing the value and success of a real estate property. However, there are various location constraints that can limit development, investment, or usage options for a property. Understanding these constraints is essential for developers, investors, and planners to make informed decisions and avoid potential risks.

One primary location constraint is zoning regulation. Local government authorities establish zoning laws that dictate how land can be used—residential, commercial, industrial, or mixed-use. These regulations can restrict certain types of development or impose restrictions on building height, density, and design. For example, a property zoned solely for residential use cannot be easily converted into commercial space without legal changes.

Environmental restrictions also play a significant role. Properties located near protected wetlands, flood zones, or environmentally sensitive areas may face limitations on construction or require special permits. These constraints aim to preserve natural habitats but can increase costs or delay projects.

Accessibility is another critical factor. Properties situated in remote or poorly connected locations may struggle with transportation issues, reducing their attractiveness to tenants or buyers. Conversely, properties in congested urban centers might face restrictions related to traffic management or infrastructure capacity.

Historical preservation laws can impose constraints on properties within designated heritage districts. These laws often restrict modifications to the building's exterior or interior to maintain historical integrity, limiting renovation options.

Market demand and demographic trends also influence location constraints. Areas experiencing declining populations or economic downturns may have limited growth prospects, affecting long-term investment viability.

Finally, physical constraints such as topography, soil stability, and existing infrastructure can limit development potential regardless of zoning or legal restrictions. For instance, steep slopes or unstable soils may require costly engineering solutions.

In conclusion, location constraints are multifaceted factors that significantly impact real estate

development and investment strategies. Recognizing these limitations early in the planning process helps stakeholders mitigate risks and identify suitable opportunities aligned with legal regulations and market realities.

27. Look through the text and describe Unique Features of Real Estate

Unique Features of Real Estate

Real estate is a distinctive asset class characterized by several unique features that set it apart from other investments. Understanding these features is essential for investors, developers, and stakeholders to effectively evaluate opportunities and manage risks.

One of the most notable features of real estate is its tangibility. Unlike stocks or bonds, real estate assets are physical properties that can be seen and touched. This tangibility provides a sense of security and utility, as properties can be used for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.

Another key feature is heterogeneity. Every property is unique in terms of location, design, size, and condition. This lack of standardization means that each real estate investment has distinct characteristics, making valuation more complex but also allowing for customization and niche market opportunities.

Real estate also exhibits illiquidity. Compared to financial assets like stocks or bonds, properties typically take longer to buy or sell due to the complexity of transactions, legal processes, and market conditions. This illiquidity can be both a risk and an advantage—providing stability but limiting quick access to capital.

A significant feature is high entry costs. Acquiring real estate usually requires substantial capital investment, which can act as a barrier for some investors but also helps prevent excessive speculation in the market.

Real estate investments often generate cash flow through rental income or lease payments. This income-generating potential makes real estate attractive for income-focused investors seeking steady returns over time.

Additionally, real estate offers leverage opportunities. Investors can finance a portion of the property's purchase price through loans, amplifying potential returns but also increasing risk if property values decline or cash flows diminish.

Finally, real estate has a value appreciation potential, driven by factors such as location improvements, market demand, and economic growth. Over time, properties can appreciate significantly in value, providing capital gains to investors.

In summary, the unique features of real estate—its tangibility, heterogeneity, illiquidity, high entry costs, income generation potential, leverage opportunities, and appreciation prospects—make it a complex yet rewarding asset class. Recognizing these characteristics helps stakeholders make better-informed decisions in this dynamic market environment.

28. Look through the text and describe Competition in Real Estate

Competition in Real Estate

Competition in the real estate market is a dynamic and multifaceted aspect that influences property prices, development opportunities, and investment strategies. It arises from the presence of multiple buyers, sellers, developers, and investors vying for limited properties or market share within specific locations or segments.

One of the primary sources of competition is the demand for prime locations. Properties situated in desirable areas—such as city centers, waterfronts, or neighborhoods with excellent amenities—tend to attract numerous buyers and investors. This high demand often leads to bidding wars, driving prices upward and making it challenging for individual buyers to secure properties at reasonable prices.

Developers also face stiff competition when planning new projects. They must compete for land parcels, permits, and financing while trying to differentiate their offerings through design, amenities, or pricing strategies. In highly competitive markets, successful developers often need innovative approaches to stand out and attract tenants or buyers.

Investors compete by analyzing market trends, rental yields, and potential appreciation. They may engage in strategies like flipping properties, purchasing undervalued assets, or diversifying across different regions to gain an edge over competitors. Large institutional investors can dominate certain segments due to their financial strength and access to resources.

Market competition can also influence rental rates and occupancy levels. In areas with many available properties, landlords may need to offer incentives or reduce rents to attract tenants. Conversely, in markets with limited supply, landlords can command premium rents.
Globalization has increased competition by opening local markets to international investors seeking diversification or higher returns. This influx of foreign capital can intensify competition in already hot markets but also create opportunities for growth.
To succeed amid fierce competition, stakeholders must conduct thorough market research, leverage innovative marketing strategies, and maintain flexibility in pricing and offerings. Understanding the competitive landscape helps investors and developers identify opportunities and mitigate risks effectively.
In conclusion, competition is an inherent feature of the real estate industry that shapes market dynamics significantly. While it can drive up prices and create challenges for buyers and developers, it also fosters innovation and efficiency within the sector. Navigating this competitive environment requires strategic planning and a keen understanding of market trends.

29. Look through the text and describe Regulatory Restrictions in Real Estate

Regulatory Restrictions in Real Estate

Regulatory restrictions play a crucial role in shaping the development, use, and management of real estate properties. These legal frameworks are established by government authorities to ensure sustainable growth, protect public interests, and maintain urban order. However, they can also pose challenges for investors, developers, and property owners.
One of the most common types of regulatory restrictions is zoning laws. Zoning regulations divide areas into zones designated for residential, commercial, industrial, or mixed-use purposes. These laws control land use, building heights, density, and setbacks to prevent incompatible developments and preserve community character. For example, a property zoned solely for residential use cannot be converted into a commercial enterprise without legal amendments.
Building codes and safety standards are another vital aspect of regulation. They specify requirements for construction quality, fire safety, accessibility, and environmental impact. Compliance with these codes ensures that structures are safe and sustainable but can also increase construction costs and project timelines.
Environmental restrictions are increasingly significant due to concerns about sustainability and conservation. Properties located near protected wetlands, flood zones, or environmentally sensitive areas may face limitations on development or require special permits. These restrictions aim to minimize ecological damage but can restrict potential land use or increase compliance costs.
Heritage preservation laws protect historically significant buildings and districts from inappropriate modifications or demolitions. While these regulations help maintain cultural identity and architectural integrity, they can limit renovation options and increase project complexity.
Additionally, local governments may impose restrictions related to infrastructure capacity—such as traffic management or utility services—to prevent overburdening existing systems. These constraints can delay projects or require costly upgrades.
Understanding regulatory restrictions is essential for successful real estate planning and investment. Non-compliance can lead to legal penalties, project delays, or financial losses. Therefore, thorough due diligence involving legal experts and planning authorities is vital before initiating development or transactions.
In conclusion, while regulatory restrictions are necessary for orderly urban development and environmental protection, they also require careful navigation by stakeholders. Balancing compliance with market objectives is key to achieving sustainable success in the real estate sector.

30. Look through the text and describe Government Incentives in Real Estate

Government Incentives in Real Estate

Government incentives play a vital role in shaping the real estate market by encouraging development, investment, and revitalization of communities. These incentives are designed to stimulate economic growth, create jobs, promote affordable housing, and support sustainable urban development. They can take various forms, including financial benefits, regulatory relaxations, or technical assistance.
One common type of government incentive is tax relief. Tax credits or deductions can significantly

reduce the financial burden on developers and investors. For example, some governments offer tax credits for constructing affordable housing or for rehabilitating historic buildings. Property tax abatements are also used to attract new developments by temporarily reducing property taxes in designated areas.

Subsidies and grants are another powerful incentive. These financial aids are often provided for specific projects such as affordable housing, green building initiatives, or infrastructure improvements. Grants can help offset construction costs or fund community development programs, making projects more financially viable.

In addition to direct financial incentives, governments may implement regulatory relaxations to promote development. These include zoning variances, relaxed building codes, or expedited permitting processes that reduce project timelines and costs. Such measures encourage developers to undertake projects that might otherwise be unfeasible under standard regulations.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are also a common approach where government agencies collaborate with private sector entities to develop infrastructure or real estate projects. These partnerships often include shared investments and risk-sharing arrangements that benefit both parties and accelerate project completion.

Furthermore, some governments offer incentives aimed at promoting sustainable development. These may include grants for green building certifications, reduced utility connection fees for eco-friendly projects, or incentives for incorporating renewable energy solutions.

Overall, government incentives serve as catalysts for positive change within the real estate sector. They help address market gaps such as affordable housing shortages or urban decay while fostering innovation and sustainability. For investors and developers, understanding available incentives is crucial for maximizing project profitability and aligning with public policy goals.

In conclusion, government incentives are essential tools that support growth and resilience in the real estate industry. By leveraging these benefits effectively, stakeholders can contribute to vibrant communities while achieving their investment objectives.

31. Look through the text and describe Environmental Risks in Real Estate

Environmental Risks in Real Estate

Environmental risks are an increasingly important consideration in the real estate industry, impacting property values, development potential, and long-term sustainability. These risks arise from natural and human-made environmental factors that can threaten the safety, usability, and profitability of real estate assets.

One of the most significant environmental risks is flooding. Properties located in flood-prone areas are vulnerable to water damage, which can lead to costly repairs and decreased value. Climate change has intensified this risk by increasing the frequency and severity of storms and rising sea levels, making flood zones more unpredictable and expanding their reach.

Another major concern is contamination. Sites with a history of industrial activity or improper waste disposal may be contaminated with hazardous substances such as asbestos, lead, or chemicals. Redeveloping or even owning such properties can pose health risks and entail expensive remediation processes to meet safety standards.

Earthquakes also present a significant threat in certain regions. Seismic activity can cause structural damage or collapse, leading to substantial financial losses and safety hazards. Building codes in earthquake-prone areas often require specialized construction techniques to mitigate these risks.

Environmental degradation, such as soil erosion, deforestation, or loss of biodiversity, can negatively affect land stability and usability. These issues may result from urban expansion or resource extraction activities and can lead to land subsidence or reduced attractiveness for development.

Air quality is another concern, especially in urban areas with high pollution levels. Poor air quality can impact residents' health and reduce demand for properties in affected locations.

Furthermore, regulatory changes aimed at environmental protection can influence real estate development. Stricter environmental laws may impose restrictions on land use or require costly compliance measures, affecting project feasibility.

To manage these risks effectively, stakeholders must conduct thorough environmental assessments before purchasing or developing property. This includes site investigations, risk mapping, and

consulting environmental experts to identify potential hazards and develop mitigation strategies.
In conclusion, environmental risks are a critical factor in real estate decision-making. Recognizing and addressing these hazards not only protects investments but also promotes sustainable development that respects ecological integrity and community well-being.

32. Look through the text and describe Valuation Models in Real Estate

Valuation Models in Real Estate
Valuation models are essential tools used in the real estate industry to determine the market value of properties. Accurate valuation is crucial for investors, developers, lenders, and buyers to make informed decisions. Several models and approaches exist, each suited to different types of properties and market conditions.
One of the most common methods is the Sales Comparison Approach. This model estimates a property's value based on the sale prices of similar properties in the same area. Adjustments are made for differences in size, condition, location, and features. This approach is particularly effective for residential real estate where comparable sales data is readily available.
The Income Capitalization Approach is widely used for commercial real estate and rental properties. It calculates value based on the income-generating potential of a property. The key metric here is the Net Operating Income (NOI), which is divided by a capitalization rate (cap rate) derived from market data. The formula is:
Value = NOI / Cap Rate
This method reflects the property's ability to produce income and is vital for investors assessing rental properties or office buildings.
The Cost Approach estimates value by summing the cost to replace or reproduce the building (minus depreciation) with the land's value added separately. This model is useful for new constructions or special-purpose properties where comparable sales are limited.
Additionally, advanced valuation models incorporate statistical and financial techniques such as discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis, which projects future income streams and discounts them to present value. This approach provides a comprehensive view of an investment’s potential over time.
Each valuation model has its strengths and limitations. For example, sales comparison relies heavily on recent comparable sales, which may not always be available or relevant. Income-based models require accurate income data and assumptions about future market conditions. Cost approaches may not reflect current market values accurately but are useful for unique or specialized properties.
In practice, professionals often use a combination of these models to arrive at a reliable estimate of value. The choice depends on property type, purpose of valuation, data availability, and market dynamics.
In conclusion, understanding various valuation models enables stakeholders to assess property worth accurately and make strategic decisions in the complex real estate landscape. Proper valuation not only ensures fair transactions but also supports sustainable investment practices.

33. Look through the text and describe Virtual Reality (VR) & Augmented Reality (AR) in Real Estate

Virtual Reality (VR) & Augmented Reality (AR) in Real Estate
Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) are transforming the real estate industry by offering innovative ways to view, market, and develop properties. These cutting-edge technologies enhance the experience for buyers, investors, and developers, making property exploration more immersive, efficient, and accessible.
VR creates a fully immersive digital environment that allows users to virtually walk through a property without physically being there. This technology is especially valuable for remote buyers or investors who cannot visit sites in person. With VR, potential buyers can explore multiple properties quickly, gaining a realistic sense of space, layout, and design. Developers also use VR for virtual walkthroughs during the planning phase, enabling better visualization of architectural concepts and interior layouts before construction begins.
AR complements VR by overlaying digital information onto the real world through smartphones or AR glasses. In real estate, AR allows clients to visualize how a space will look after renovation or how furniture and decor will fit within a room. For example, prospective homeowners can point their

devices at an empty room and see how different furniture pieces or color schemes would look in real-time. This interactive experience helps clients make more informed decisions and reduces uncertainty.

Both VR and AR significantly enhance marketing strategies. Virtual tours powered by VR attract more interest online, saving time for both agents and clients. They also enable developers to showcase projects at early stages, attracting investors and buyers before construction is completed. Additionally, these technologies facilitate better communication among stakeholders by providing clear visualizations of design concepts.

Despite their advantages, implementing VR and AR requires investment in hardware and software development. However, as technology advances and costs decrease, adoption becomes more accessible for real estate professionals worldwide.

In conclusion, VR and AR are revolutionizing the way properties are marketed, sold, and developed. By providing immersive experiences that bridge the gap between imagination and reality, these technologies are shaping the future of real estate—making transactions more efficient, transparent, and engaging for all parties involved.

34. Look through the text and describe Blockchain Technology in Real Estate

Blockchain Technology in Real Estate

Blockchain technology has revolutionized various industries, and real estate is no exception. Its decentralized, transparent, and secure nature offers numerous benefits that can transform traditional property transactions and management processes.

One of the primary advantages of blockchain in real estate is increased transparency. All transactions recorded on a blockchain are immutable and publicly accessible, reducing the risk of fraud and disputes. Buyers, sellers, and agents can verify property histories, ownership records, and transaction details instantly, ensuring trust and confidence in the process.

Moreover, blockchain simplifies the often complex and lengthy process of property transactions. Smart contracts—self-executing agreements with terms directly written into code—automate tasks such as escrow releases, title transfers, and payments. This automation reduces paperwork, minimizes delays, and lowers transaction costs. For example, when a buyer makes a payment, a smart contract can automatically transfer ownership once all conditions are met, streamlining the entire process.

Tokenization is another significant development enabled by blockchain. Real estate assets can be divided into digital tokens representing fractional ownership. This allows investors to buy smaller stakes in properties, increasing liquidity and access to real estate investments that were previously limited to wealthy individuals or institutional investors. Tokenization also facilitates easier transfer of ownership interests without the need for traditional sales processes.

Additionally, blockchain enhances security by providing a tamper-proof ledger of all transactions. This reduces the risk of identity theft and unauthorized alterations to property records. It also enables more efficient management of property portfolios through transparent tracking of ownership changes and leasing agreements.

Despite its many benefits, integrating blockchain into real estate faces challenges such as regulatory uncertainties, lack of standardization, and technological adoption barriers. However, pilot projects and increasing industry interest suggest that blockchain has the potential to make real estate transactions more efficient, secure, and accessible.

In conclusion, blockchain technology holds great promise for transforming the real estate industry by increasing transparency, reducing costs, enabling fractional ownership through tokenization, and automating processes with smart contracts. As adoption grows and regulatory frameworks develop, blockchain could become a fundamental component of modern real estate practices worldwide.

35. Look through the text and describe Two Most Important Trends in Real Estate

Two Most Important Trends in Real Estate

The real estate industry is constantly evolving, driven by technological advancements, economic shifts, and changing consumer preferences. Among the many trends shaping the sector today, two stand out as particularly influential: the rise of remote work and the growing importance of

sustainable development.
Firstly, the shift towards remote work has significantly impacted real estate demand. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this trend, prompting many companies to adopt flexible working arrangements. As a result, there has been a noticeable decline in demand for traditional office spaces in urban centers. Instead, suburban and rural areas have seen increased interest from individuals seeking larger homes with dedicated home offices and outdoor spaces. This shift is also influencing commercial real estate, with some companies downsizing or reimagining their office layouts to accommodate hybrid work models. Developers are now focusing on creating versatile spaces that cater to remote workers, such as co-living and co-working environments. This trend is expected to continue shaping property development and investment strategies in the coming years.
Secondly, sustainable development has become a central focus in real estate. Environmental concerns, climate change, and rising energy costs are pushing developers and investors to prioritize eco-friendly buildings. Green certifications like LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) are increasingly sought after by tenants and buyers alike. Sustainable buildings not only reduce environmental impact but also offer long-term cost savings through energy efficiency. Additionally, governments worldwide are implementing stricter regulations and incentives to promote green construction practices. As a result, sustainable development is no longer optional but essential for staying competitive in the market. This trend is also influencing urban planning, with cities investing in green infrastructure and smart city initiatives to create healthier living environments.
In conclusion, the two most important trends currently shaping the real estate industry are the transformation driven by remote work and the emphasis on sustainability. Together, these trends are redefining how properties are designed, developed, and valued—paving the way for a more flexible and environmentally conscious future in real estate.

36. Look through the text and describe Smart and Connected Buildings in Real Estate

Smart and Connected Buildings in Real Estate
The advent of smart and connected buildings is revolutionizing the real estate industry, transforming the way we design, operate, and experience urban spaces. These buildings leverage advanced technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and data analytics to create more efficient, sustainable, and comfortable environments for occupants.
Smart buildings are equipped with sensors and automation systems that monitor and control various functions, including lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), security, and energy consumption. This integration allows for real-time adjustments that optimize resource use, reduce operational costs, and minimize environmental impact. For example, intelligent lighting systems can adjust brightness based on occupancy or natural light levels, significantly lowering electricity bills.
Connected buildings also enhance occupant comfort and safety. Automated security systems with facial recognition or biometric access improve safety measures, while smart HVAC systems maintain optimal indoor temperatures. Additionally, IoT devices enable remote monitoring and management of building systems via smartphones or centralized platforms, providing property managers with valuable insights to prevent issues before they escalate.
Furthermore, these buildings support sustainability goals by reducing energy waste and promoting green practices. Many smart buildings incorporate renewable energy sources like solar panels and energy storage solutions. They also facilitate data collection on energy usage patterns, helping owners implement more effective conservation strategies.
The benefits extend beyond operational efficiency. Smart and connected buildings attract tenants seeking modern amenities and environmentally responsible spaces. They also increase property value and competitiveness in a rapidly evolving market.
However, implementing such technology comes with challenges like high initial costs, cybersecurity risks, and the need for specialized expertise. Despite these hurdles, the trend toward intelligent buildings is expected to accelerate as technology advances and sustainability becomes a priority.
In conclusion, smart and connected buildings are shaping the future of real estate by offering smarter management solutions, enhanced occupant experiences, and greater sustainability. As technology continues to evolve, these innovative structures will become standard features in urban development worldwide.

37. Look through the text and describe 3D Printing in Real Estate

3D Printing in Real Estate

3D printing technology is rapidly transforming the real estate industry, offering innovative solutions for construction, design, and affordability. This cutting-edge technology involves creating building components or entire structures layer by layer using specialized printers and materials, significantly reducing construction time and costs.

One of the most significant advantages of 3D printing in real estate is its potential to accelerate building processes. Traditional construction can take months or even years, but 3D printing can produce structures in a fraction of that time. For example, some projects have been completed within days or weeks, making it an attractive option for addressing housing shortages and emergency shelters quickly.

Additionally, 3D printing allows for greater design flexibility. Complex architectural features that are difficult or expensive to produce with conventional methods can be easily realized through digital modeling and additive manufacturing. This opens up new possibilities for innovative and customized designs tailored to specific needs or aesthetic preferences.

Cost reduction is another key benefit. By minimizing labor requirements and material waste, 3D printing can significantly lower construction expenses. This makes affordable housing projects more feasible, especially in developing regions where traditional building costs are prohibitive. Moreover, the use of sustainable materials in 3D printing further enhances its environmental benefits.

The technology also offers solutions for disaster relief and temporary housing. Portable 3D printers can quickly produce durable shelters on-site, providing immediate shelter in disaster-stricken areas or remote locations where traditional construction logistics are challenging.

Despite its promising potential, there are challenges to widespread adoption. Regulatory frameworks need to evolve to accommodate new construction methods, and there are concerns about structural integrity and building codes. However, ongoing research and pilot projects demonstrate that 3D printing is a viable and scalable option for future urban development.

In conclusion, 3D printing is poised to revolutionize real estate by enabling faster, cheaper, and more innovative construction methods. As technology advances and regulatory hurdles are addressed, it will play an increasingly important role in shaping sustainable and affordable housing solutions worldwide.

38. Look through the text and describe Adaptive Reuse & Urban Regeneration

Real Estate: Adaptive Reuse & Urban Regeneration

Adaptive reuse and urban regeneration are two innovative strategies transforming the modern real estate landscape. Both approaches focus on revitalizing existing structures and urban areas, promoting sustainability, preserving cultural heritage, and meeting contemporary needs.

Adaptive reuse involves repurposing old buildings for new functions. Instead of demolishing historic or outdated structures, developers transform them into modern spaces such as offices, apartments, hotels, or retail outlets. This approach preserves architectural character and reduces environmental impact by minimizing construction waste and resource consumption. For example, converting an abandoned factory into trendy loft apartments or transforming a historic church into a community center exemplifies adaptive reuse's potential to blend history with modernity.

Urban regeneration, on the other hand, refers to comprehensive efforts to revitalize entire neighborhoods or districts. It often involves upgrading infrastructure, improving public spaces, enhancing transportation links, and encouraging economic development. The goal is to create vibrant, sustainable communities that attract residents and businesses while maintaining social cohesion. Successful regeneration projects can turn neglected areas into desirable urban hubs with improved quality of life.

Both strategies contribute significantly to sustainable development by reducing urban sprawl and conserving resources. They also foster cultural preservation by maintaining architectural heritage and local identity. Moreover, adaptive reuse and regeneration can stimulate economic growth through increased property values, job creation, and tourism.

However, these processes face challenges such as regulatory hurdles, high renovation costs, and

community resistance. Effective planning requires collaboration among government agencies, developers, architects, and local communities to ensure projects meet diverse needs.
In conclusion, adaptive reuse and urban regeneration are vital tools for creating sustainable cities that honor their past while embracing the future. By transforming existing structures and neighborhoods into vibrant spaces, they offer environmentally friendly solutions that enhance urban living and preserve cultural heritage for generations to come.

39. Look through the text and describe Real Estate Demand-Supply Dynamics

Real Estate Demand-Supply Dynamics

The demand-supply dynamics in real estate play a crucial role in shaping market trends, property values, and development strategies. Understanding these forces helps investors, developers, and policymakers make informed decisions to ensure sustainable growth and stability within the sector.
Demand in real estate is driven by various factors including population growth, income levels, employment rates, interest rates, and demographic shifts. For instance, an increasing population or rising income levels typically boost demand for residential properties. Similarly, urbanization trends lead to higher demand for commercial spaces such as offices, retail outlets, and industrial facilities. Additionally, government policies like tax incentives or zoning regulations can influence demand by making certain types of properties more attractive.
On the other hand, supply refers to the availability of properties for sale or lease. It is affected by construction activity, land availability, regulatory approvals, and economic conditions. When supply exceeds demand, property prices tend to stabilize or decline; conversely, when demand outpaces supply, prices often rise rapidly. For example, during periods of economic growth with active construction projects, an oversupply can lead to a slowdown in price appreciation or even a market correction.
The interaction between demand and supply determines market equilibrium. A balanced market features stable prices and healthy transaction volumes. However, imbalances can cause volatility: shortages may lead to bidding wars and inflated prices, while excess supply can result in vacancies and declining values.
Recent trends highlight how external factors influence these dynamics. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted traditional patterns—initially causing a slowdown in demand but later fueling interest in suburban and rural properties due to remote work flexibility. Simultaneously, supply chains faced delays that limited new construction projects.
In conclusion, understanding the complex interplay between demand and supply is essential for navigating the real estate market effectively. Market participants must continuously monitor economic indicators, policy changes, and demographic shifts to anticipate trends and adapt their strategies accordingly. Maintaining this balance ensures sustainable growth and stability within the dynamic world of real estate.

40. Look through the text and describe Real Estate Property Management Efficiency

Real Estate Property Management Efficiency
Efficient property management is essential for maximizing the value and profitability of real estate assets. It involves overseeing daily operations, maintaining properties, ensuring tenant satisfaction, and optimizing financial performance. As the real estate market becomes increasingly competitive, property managers must adopt innovative strategies and technologies to enhance efficiency.
One key aspect of property management efficiency is the use of technology. Property management software streamlines tasks such as rent collection, maintenance requests, lease management, and financial reporting. Automated systems reduce manual errors, save time, and provide real-time data for better decision-making. For example, online portals allow tenants to pay rent and submit maintenance requests conveniently, improving communication and satisfaction.
Preventive maintenance is another critical factor. Regular inspections and timely repairs prevent costly emergencies and prolong the lifespan of building systems. Implementing predictive maintenance using IoT sensors can detect issues early, reducing downtime and operational costs.
Effective tenant management also contributes to efficiency. Building strong relationships with tenants encourages lease renewals and reduces vacancy rates. Clear communication channels and

prompt responses to concerns foster trust and loyalty.
Financial management plays a vital role as well. Accurate budgeting, expense tracking, and revenue optimization ensure profitability. Data analytics can identify trends in occupancy rates or operating costs, enabling proactive adjustments.
Staff training and clear operational procedures are essential for maintaining high standards. Well-trained staff can handle issues swiftly and provide excellent service, which enhances overall property performance.
Lastly, sustainability initiatives such as energy-efficient lighting or water-saving fixtures not only reduce operating costs but also appeal to environmentally conscious tenants.
In conclusion, enhancing property management efficiency requires integrating technology, proactive maintenance, effective communication, financial discipline, and sustainability practices. By adopting these strategies, property managers can improve operational performance, increase tenant satisfaction, and maximize investment returns in a competitive real estate market.

41. Translate the text.

1. Business analysis in real property

Business analysis in real property involves the systematic process of evaluating and understanding the economic, financial, and strategic aspects of real estate assets to support informed decision-making. It encompasses a wide range of activities aimed at assessing the value, potential, risks, and opportunities associated with properties, whether for investment, development, management, or sale.
At its core, real property business analysis begins with market research. This includes studying local and regional market trends, demographic shifts, economic indicators, and zoning regulations. Understanding these factors helps analysts forecast future demand and supply dynamics, which are crucial for making sound investment decisions.
Financial analysis is another key component. This involves evaluating the property's income-generating potential through metrics such as Net Operating Income (NOI), Capitalization Rate (Cap Rate), Cash-on-Cash Return, and Internal Rate of Return (IRR). Analysts often prepare detailed financial models to project future cash flows, assess profitability, and determine the feasibility of development or acquisition projects. They also consider costs related to acquisition, development, maintenance, and eventual disposition.
Valuation is central to business analysis in real estate. Techniques like Comparable Sales (comps), Income Approach (based on income capitalization), and Cost Approach are used to estimate a property's market value. Accurate valuation helps investors decide whether a property is undervalued or overvalued relative to its potential.
Risk assessment is integral as well. Analysts identify factors that could negatively impact the property's performance—such as market downturns, interest rate fluctuations, regulatory changes, or environmental issues—and develop strategies to mitigate these risks.
Strategic planning is also part of business analysis. This involves determining the best use of a property—whether for leasing, redevelopment, or sale—and aligning it with broader business goals. For example, a developer might analyze whether converting an office building into residential units would maximize returns based on current market conditions.
In addition to quantitative data, qualitative factors like location desirability, accessibility, neighborhood development plans, and community amenities influence decision-making. Combining these insights allows for comprehensive evaluations that support investment choices.
Technology plays an increasingly important role in real property business analysis. Geographic Information Systems (GIS), data analytics platforms, and specialized real estate software enable analysts to process large datasets efficiently and generate more accurate forecasts.
Overall, business analysis in real property is a multidisciplinary effort that integrates economics, finance, law, urban planning, and technology. Its goal is to provide stakeholders—investors, developers, lenders, or property managers—with clear insights into the viability and strategic value of real estate assets. Effective analysis reduces uncertainty and enhances decision-making quality in the complex world of real estate markets.

42. Translate the text.

2. Market analysis in real property

Market analysis in real property is a comprehensive process that involves examining the current conditions, trends, and dynamics of the real estate market to inform investment, development, and management decisions. It aims to understand supply and demand factors, pricing patterns, demographic influences, and economic indicators that impact property values and market activity.

The first step in market analysis is gathering data on local and regional real estate markets. This includes analyzing recent sales prices, rental rates, vacancy rates, construction activity, and absorption rates. By studying these metrics, analysts can identify whether a market is favoring buyers or sellers, experiencing growth or decline, and which segments—residential, commercial, industrial—are most active.

Demographic factors play a crucial role in market analysis. Population growth or decline, income levels, employment rates, and migration patterns influence demand for different types of properties. For example, an influx of young professionals may increase demand for rental apartments or condos in urban areas, while an aging population might boost interest in senior housing.

Economic indicators such as interest rates, inflation rates, GDP growth, and employment figures also significantly affect the real estate market. Lower interest rates tend to make borrowing cheaper, encouraging development and investment. Conversely, economic downturns can reduce demand and lead to declining property values.

Supply-side factors are equally important. Analysts assess current inventory levels, new construction projects, zoning laws, and land availability to determine whether the market is oversupplied or undersupplied. An oversupply can lead to falling prices and increased vacancy rates; undersupply may drive prices upward.

Competitive analysis involves studying comparable properties (comps) to understand pricing strategies and occupancy levels. This helps establish realistic expectations for rental income or sale prices based on what similar properties are achieving in the market.

Forecasting is a key component of market analysis. Using historical data and current trends, analysts project future market conditions—such as potential price appreciation or depreciation—and identify emerging opportunities or risks.

Technology tools like Geographic Information Systems (GIS), data analytics platforms, and real estate databases enhance the accuracy and efficiency of market analysis by providing spatial insights and large datasets for deeper understanding.

Overall, market analysis in real property provides stakeholders—investors, developers, lenders, property managers—with vital insights into the current state and future prospects of the real estate environment. It helps them make informed decisions about buying, selling, developing, or managing properties by understanding where opportunities exist and what risks need mitigation. Effective market analysis reduces uncertainty and supports strategic planning in the dynamic world of real estate markets.

43. Translate the text.

3 Financial analysis in real property

Financial analysis in real property is a vital process that involves evaluating the economic viability and profitability of real estate investments, developments, or management strategies. It aims to provide stakeholders—such as investors, developers, lenders, and property managers—with a clear understanding of the financial performance and potential risks associated with a property or portfolio.

The foundation of financial analysis begins with gathering detailed data on the property's income and expenses. Income sources typically include rental payments, lease fees, or other revenue streams generated by the property. Expenses encompass operating costs such as maintenance, property taxes, insurance, management fees, utilities, and capital expenditures for repairs or upgrades.

One of the primary tools used in financial analysis is the calculation of key performance metrics. Net Operating Income (NOI) is a fundamental measure that subtracts operating expenses from gross income, providing an indicator of the property's income-generating capacity before financing costs and taxes. From there, investors assess profitability using ratios like Capitalization Rate (Cap Rate), which relates NOI to the property's market value or purchase price.

Cash flow analysis examines the actual cash generated by the property after accounting for debt service (mortgage payments) and other financing costs. Positive cash flow indicates that the property generates more income than expenses and debt obligations, making it an attractive investment.

Return on investment metrics such as Cash-on-Cash Return evaluate the annual return relative to the investor's initial cash investment. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Return on Investment (ROI) are also used to project long-term profitability by considering future cash flows and potential appreciation.

Financial modeling plays a crucial role in analyzing real estate projects. Analysts develop detailed spreadsheets or software models to simulate various scenarios—such as changes in rental rates, occupancy levels, interest rates, or development costs—to assess how these factors impact profitability and risk.

Another important aspect is sensitivity analysis, which tests how sensitive a property's financial performance is to different variables. This helps identify potential risks and develop strategies to mitigate them.

Financing structures are also evaluated during financial analysis. Analysts examine loan terms, interest rates, amortization schedules, and equity requirements to determine how financing impacts overall returns and risk exposure.

In summary, financial analysis in real property provides a comprehensive view of an asset's economic performance. It enables stakeholders to make informed decisions about acquisition prices, development feasibility, leasing strategies, refinancing options, or sale timing. By quantifying potential returns and risks through various metrics and models, financial analysis helps optimize investment outcomes and supports strategic planning in the complex world of real estate.

44. Translate the text.

Operational analysis in real property

Operational analysis in real property is the process of evaluating the day-to-day functions and management practices of a property to ensure it operates efficiently, effectively, and profitably. This type of analysis focuses on how well the property is managed, maintained, and utilized to maximize its value and performance over time.

At its core, operational analysis involves examining various aspects of property management, including tenant relations, maintenance procedures, staffing, leasing activities, and administrative processes. It aims to identify strengths and weaknesses in current operations and recommend improvements to enhance overall efficiency.

Key components of operational analysis include reviewing occupancy rates, rent collection processes, operating expenses, and service quality. For example, high vacancy rates or late rent payments may indicate issues with marketing or tenant screening. Excessive maintenance costs or frequent repairs could suggest poor upkeep or inefficient vendor management.

Another important aspect is analyzing the property's physical condition and infrastructure. Regular inspections help identify deferred maintenance or capital improvement needs that could impact operational costs or tenant satisfaction.

Operational analysis also considers the use of technology and systems in managing the property. Modern property management software can streamline tasks such as lease administration, accounting, communication with tenants, and maintenance scheduling. Evaluating these tools helps determine if current systems support optimal operations.

Furthermore, operational analysis assesses compliance with legal regulations and safety standards to prevent liabilities and ensure a secure environment for tenants and visitors.

The goal of operational analysis is to optimize the property's performance by reducing costs, increasing revenue opportunities, improving tenant retention, and maintaining asset value. It often involves benchmarking against industry standards or similar properties to gauge performance levels.

In summary, operational analysis in real property is a comprehensive review of how a property is managed on a daily basis. By identifying inefficiencies and implementing best practices, owners and managers can enhance the property's profitability, longevity, and overall value—ultimately supporting sustainable real estate investment and management strategies.

45. Translate the text.

Regulatory and Legal Considerations in real property

Regulatory and legal considerations in real property refer to the laws, regulations, and legal frameworks that govern the ownership, use, development, and transfer of real estate assets. These considerations are essential for ensuring that property transactions and management practices comply

with applicable legal standards, protect the rights of all parties involved, and promote responsible development.

One of the primary aspects of regulatory considerations involves zoning laws and land use regulations. Zoning ordinances dictate how land can be used within specific areas—such as residential, commercial, industrial, or agricultural zones—and may impose restrictions on building heights, density, setbacks, and permissible activities. Compliance with zoning laws is crucial for obtaining permits and avoiding legal disputes.

Building codes and safety standards are another critical component. These regulations specify requirements for construction quality, structural integrity, fire safety, accessibility (such as ADA compliance), and environmental standards. Ensuring adherence to building codes helps prevent hazards and liabilities while facilitating lawful occupancy and use.

Environmental regulations also play a significant role in real property law. These include laws related to wetlands protection, pollution control, hazardous materials management, and conservation requirements. Developers and owners must conduct environmental impact assessments and obtain necessary permits to avoid legal penalties.

Property rights and title issues are fundamental legal considerations. Clear title transfer processes, due diligence in verifying ownership rights, and resolving disputes over boundaries or liens are vital to secure lawful ownership and prevent future conflicts.

Lease agreements and contractual arrangements must adhere to contract law principles. Proper drafting ensures clarity on terms such as rent obligations, maintenance responsibilities, renewal options, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

Additionally, legal considerations encompass tax laws related to property ownership—such as property taxes, capital gains taxes, or transfer taxes—and incentives or restrictions associated with certain types of properties or developments.

Regulatory compliance also involves understanding federal laws like fair housing regulations that prohibit discrimination in housing practices or environmental laws that impact development projects.

In summary, regulatory and legal considerations in real property are fundamental to ensuring lawful ownership, development, leasing, and management practices. Navigating these complex legal frameworks helps protect stakeholders' rights, minimizes risks of litigation or penalties, and promotes sustainable and compliant real estate operations. Engaging legal expertise is often essential for interpreting applicable laws and ensuring adherence throughout all stages of property investment and management.

46. Translate the text.

Residential Real Estate

Residential real estate refers to properties that are primarily used for dwelling purposes, providing shelter and living space for individuals and families. This sector of real estate includes a wide variety of property types, such as single-family homes, condominiums, townhouses, multi-family apartment buildings, and mobile homes. Residential properties are among the most common and accessible forms of real estate investment and play a vital role in meeting the housing needs of populations worldwide.

The primary purpose of residential real estate is to serve as a place of residence. As such, it is heavily influenced by factors like demographic trends, economic conditions, interest rates, and government policies related to housing. For example, population growth or urbanization can increase demand for residential properties, while economic downturns may lead to decreased purchasing power and lower demand.

The residential real estate market operates through various channels including home sales, rentals, and leasing agreements. Homebuyers typically purchase properties through real estate agents or brokers, often financed by mortgages. Rental properties provide income streams for investors and affordable housing options for tenants.

Investing in residential real estate offers several advantages. It can generate steady cash flow through rental income, provide potential appreciation over time as property values increase, and serve as a hedge against inflation. Additionally, owning residential property can offer tax benefits such as deductions for mortgage interest and depreciation.

However, investing in residential real estate also involves risks such as market fluctuations, maintenance costs, tenant management challenges, and regulatory changes related to landlord-tenant

laws or zoning regulations.
The development and management of residential properties require understanding local building codes, zoning laws, environmental regulations, and community standards. Successful management involves maintaining property condition, ensuring tenant satisfaction, complying with legal requirements, and adapting to changing market demands.
In summary, residential real estate is a fundamental component of the broader real estate industry that focuses on properties used for living purposes. It plays a crucial role in providing housing solutions for individuals and families while offering opportunities for investment and wealth building. Understanding market dynamics, legal considerations, and management practices is essential for stakeholders involved in residential property transactions or development.

47. Translate the text.

7. Commercial Real Estate

Commercial real estate (CRE) refers to properties that are primarily used for business purposes, generating income through leasing or sale. This sector includes a wide range of property types such as office buildings, retail centers, shopping malls, warehouses, industrial facilities, hotels, and multifamily apartment complexes intended for commercial use.
The primary goal of commercial real estate is to facilitate business activities and provide space for companies to operate, sell goods and services, or produce products. These properties are typically leased to tenants who pay rent based on lease agreements that specify terms related to duration, rent amount, maintenance responsibilities, and other conditions.
Investing in commercial real estate offers several advantages. It can provide higher income streams compared to residential properties due to longer lease terms and higher rental rates. Additionally, commercial properties often appreciate in value over time and can serve as a hedge against inflation. Investors may also benefit from tax deductions related to depreciation and operational expenses.
However, CRE investments also come with specific risks. Market fluctuations can significantly impact property values and rental income. Economic downturns may lead to higher vacancy rates or reduced demand for commercial space. Managing commercial properties requires specialized knowledge of lease negotiations, tenant relations, zoning laws, environmental regulations, and building codes.
The development and management of commercial real estate involve careful market analysis, site selection, financial modeling, and adherence to legal and regulatory standards. Successful CRE operations depend on understanding local market dynamics, maintaining property quality, attracting reliable tenants, and adapting to changing economic conditions.
In recent years, trends such as the rise of e-commerce have transformed retail spaces; the demand for flexible office arrangements has increased; and sustainable building practices have gained importance across all types of commercial properties.
In summary, commercial real estate plays a vital role in supporting economic activity by providing space for businesses to operate and grow. It offers opportunities for investors seeking income generation and capital appreciation but requires thorough market understanding and effective management strategies to navigate its complexities successfully.

48. Translate the text.

Urban Planning from the Perspective of Real Estate

Urban planning is a vital discipline that shapes the development and organization of cities and communities. From the perspective of real estate, urban planning plays a crucial role in determining land use, zoning regulations, infrastructure development, and overall city growth, all of which directly impact property values, investment opportunities, and the accessibility of real estate assets.
Effective urban planning aims to create sustainable, functional, and attractive environments that meet the needs of residents, businesses, and government. For real estate professionals, this means understanding how zoning laws influence what types of properties can be developed or redeveloped in specific areas. For example, rezoning a district from industrial to mixed-use or residential can significantly increase property values and attract new investments.
Urban planning also involves infrastructure development—such as transportation networks, public transit systems, parks, and utilities—that enhances connectivity and accessibility. Improved infrastructure can make certain locations more desirable for residential or commercial development,

thereby increasing land and property prices.
Moreover, strategic planning around density and land use helps optimize space utilization within cities. High-density developments like apartment complexes or office towers are often encouraged in well-planned urban centers to accommodate growing populations while preserving green spaces and reducing urban sprawl.
From a real estate standpoint, urban planning influences market dynamics by shaping neighborhood character, safety standards, environmental quality, and amenities—all factors that attract residents and tenants. Well-planned areas tend to have higher demand due to their convenience, aesthetic appeal, and infrastructure quality.
However, urban planning also presents challenges such as balancing development with environmental sustainability, managing gentrification risks that may displace existing communities, and ensuring equitable access to housing. Real estate stakeholders must stay informed about planning policies and upcoming projects to capitalize on opportunities or mitigate risks associated with regulatory changes.
In summary, urban planning significantly impacts the real estate landscape by guiding city growth in ways that influence property values, development potential, and market trends. For investors, developers, and policymakers alike, understanding urban planning principles is essential for making informed decisions that align with long-term city sustainability and economic vitality.

49. Translate the text.

SWOT Analysis in Real Estate
SWOT Analysis in Real Estate
SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool that helps investors, developers, and real estate professionals evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to a property or market. By systematically examining these four aspects, stakeholders can make informed decisions, identify potential risks, and capitalize on opportunities to maximize their investments.
Strengths refer to the internal advantages of a property or project. These may include a prime location, high rental yields, strong demand in the area, good infrastructure, or unique features that set the property apart from competitors. Recognizing strengths allows investors to leverage these advantages for better returns and competitive positioning.
Weaknesses are internal limitations or issues that could hinder success. Examples include outdated facilities, high maintenance costs, limited accessibility, or legal complications. Understanding weaknesses helps in developing strategies to address or mitigate these issues before they impact profitability.
Opportunities are external factors that could enhance the value or profitability of a real estate investment. These might include upcoming infrastructure projects, urban development plans, favorable government policies, or demographic shifts leading to increased demand. Identifying opportunities enables investors to plan for growth and expansion.
Threats are external challenges that could negatively affect the property's performance. These include economic downturns, rising interest rates, increased competition, regulatory changes, or environmental risks such as flooding or pollution. Being aware of threats allows for risk management strategies to be implemented proactively.
Applying SWOT analysis in real estate involves gathering comprehensive market data and conducting thorough assessments of specific properties or portfolios. It provides clarity on where to focus resources and efforts—whether it's enhancing strengths, addressing weaknesses, seizing opportunities, or mitigating threats.
This analytical approach is particularly useful during due diligence before purchasing a property or when developing a strategic plan for property management and development. It encourages a balanced view by considering both internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external influences (opportunities and threats).
In conclusion, SWOT analysis is an invaluable tool in the real estate industry. It supports strategic decision-making by providing insights into internal capabilities and external market conditions. When used effectively, it can lead to more successful investments, better risk management, and sustainable growth in a competitive market environment.

50. Translate the text.

Strengths in SWOT Analysis

In SWOT analysis, "Strengths" refer to the internal attributes and resources that give a business, project, or property a competitive advantage. Identifying strengths is a crucial step in strategic planning, as it helps organizations understand what they do well and how they can leverage these advantages to achieve their goals.

In the context of real estate, strengths can encompass a variety of factors. For example, a property located in a prime area with high demand and excellent accessibility is considered a significant strength. Other strengths might include modern infrastructure, attractive architectural design, high-quality construction materials, or a strong tenant base that ensures steady rental income.

Financial stability and favorable cash flow are also key strengths in real estate investments. Properties with low vacancy rates, high occupancy levels, or long-term lease agreements provide predictable income streams that enhance the investment's stability. Additionally, having a well-established management team or access to capital can be considered internal strengths that support property maintenance and growth.

Recognizing strengths allows investors and developers to focus on their core competencies and differentiate themselves from competitors. For instance, a property with unique features such as eco-friendly design or proximity to major transportation hubs can be marketed more effectively. Strengths also serve as the foundation for building strategies to expand or improve the portfolio.

Furthermore, understanding internal strengths helps in attracting investors or partners by showcasing the property's or company's competitive advantages. It also aids in decision-making processes related to renovations, marketing strategies, or expansion plans.

However, it is essential to regularly reassess strengths because market conditions and internal capabilities can change over time. What is considered a strength today might become less relevant in the future if not maintained or adapted.

In summary, "Strengths" in SWOT analysis represent the internal qualities that give an organization or property an edge over competitors. Recognizing and leveraging these strengths enables better strategic positioning, improved performance, and increased chances of success in competitive markets like real estate.

51. Translate the text.

Weaknesses in SWOT Analysis

In SWOT analysis, "Weaknesses" refer to internal factors that hinder an organization, project, or property from achieving its full potential. Recognizing weaknesses is a vital step in strategic planning, as it allows stakeholders to understand areas needing improvement and develop strategies to address these limitations.

In the context of real estate, weaknesses can manifest in various forms. For example, a property with outdated facilities, poor maintenance, or inefficient layout may struggle to attract tenants or buyers. Limited accessibility or inconvenient location can also be significant weaknesses, reducing the property's desirability and market value. Additionally, high vacancy rates, long periods of unoccupancy, or unreliable cash flow are internal issues that can threaten the profitability of an investment.

Other internal weaknesses might include insufficient capital for renovations or upgrades, lack of a strong management team, or poor branding and marketing strategies that fail to reach target audiences. Structural problems such as legal disputes, title issues, or zoning restrictions can also be internal weaknesses that complicate transactions or development plans.

Identifying weaknesses helps investors and developers develop targeted action plans to mitigate risks. For instance, addressing outdated infrastructure through renovation can improve occupancy rates and rental income. Improving management practices or marketing efforts can attract more tenants or buyers. Recognizing internal limitations also guides resource allocation—focusing on areas that need the most attention to enhance overall performance.

It is important to conduct honest and thorough assessments because ignoring weaknesses can lead to unexpected challenges and financial losses. Regular reviews ensure that weaknesses are identified early and managed effectively before they escalate into more significant problems.

Furthermore, understanding weaknesses provides insight into what needs to be improved internally to stay competitive in a dynamic market environment. It encourages continuous development and adaptation by highlighting areas where strategic changes are necessary.

In conclusion, "Weaknesses" in SWOT analysis represent internal shortcomings that could impede success if not addressed. By acknowledging these limitations openly and proactively working on solutions, organizations and investors can strengthen their position and better capitalize on opportunities while minimizing risks in the competitive real estate industry.

52. Translate the text.

Opportunities in SWOT Analysis

In SWOT analysis, "Opportunities" refer to external factors or situations that an organization, project, or property can exploit to its advantage. Recognizing opportunities is essential for strategic growth and development, as they often present pathways to increase profitability, expand market share, or improve competitive positioning.

In the context of real estate, opportunities can arise from various external sources. For example, urban development projects, infrastructure improvements, or new transportation links can significantly enhance the attractiveness and value of a property. Government policies such as tax incentives, zoning changes, or relaxed regulations may also create favorable conditions for investment or development.

Demographic shifts and population growth in certain areas can lead to increased demand for residential, commercial, or industrial spaces. For instance, a rising number of young professionals moving into a city might create opportunities for new apartment complexes or retail centers. Similarly, technological advancements and trends toward sustainable living open avenues for eco-friendly developments that appeal to environmentally conscious tenants and buyers.

Market trends and economic cycles also offer opportunities. During periods of economic growth, there may be increased demand for premium properties or luxury developments. Conversely, downturns might present opportunities to acquire undervalued assets at favorable prices with the potential for future appreciation.

Furthermore, strategic partnerships or collaborations with local authorities, developers, or financial institutions can open new avenues for project funding and resource sharing. Innovations in construction technology or marketing strategies can also provide competitive advantages.

Identifying these external opportunities requires thorough market research and environmental scanning. By staying informed about industry trends and regional developments, investors and developers can position themselves to capitalize on emerging prospects before competitors do.

Taking advantage of opportunities often involves proactive planning and timely decision-making. For example, early investment in a neighborhood slated for revitalization can yield significant returns as the area develops. Similarly, diversifying property portfolios to include emerging sectors like co-working spaces or renewable energy facilities can open new revenue streams.

In summary, "Opportunities" in SWOT analysis represent external factors that can be leveraged to achieve growth and success. Recognizing and acting upon these opportunities enables organizations and investors to stay ahead in competitive markets like real estate by adapting strategies to changing conditions and seizing favorable circumstances.

53. Translate the text.

Threats in SWOT Analysis

In SWOT analysis, "Threats" refer to external factors or conditions that could potentially harm an organization, project, or property’s success. Recognizing threats is a crucial step in strategic planning, as it allows stakeholders to develop contingency plans and mitigate risks that could negatively impact their objectives.

In the context of real estate, threats can come from various external sources. Economic downturns or recessions can lead to decreased demand for property, falling prices, and reduced rental income. Changes in government policies, such as increased taxes, stricter zoning laws, or new regulations, can also pose significant challenges by increasing costs or limiting development opportunities.

Market competition is another major threat. The entry of new competitors or the expansion of existing ones can reduce market share and profitability. For example, if a new shopping mall opens nearby, it might draw tenants and customers away from existing retail centers. Additionally, shifts in consumer preferences—such as a move toward online shopping—can diminish demand for certain types of commercial real estate.

External factors like rising interest rates can increase borrowing costs for investors and developers, making projects less financially viable. Environmental risks such as natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, hurricanes) also threaten property value and safety. Moreover, demographic changes or urban decline can reduce demand in specific areas over time.

Technological disruptions may also threaten traditional real estate models. For instance, the rise of remote work has decreased demand for office spaces in some regions. Similarly, new construction technologies or alternative housing solutions might render existing properties less competitive.

Identifying threats requires ongoing market analysis and environmental scanning. By understanding potential external risks early on, investors and developers can implement strategies to minimize their impact—such as diversifying portfolios, purchasing insurance, or adopting flexible business models.

Proactive risk management involves developing contingency plans and staying informed about macroeconomic trends and regulatory changes. For example, monitoring interest rate movements allows investors to adjust financing strategies accordingly. Building resilience against environmental risks through sustainable design and disaster preparedness is also vital.

In conclusion, "Threats" in SWOT analysis are external challenges that could hinder progress or cause losses if not properly managed. Recognizing these threats enables organizations to prepare effectively and adapt strategies to safeguard their interests in a competitive and ever-changing environment like real estate markets.

54. Translate the text.

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) in Real Estate

The Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is a fundamental valuation technique used extensively in real estate to estimate the value of a property or a real estate investment based on its expected future cash flows. This approach considers the time value of money, recognizing that a dollar received today is worth more than a dollar received in the future due to potential earning capacity.

In real estate, DCF analysis involves projecting the property's future income streams, such as rental income, and deducting operating expenses to arrive at net cash flows. These cash flows are then discounted back to their present value using an appropriate discount rate, which reflects the risk associated with the investment and the opportunity cost of capital.

The process begins with estimating the property's potential gross income, considering factors like occupancy rates and market rent levels. Operating expenses, including maintenance, property management fees, taxes, and insurance, are subtracted to determine net operating income (NOI). Future NOI projections are made over a specified forecast period, typically 5-10 years, based on market trends and property performance assumptions.

After projecting cash flows for each year within this period, an exit or residual value is calculated at the end of the forecast horizon. This residual value often represents the property's estimated sale price or terminal value, which is also discounted back to present value. The sum of all discounted cash flows and the discounted residual value provides an estimate of the property's current worth.

Choosing an appropriate discount rate is crucial in DCF analysis. It usually reflects the required rate of return for investors considering factors such as market risk, interest rates, and specific property risks. A higher discount rate indicates higher perceived risk and results in a lower present value.

DCF analysis offers several advantages in real estate valuation. It provides a detailed view of expected future performance and allows investors to incorporate various scenarios and assumptions. However, it also has limitations; its accuracy heavily depends on the quality of input data and assumptions about future market conditions.

In summary, Discounted Cash Flow is a powerful tool for valuing real estate investments by translating future income streams into present-day values. When used carefully with realistic assumptions and appropriate discount rates, DCF can help investors make informed decisions about buying, selling, or holding properties in dynamic markets.

55. Translate the text.

How DCF Works in Real Estate

The Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is a fundamental valuation technique used extensively in real estate to estimate the present value of a property based on its expected future cash flows. This approach helps investors, developers, and appraisers determine whether a property is a worthwhile investment by analyzing its potential income generation over time.

The process begins with projecting the property's future cash flows, which typically include rental income, operating expenses, taxes, and other relevant costs. For income-producing properties such as apartment complexes, office buildings, or retail centers, rental income is often the primary revenue source. These projections are usually made for a specific forecast period—commonly 5 to 10 years—based on market trends, lease agreements, and economic conditions.

Once future cash flows are estimated, they are discounted back to their present value using an appropriate discount rate. The discount rate reflects the risk associated with the investment and the opportunity cost of capital. In real estate, this rate often considers factors such as interest rates, market volatility, property-specific risks, and investor expectations.

After calculating the present value of projected cash flows during the forecast period, an additional step involves estimating the property's residual value at the end of this period. This is known as the terminal value or resale value. The terminal value accounts for the property's worth beyond the forecast horizon and is typically calculated using methods like the Gordon Growth Model or exit cap rate approach.

Finally, summing the present values of both the forecasted cash flows and the terminal value yields the total estimated value of the property today. This valuation helps investors assess whether purchasing or holding a property aligns with their financial goals and risk appetite.

The DCF method's strength lies in its ability to incorporate detailed assumptions about future performance and market conditions. However, it also requires careful analysis and realistic projections; overly optimistic forecasts can lead to inflated valuations. Sensitivity analysis is often performed to understand how changes in key assumptions—such as discount rates or rental growth—impact valuation outcomes.

In summary, DCF works in real estate by translating expected future income streams into a current value through discounting. It provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating investment opportunities based on intrinsic cash flow potential rather than just comparable sales or market trends. When applied correctly, DCF offers valuable insights into a property's true worth and supports informed decision-making in real estate investments.

56. Translate the text.

Applications of DCF in Real Estate

The Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is a versatile and widely used valuation tool in the real estate industry. Its primary application is to determine the intrinsic value of income-generating properties by analyzing their expected future cash flows. This approach provides investors, developers, and appraisers with a comprehensive understanding of a property's worth based on its income potential rather than solely relying on comparable sales or market trends.

One of the main applications of DCF in real estate is property valuation for investment analysis. Investors use DCF to assess whether a property offers an acceptable return relative to its risk profile. By projecting future rental income, operating expenses, and potential sale proceeds, they can estimate the present value of the property and compare it with current market prices. This helps in making informed decisions about purchasing, holding, or selling assets.

Another key application is in development projects. Developers utilize DCF to evaluate the feasibility of new developments or redevelopment plans. By estimating future cash flows from leasing or selling units after project completion and discounting them to today’s value, they can determine if the project meets their required return thresholds. This analysis also aids in securing financing and attracting investors.

DCF is also employed for portfolio management and asset optimization. Real estate firms use it to identify underperforming assets that may benefit from renovation or repositioning. It helps in strategic planning by highlighting properties with high growth potential or those at risk of declining value.

Furthermore, DCF plays a crucial role in refinancing and loan underwriting. Lenders assess the property's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations by applying DCF analysis. This ensures that loans are granted based on realistic income projections, reducing lending risks.

In addition, DCF supports decision-making related to lease negotiations and rent adjustments. By analyzing projected cash flows under different lease scenarios, landlords can optimize rental rates and lease terms to maximize long-term value.

Overall, the applications of DCF in real estate are extensive and vital for making data-driven investment decisions. Its ability to incorporate detailed assumptions about future income streams makes it an indispensable tool for valuing properties accurately, assessing project viability, managing portfolios, and securing financing—all essential components for success in the dynamic real estate market.

57. Translate the text.

Advantages and Limitations of DCF in Real Estate

The Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is a powerful tool widely used in real estate valuation due to its ability to incorporate future income projections and provide a detailed estimate of a property's intrinsic value. One of its primary advantages is that it offers a comprehensive view of an investment's potential by considering expected cash flows over time, rather than relying solely on comparable sales or market trends. This makes DCF particularly useful for valuing income-producing properties such as office buildings, apartments, and retail centers, where future income streams are predictable.

Another significant benefit of DCF is its flexibility. It allows analysts to adjust assumptions about rental growth, operating expenses, discount rates, and exit values, enabling scenario analysis and sensitivity testing. This helps investors understand how different factors impact the property's value and make more informed decisions. Additionally, DCF can be applied to various types of real estate projects, from development feasibility studies to portfolio management and refinancing.

However, despite its strengths, the DCF method has notable limitations. One major challenge is that it relies heavily on accurate forecasts of future cash flows, which can be difficult to predict with certainty. Market conditions, economic fluctuations, regulatory changes, and unforeseen events can significantly alter income streams, making projections inherently uncertain. Small errors or overly optimistic assumptions can lead to substantial overvaluation.

Another limitation is the selection of an appropriate discount rate. Determining the correct rate involves subjective judgment about risk levels and market conditions. An incorrect discount rate can distort valuation results—either undervaluing or overvaluing the property. Moreover, DCF calculations are sensitive to changes in key assumptions such as rental growth rates or terminal values; small variations can produce wide swings in estimated value.

Additionally, the DCF approach requires extensive data collection and financial modeling expertise. It can be time-consuming and complex, especially for large portfolios or unique properties lacking comparable data. This complexity may limit its practical application for some investors or appraisers.

In conclusion, while DCF offers a detailed and flexible framework for valuing real estate based on future income potential, it also has limitations rooted in forecast uncertainty and subjective assumptions. Recognizing these advantages and constraints is essential for applying DCF effectively and making sound investment decisions in the dynamic real estate market.

58. Translate the text.

Comparative Market Analysis (CMA) in Real Estate

A Comparative Market Analysis (CMA) is a vital tool used by real estate agents and sellers to determine the fair market value of a property. It involves comparing the property in question with similar properties that have recently sold, are currently on the market, or were listed but did not sell. The primary goal of a CMA is to provide an accurate estimate of a property's worth based on current market conditions, helping sellers set competitive prices and buyers make informed offers.

The process begins with selecting comparable properties, often called "comps," which share key characteristics such as location, size, age, condition, and features. Agents analyze recent sales data within the same neighborhood or area to understand what buyers are willing to pay for similar properties. They also consider active listings to gauge current competition and expired listings to identify price points that may have been too high.

Once comps are identified, the agent adjusts their values based on differences between the subject property and each comparable. For example, if a comparable has an extra bedroom or a renovated kitchen, its value may be adjusted accordingly. These adjustments help create a more precise estimate of what the property could realistically sell for in the current market.

A well-conducted CMA provides several benefits. It helps sellers price their homes competitively to

attract buyers quickly while maximizing return. For buyers, it offers insight into fair market prices and supports making competitive offers. For real estate professionals, it enhances credibility and facilitates negotiations.

However, a CMA has limitations. It relies heavily on recent sales data, which may not always reflect current market trends or future shifts. The quality of the analysis depends on the availability of comparable properties and accurate data collection. Additionally, unique properties with special features or significant upgrades may require more nuanced valuation methods beyond standard comparables.

In summary, Comparative Market Analysis is an essential process in real estate that helps determine a property's value based on recent sales and current listings of similar properties. While it provides valuable insights for pricing strategies and negotiations, it should be used alongside other valuation tools and professional judgment to ensure accuracy in dynamic markets.

59. Translate the text.

Big Data in Real Estate

In recent years, the integration of Big Data has revolutionized the real estate industry, providing unprecedented insights and enhancing decision-making processes. Comparative Big Data in real estate refers to the vast collection and analysis of large datasets from various sources to evaluate property values, market trends, and investment opportunities more accurately.

The use of Big Data allows real estate professionals to compare properties not only based on traditional metrics like location, size, and features but also considering a multitude of additional factors. These include demographic data, economic indicators, traffic patterns, social media activity, environmental conditions, and even consumer behavior. By analyzing these diverse data points, stakeholders can gain a comprehensive understanding of market dynamics and property performance.

One significant application of Comparative Big Data is in property valuation. Traditional methods like Comparative Market Analysis (CMA) are enhanced by integrating large datasets that reveal hidden patterns and correlations. For example, analyzing historical sales data alongside data on nearby amenities or school quality can lead to more precise pricing strategies. This approach helps sellers set competitive prices and buyers identify undervalued properties.

Big Data also plays a crucial role in market trend analysis. By continuously monitoring vast amounts of data across regions and timeframes, investors can identify emerging hotspots or declining markets early. This proactive approach enables better timing for investments or divestments.

Furthermore, Big Data facilitates personalized marketing and customer targeting. By analyzing online search behaviors, social media activity, and other digital footprints, real estate companies can tailor their offerings to specific buyer segments, increasing engagement and conversion rates.

Despite its advantages, leveraging Comparative Big Data presents challenges such as data privacy concerns, the need for advanced analytical tools, and ensuring data accuracy. Not all datasets are reliable or up-to-date, which can lead to misleading insights if not carefully managed.

In conclusion, Comparative Big Data significantly enhances the capabilities of real estate professionals by providing deeper insights into property values and market trends. When used responsibly and effectively, it enables smarter investments, better pricing strategies, and more targeted marketing—ultimately transforming how the industry operates in a data-driven world.

60. Translate the text.

AI in Real Estate

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the real estate industry by enabling smarter, faster, and more efficient decision-making processes. From property valuation to customer engagement, AI technologies are reshaping how professionals operate and how clients experience the market.

One of the most significant applications of AI in real estate is property valuation. AI algorithms analyze vast amounts of data, including recent sales, market trends, property features, and economic indicators, to generate accurate and real-time property valuations. This helps sellers price their homes competitively and buyers make informed offers, reducing the reliance on traditional methods that may be slower or less precise.

AI also enhances the property search experience for buyers. Intelligent platforms use machine learning to personalize property recommendations based on user preferences, browsing history, and behavior patterns. This tailored approach increases engagement and helps clients find suitable

properties more quickly.
In addition, AI-powered chatbots are revolutionizing customer service in real estate. These virtual assistants can handle inquiries 24/7, provide instant responses, schedule viewings, and guide clients through complex processes. This improves efficiency for agents while offering a seamless experience for clients.
Another area where AI excels is predictive analytics. By analyzing historical data and current market conditions, AI models can forecast future trends such as price fluctuations or neighborhood development potential. Investors leverage these insights to identify promising opportunities and mitigate risks.
Furthermore, AI-driven image recognition technology assists in property inspections and virtual tours. High-resolution images analyzed by AI can detect structural issues or suggest improvements, saving time and resources.

Despite its many benefits, integrating AI into real estate also presents challenges such as data privacy concerns, high implementation costs, and the need for specialized expertise. Ensuring ethical use of data and transparency remains crucial as the industry adopts these advanced technologies.
In conclusion, AI is revolutionizing real estate by making processes more accurate, efficient, and personalized. As technology continues to evolve, its role will only expand—driving innovation and transforming how properties are bought, sold, and managed in the modern era.

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

Основная литература

1. Сосунова Г. А. Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2011. - 300 с. - 978-5-9590-0261-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/69841.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

2. Сосунова Г. А. Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2018. - 218 с. - 978-5-9590-1011-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/93229.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

3. Овсиенко Т. В. Grundstufe Deutsch: учебник немецкого языка / Т. В. Овсиенко, Е. И. Петрова, Л. И. Шаповалова. - Grundstufe Deutsch - Ростов-на-Дону, Таганрог: Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2020. - 217 с. - 978-5-9275-3626-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/107996.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

4. Орловская И.В. Учебник английского языка для студентов технических университетов и вузов. / И.В. Орловская, Л.С. Самсонова, А.И. Скубриева. - 7-е изд. - Издательство МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана, 2007. - 448 - 978-5-7038-2599-0. - Текст: непосредственный.

5. Орловская И.В. Учебник английского языка для студентов технических университетов и вузов / И.В. Орловская, Л.С. Самсонова, А.И. Скубриева. - 8-е изд. - Издательство МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана, 2008. - 448 - 978-5-7038-2599-0. - Текст: непосредственный.

Дополнительная литература

1. Бонк Н.А. Учебник английского языка. В 2-х частях. Ч. 1. кн.1, Ч. 1. кн.2, Ч. 2. кн.1, Ч. 2. кн.2. / Н.А. Бонк, Г.А. Котий, Н.А. Лукьянова. - АРТ КПМ, 1994. - Ч. 2. кн.2 302 - 5-86088-031-6. - Текст: непосредственный.

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

Профессиональные базы данных
Не используются.

Ресурсы «Интернет»

1. https://lms.miigaik.ru - Система дистанционного обучения МИИГАиК
2. http://www.homeenglish.ru/Grammar.htm - Английская грамматика на HomeEnglish.ru
3. http://www.native-english.ru/grammar - Практическая грамматика английского языка на Grammar.Sourceword.com - Грамматика английского языка на Native-English.ru
4. https://englishgrammar.org - Английская грамматика с упражнениями
5. http://www.study.ru/support/handbook - Справочник по грамматике английского языка на Study.ru
6. http://study-english.info - Сайт для изучающих английский язык, студентов, преподавателей вузов и переводчиков
7. https://puzzle-english.com - Обучение через фильмы, сериалы и упражнения.
8. https://lingualeo.com - Изучение языка через его различные аспекты
9. https://4lang.ru - Бесплатный тренажёр для изучения слов.
10. https://www.multitran.com - Словарь общеупотребительной и терминологической лексики
11. https://dic.academic.ru - Словари и энциклопедии (в то числе словари терминологической лексики)
12. https://onelook.com - Толковые словари английского языка (толкование, употребление, произношение, коллокации)

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

Перечень программного обеспечения
(обновление производится по мере появления новых версий программы)
Не используется.

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

9.4. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

Учебная аудитория
ТВ - 1 шт.

10. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

С целью успешного освоения данного предмета студенту необходимо выполнять домашние работы по указанным преподавателям темам и представленным на занятиях материалам. Для более успешного выполнения работы студенту предлагается использование учебно-методических материалов, соответствующих указанной теме.

Самостоятельная работа студентов описывается и регулируется:
- Методическими рекомендациями по дисциплине;
- Методическими рекомендациями по организации самостоятельной работы студентов МИИГАиК.

Методические рекомендации студентам по освоению дисциплины

Самостоятельная работа студентов проводится под руководством преподавателя и подразумевает изучение теоретического материала и контроль его усвоения, подготовку пересказов текстов и создание самостоятельных оригинальных рассказов и презентаций по темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины, подготовку и перевод текстов, выполнение различных грамматических, лексических, лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Методика самостоятельной работы предварительно разъясняется преподавателем и в последующем может уточняться с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов. Время и место самостоятельной работы выбираются студентами по своему усмотрению с учетом рекомендаций преподавателя.

Самостоятельная работа студентов проводится под руководством преподавателя и подразумевает изучение теоретического материала и контроль его усвоения, подготовку пересказов текстов и создание самостоятельных оригинальных рассказов и презентаций по темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины, подготовку и перевод текстов, выполнение различных грамматических, лексических, лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Методика самостоятельной работы предварительно разъясняется преподавателем и в последующем может уточняться с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов. Время и место самостоятельной работы выбираются студентами по своему усмотрению с учетом рекомендаций преподавателя.

При подготовке к практическим занятиям, руководствуясь планом и списком рекомендуемой литературы, необходимо изучить тему так, чтобы по каждому из предложенных вопросов студент мог дать развернутый, обстоятельный ответ.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа студентов включает:

- Работа над конспектом лекции
- Подготовка к практическому занятию
- Доработка конспекта лекции с применением учебника, методической литературы, дополнительной литературы
- Подбор, изучение, анализ и конспектирование рекомендованной литературы
- Самостоятельное изучение отдельных тем, параграфов
- Подготовка к экзамену

Для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины и достижения поставленных целей необходимо внимательно ознакомиться с настоящей рабочей программой учебной дисциплины. Ее может представить преподаватель на вводном занятии или самостоятельно обучающийся использует информацию на официальном Интернет-сайте Университета.

Следует обратить внимание на список основной и дополнительной литературы, которая имеется в электронной библиотечной системе Университет, на предлагаемые преподавателем ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет.

Методические рекомендации при работе над конспектом лекций

В ходе лекционных занятий необходимо вести конспектирование учебного материала. Обращать внимание на категории, формулировки, раскрывающие содержание тех или иных явлений и процессов, научные выводы и практические рекомендации, положительный опыт в ораторском искусстве. Желательно оставить в рабочих конспектах поля, на которых делать пометки из рекомендованной литературы, дополняющие материал прослушанной лекции, а также подчеркивающие особую важность тех или иных теоретических положений. Задавать преподавателю уточняющие вопросы с целью уяснения теоретических положений, разрешения спорных ситуаций.

Важно развивать умение сопоставлять источники, продумывать изучаемый материал.

Большое значение имеет совершенствование навыков конспектирования .

Преподаватель может рекомендовать студентам следующие основные формы записи: план (простой и развернутый), выписки, тезисы.

Результаты конспектирования могут быть представлены в различных формах.

План – это схема прочитанного материала, краткий (или подробный) перечень вопросов, отражающих структуру и последовательность материала. Подробно составленный план вполне заменяет конспект.

Конспект – это систематизированное, логичное изложение материала источника. Различаются

четыре типа конспектов:

- План-конспект – это развернутый детализированный план, в котором достаточно подробные записи приводятся по тем пунктам плана, которые нуждаются в пояснении.
- Текстуальный конспект – это воспроизведение наиболее важных положений и фактов источника.
- Свободный конспект – это четко и кратко сформулированные (изложенные) основные положения в результате глубокого осмысливания материала. В нем могут присутствовать выписки, цитаты, тезисы; часть материала может быть представлена планом.
- Тематический конспект – составляется на основе изучения ряда источников и дает более или менее исчерпывающий ответ по какой-то схеме (вопросу).

Виды и формы отработки пропущенных занятий

Студент, пропустивший занятия, обязан побеседовать с преподавателем по пропущенной теме, показать выполнение в тетради письменных заданий. Устные темы сдаются в обязательном порядке после аудиторных занятий.

Описание возможностей изучения дисциплины лицами с ОВЗ и инвалидами

При необходимости обучения студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья аудиторные занятия могут быть заменены или дополнены изучением полнотекстовых лекций, презентаций, видео- и аудиоматериалов в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС) университета. Индивидуальные задания подбираются в адаптированных к ограничениям здоровья формах (письменно или устно, в форме презентаций). Выбор методов обучения зависит от их доступности для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Рабочая программа дисциплины для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья разрабатывается индивидуально с учетом особенностей психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья таких обучающихся.