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
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24 марта 2023 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: Земельно-имущественные правоотношения

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: бакалавр

Форма обучения: очная

Год набора (приема на обучение): 2023

Срок получения образования: 4 года

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Москва, 2023

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	15.12.2022, № 2-2022

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 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;;
- 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 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;.

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

ПК-1 Способен осуществлять руководство агентством или структурным подразделением для организации услуг по реализации вещных прав на недвижимость, а также организовывать аттестацию работников по недвижимости

ПК-1.1 Планирует виды работ, разрабатывает организационные схемы выполнения работ, оценивает полученные результаты;

Знать:

ПК-1.1/Зн3 Требования законодательства Российской Федерации о государственном кадастровом учете недвижимого имущества и (или) государственной регистрации прав на недвижимое имущество

Уметь:

ПК-1.1/Ум5 Применять различные технологии реализации прав на недвижимость

Владеть:

ПК-1.1/Нв2 Постановка задач работникам агентства недвижимости (структурного подразделения) и контроль за их выполнением

ПК-1.2 Выбирает методы анализа нормативных, статистических и других данных, проводит их статистическую обработку и выявляет факторы, влияющие на показатели эффективности работы

Знать:

ПК-1.2/Зн2 Требования законодательства Российской Федерации о государственном кадастровом учете недвижимого имущества и (или) государственной регистрации прав на недвижимое имущество

Уметь:

ПК-1.2/Ум7 Контролировать качество предоставляемых услуг по реализации прав на недвижимость

Владеть:

ПК-1.2/Нв3 Совершенствование методов организации предоставления услуги по реализации прав на недвижимость

ПК-1.3 Демонстрирует умение осуществлять и организовывать работы по поиску нормативно-правовых актов, отраслевых нормативных документов, анализу, отбору и обработки необходимой информации при организации услуг по реализации вещных прав на недвижимость

Знать:

ПК-1.3/Зн10 Налоговое законодательство Российской Федерации в части налогообложения доходов физических лиц и организаций при сделках с объектами недвижимости

Уметь:

ПК-1.3/Ум2 Идентифицировать различные виды недвижимости

Владеть:

ПК-1.3/Нв2 Постановка задач работникам агентства недвижимости (структурного подразделения) и контроль за их выполнением

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 обучения	Общая трудоемкость (часы)	Общая трудоемкость (ЗЕТ)	Практические занятия (часы)	Самостоятельная работа (часы)	Промежуточная аттестация (часы)
2 семестр	108	3	64	44	Зачет
3 семестр	108	3	64	8	Экзамен (36)
Всего	216	6	128	52	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	**16**	**8**	**8**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4
Тема 1.1. Моя биография, семья	16	8	8	
Раздел 2. Общий курс иностранного языка	**92**	**56**	**36**	УК-5.1 УК-5.2 УК-5.3 УК-5.4
Тема 2.1. Современная система образования в России, мой институт	18	10	8	
Тема 2.2. Проблемы экологии в современном мире.	18	10	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-9.1 УК-9.2 УК-9.3 ПК-1.1 ПК-1.2 ПК-1.3
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**	**128**	**52**	

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.

Зачет проводится в устной форме с выставлением оценки ("зачет"/"незачет") и предназначен для комплексной проверки уровня освоения студентами учебного материала дисциплины.
Студенты вызываются по одному или малыми группами (2-3 человека). Каждому студенту предоставляется 20-30 минут на подготовку, в течение которой он может делать письменные заметки. Студент отвечает на 2-3 вопроса, выбранных экзаменатором или по билету. Ответ должен быть полным и аргументированным, демонстрировать понимание материала и содержать примеры практического применения знаний. После основного ответа преподаватель может задать дополнительные уточняющие вопросы.
Критерии оценивания: "зачет" выставляется за полный развернутый ответ, "незачет" - за отсутствие ответа или грубые ошибки в основных понятиях.

Промежуточная аттестация: Экзамен, 3 семестр.

Список тем (теоретических вопросов) для подготовки к экзамену выдаётся студентам заранее. Накануне экзамена проводится консультация. Количество вопросов и заданий в билете определяется экзаменатором и объявляется на консультации, обычно 2-3 вопроса. На экзамене обучающийся вытягивает билет и готовится отвечать на него в течение сорока минут, по истечении времени экзаменатор вызывает отвечать обучающихся по очереди согласно порядку, в котором они тянули билеты. Если обучающийся отказывается отвечать после того, как его вызвали, ему выставляется оценка "неудовлетворительно". Такая же оценка выставляется, если обучающемуся невозможно зачесть ответ ни на один вопрос/задание его экзаменационного билета. Оценка "отлично" выставляется, если засчитаны все ответы. "Хорошо" – если один ответ не зачтён. "Удовлетворительно" – если не зачтены два ответа из трёх. В последнем случае, если в билете лишь 2 вопроса/задания, 3-ий задаётся экзаменатором после ответов обучающимся на оба вопроса/задания экзаменационного билета (вопрос берётся из списка тем для подготовки к экзамену). Также экзаменатор может задать наводящий вопрос по теме ответа в случае, если затрудняется в его оценке (зачесть / не зачесть). При проведении оценивания в ходе промежуточной аттестации преподаватель может учитывать результаты текущего контроля.

7. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

Раздел 2. Общий курс иностранного языка

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-5.1 УК-5.2 УК-5.3 УК-5.4

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: ПК-1.1 ПК-1.2 ПК-1.3 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

Territory Management
What is Territory Management?
Territory management is the strategic process of organizing, managing, and expanding groups of customers and potential customers based on key market segments, such as geography, industry, and need. This approach helps optimize resource allocation, improve customer relations, and boost sales performance, ultimately driving revenue growth.
Strategies for Effective Territory Management

Balancing workload among team members: Ensure a balanced distribution of resources and opportunities among sales teams, allowing sales reps to work in areas where they are most likely to succeed and increasing productivity.
Regularly reviewing and adjusting territories: Assess the effectiveness of sales territories and make adjustments as necessary to improve performance, including refining sales strategies, enhancing salesperson skills, or reallocating resources for better balance among territories.
Using technology for territory management: Utilize advanced tools such as territory analytics and sales territory tracking to drive decision-making and improve sales performance. Territory analytics help identify trends and predict future sales opportunities, while sales territory tracking provides a real-time overview of the sales landscape, allowing sales reps to focus on the most promising accounts and growth opportunities.
Training and development for sales team: Invest in resources related to sales training, such as improving sales skills, sales onboarding, sales training, and sales strategy, to enhance the overall performance of your sales team.
Collaboration between team members: Encourage collaboration among sales team members to share insights, best practices, and strategies for effective territory management, ultimately driving revenue growth.
Best Practices in Territory Management
Best practices in territory management involve a combination of data analysis, regular territory reviews, collaboration, and leveraging technology.
Analyze Sales Data: Use data analysis to identify potential issues and gain insights for A/B testing, optimizing strategies based on solid evidence.
Regularly Review and Adjust Territories: Conduct regular reviews and make necessary adjustments to territories to ensure optimal performance and resource allocation.
Encourage Collaboration: Foster a supportive environment for growth and learning by promoting collaboration between sales reps and managers.
Leverage Advanced Tools: Utilize advanced tools such as territory analytics and sales territory tracking to optimize sales territories and drive sustainable growth.
Invest in Training and Development: Provide ongoing training and development opportunities for sales reps to enhance their skills and performance.
Incentivize High Performance: Implement incentive programs to motivate and reward high-performing sales reps, encouraging consistent excellence.
Measure Success with Sales Analytics: Use sales analytics software to track performance, measure success, and make informed decisions to continually improve territory management practices.
Optimizing Sales Territories
Optimizing sales territories involves a series of steps to ensure maximum efficiency and productivity. First, define clear sales objectives and align them with organizational goals. Regularly analyze and review sales data to make informed decisions and adjustments.
Utilize tools and software for sales territory mapping, alignment, analytics, and tracking. These tools help in better understanding the sales landscape and identifying areas for improvement. Measure the success of optimized sales territories through improved sales performance, better customer relationship management, and increased efficiency.
Critical Components of Territory Management
Effective territory management involves several critical components that contribute to its success.
Prioritize and Manage Customers and Prospects: Organize customers and prospects by segments such as geography, industry, and need to streamline management and focus efforts effectively.
Align Sales Resources with Valuable Segments: Ensure that sales resources are aligned with the most valuable customer segments to maximize sales opportunities and efficiency.
Regularly Review Territory Assignments: Conduct regular reviews of territory assignments to ensure they remain effective and aligned with current market conditions and business goals.
Implement Data-Driven Approaches: Use data-driven strategies to inform territory management decisions, ensuring that actions are based on accurate and up-to-date information.
Define Clear Sales Objectives: Set clear and specific sales objectives to guide sales activities and measure success.
Align Sales Goals with Organizational Objectives: Ensure that sales goals are in alignment with the

broader objectives of the organization, promoting a unified direction and purpose.
Analyze Sales Data Regularly: Regularly analyze sales data to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities within territories, allowing for informed adjustments and improvements.
Overcome Common Challenges: Address common challenges such as limited resources and changing market dynamics by adapting strategies and maintaining flexibility.
Optimize Sales Rep Utilization: Effectively utilize sales reps by balancing territories to ensure that each rep has an equitable and manageable workload.
Automate Territorial Assignments: Implement automation for territorial assignments to ensure optimal coverage and revenue-driving effectiveness.

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 ПК-1.1 ПК-1.2 ПК-1.3

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:
   - Begins in the Gulf of Mexico (water heated to 30°C)
   - Flows northeast at 2-5 mph (100x Amazon River volume)
   - Cools near Greenland, sinks, and returns south (AMOC circulation)
2. Heat Transfer:
   - Releases heat equivalent to 1.5 million nuclear power plants
   - 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:
   - 15% slowdown since 1950 (IPCC data)
   - Melting Greenland ice dilutes salty water, disrupting sinking mechanism
2. Potential Collapse:
   - Could lower European temperatures by 3-5°C
   - May increase storms and shift rain belts southward

Economic and Ecological Impacts

1. Agriculture:
   - UK growing seasons could shorten by 30 days
   - Mediterranean drought intensification
2. Energy:
   - Increased winter heating demands
   - Reduced hydropower in Scandinavia
3. Ecosystems:
   - North Sea fisheries disruption
   - 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 ПК-1.1 ПК-1.2 ПК-1.3
Вопросы/Задания:
1. Answer the question
Where did the first cadaster appear, and what was its purpose?
2. Answer the question
Why is it important to have accurate plot plans?
3. Answer the question
What types of ownership rights exist?
4. Answer the question
What is the difference between a cadaster and a land registration system?
5. Answer the question
What distinguishes a 2D cadaster from a 5D cadaster?
6. Answer the question
What is a cadaster?
7. Answer the question
How do cadasters support the land market?
8. Answer the question

What steps should you take before building a house, and what permits are required?
9. Answer the question

Why is land zoning important?
10. Answer the question

Why are property legal relations significant?

11. Answer the question

Can property be used as collateral for loans or a mortgage?

12. Answer the question

How would you describe a property title?

13. Answer the question

What are the different types of land?

14. Answer the question

What zoning categories commonly exist?

15. Answer the question

How would you define a Land Information System (LIS)?

16. Answer the question

What is the key component of a land cadastral system?

17. Answer the question

How would you explain the concept of "land value"?

18. Answer the question

Why is there a differentiation in legal regimes for land categories?

19. Answer the question

What are the stages of the contract registration process?

20. Answer the question

What methods of dispute resolution are you aware of?

21. Look through the text and describe Smart Contracts

Smart Contracts in Land Legal Relations

Smart contracts are self-executing digital agreements with terms directly embedded into code, which automatically enforce and execute contractual provisions when predefined conditions are met. In the context of land legal relations, smart contracts offer innovative solutions to streamline property transactions, reduce administrative burdens, and enhance transparency and security.

Within land management, smart contracts can automate various processes such as the transfer of ownership, registration of rights, leasing agreements, and payment settlements. For example, when a buyer completes payment for a property, a smart contract can automatically trigger the transfer of ownership rights in the land registry once verification is confirmed. This reduces the need for intermediaries like notaries or government agencies, accelerates transaction timelines, and minimizes human error.

One of the key advantages of using smart contracts in land relations is increased transparency. Since these contracts are stored on distributed ledger technologies (DLTs) like blockchain, all parties have access to an immutable record of transactions. This ensures that rights and obligations are clear and verifiable at any time, reducing disputes over ownership or contractual terms.

Smart contracts also enhance security through cryptographic techniques that protect data integrity and prevent unauthorized modifications. Their automated nature reduces the risk of fraud or manipulation, which is particularly important in high-value land transactions.

Furthermore, integrating smart contracts with geographic information systems (GIS) allows for precise spatial data management. For instance, boundary adjustments or encumbrance restrictions can be encoded into smart contracts linked to specific geographic coordinates, ensuring accurate enforcement of land use regulations.

Despite their potential benefits, implementing smart contracts in land legal relations faces challenges such as legal recognition of digital agreements, regulatory frameworks, technical complexity, and

privacy concerns. Many jurisdictions are still developing laws to recognize and regulate digital signatures and electronic records as legally binding.

In conclusion, smart contracts represent a promising technological advancement in land legal relations by automating processes, increasing transparency, and reducing transaction costs. Their integration into land management systems can lead to more efficient and trustworthy land governance—facilitating smoother property transactions and better protection of rights in the digital era.

22. Look through the text and describe Features of the Legal Regime of Lands of Various Categories

Features of the Legal Regime of Lands of Various Categories

The legal regime of lands of different categories is characterized by specific rules and regulations that determine their use, protection, and management. These categories are established based on the purpose of land allocation, ecological significance, and socio-economic importance. Each category has unique legal features designed to ensure appropriate utilization while preserving their intended functions.

Agricultural lands are primarily designated for farming, livestock breeding, and related activities. Their legal regime emphasizes the protection of agricultural productivity, restrictions on non-agricultural use, and measures to prevent land degradation. Regulations often include limitations on land conversion and requirements for maintaining soil fertility.

Urban lands are allocated for residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructural development. The legal regime governing these lands focuses on urban planning, zoning regulations, building codes, and land use permits. It aims to balance development needs with environmental considerations and community interests.

Protected lands—such as nature reserves, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries—have a special legal regime aimed at conservation. Use restrictions are strict to preserve biodiversity and natural landscapes. Activities like construction, resource extraction, or any form of development are heavily regulated or prohibited unless explicitly authorized for scientific or environmental purposes.

Forests and water bodies also have distinct legal regimes that regulate their sustainable use. Forest lands are protected through laws that control logging, reforestation, and conservation efforts. Water lands are governed by regulations concerning water rights, pollution control, and aquatic ecosystem preservation.

Land categories such as recreational zones or historical sites have tailored legal regimes to protect their cultural or recreational value. These laws regulate permissible activities to prevent damage or degradation while allowing public access under certain conditions.

The differentiation in legal regimes ensures that each land category's specific purpose is maintained while promoting sustainable use. It also provides mechanisms for monitoring compliance, resolving disputes, and adapting regulations to changing environmental or socio-economic conditions.

In summary, the legal regimes of various land categories are designed to regulate their use according to their designated functions—whether for agriculture, urban development, conservation, or cultural preservation—thus ensuring balanced land management that aligns with national policies and international commitments.

23. Look through the text and describe types of zoning

Some types of zoning.

Residential zones may also combine with commercial zones for mixed-use zones with storefronts

and residential units. There may be separate categories for transient housing like hotels or dormitories. It's up to each government body to determine how to categorize zoning and restrict land use.

3.Most land use and zoning laws occur at the local level. The authority to create land use restrictions and zoning law comes from the police powers that are left to each state. The U.S. Constitution gives only limited powers to the federal government. Powers not given to the federal government are left to the states. Each state has the power to pass laws and enforce them as they see fit.

Most states, in turn, delegate zoning and land use authorities to local governments. They believe that local governments are in the best position to manage their own affairs. For that reason, most land use and zoning laws occur at a municipal level.

Land use and zoning attorneys often become very familiar with local laws and regulations. Because the laws are local, there often isn't a great deal of case law interpreting any given ordinance. Attorneys must rely on the plain language of the zoning law or published interpretations of other similar ordinances in order to form arguments for their clients.

24. Look through the text and describe the land classification

Various Categories of Lands

Lands are classified into different categories based on their designated purpose, ecological significance, and legal regulation. These categories help organize land use, ensure sustainable management, and protect valuable natural and cultural resources. The main categories of lands include:

1. Agricultural Lands

These lands are designated for farming, livestock breeding, and other agricultural activities. They are protected to maintain food security, soil fertility, and rural development. Regulations often restrict non-agricultural use to prevent land degradation and urban encroachment.

2. Urban Lands

Urban lands are allocated for residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructural development within cities and towns. They are subject to zoning laws, building codes, and urban planning regulations to ensure organized growth and proper land utilization.

3. Protected Lands

This category includes nature reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other conservation areas. Their primary purpose is environmental protection, biodiversity preservation, and ecological balance. Use restrictions are strict to prevent damage or exploitation.

4. Forests

Forest lands are designated for forestry activities such as timber harvesting, reforestation, and conservation of forest ecosystems. Legal regimes regulate logging practices to promote sustainable use while protecting biodiversity.

5. Water Bodies

Lands occupied by lakes, rivers, ponds, wetlands, and other water bodies fall into this category. They are protected for ecological reasons, water resource management, and flood control purposes.

6. Recreational and Cultural Lands

These include parks, beaches, historical sites, and areas designated for recreation or cultural preservation. Regulations aim to protect their aesthetic or historical value while allowing public access under controlled conditions.

7. Industrial Lands

Allocated for manufacturing plants, warehouses, and other industrial facilities. They are regulated to ensure environmental safety and proper infrastructure development.

8. Special Purpose Lands

This category covers lands designated for specific uses such as military zones, scientific research stations, or government facilities with special legal regimes governing their use.

The classification of lands into these categories helps in effective land management by establishing appropriate legal regimes for each type of land use. It ensures that land resources are utilized efficiently while conserving natural ecosystems and cultural heritage for future generations.

25. Look through the text and describe land administration

The scope of land administration

The term 'land administration' refers to the management of information about the ownership, value and use of land and its associated resources. The function of a land administration system is to record, maintain and make available information that can create security of tenure and support the land market.

Ownership is essentially a legal process that depends on 'title', that, is the evidence that proves who has the right to property. The way in which rights over land are held is referred to as the system of land tenure, the most common

forms of which are called freehold and leasehold. Freehold provides the owner with the maximum rights permissible within the tenure system; it is subject to a variety of restrictions, for example those imposed by physical planning regulations, and to the right of the State to acquire the land in the overall national interest (sometimes called the right of eminent domain).

Leasehold arises where there is a contractual arrangement under which a landlord (the lessor) grants the right of exclusive occupation of the land to a tenant (the lessee) for an agreed amount of money for an agreed period of

time. Leasehold implies that there is a superior landowner (ultimately the freeholder), though when leases run for 999 years this may seem academic. Although such long leases are now unusual, periods of up to 99 years are still

common.

All land has a value, although what it is worth depends on what is meant by 'value'. From a financial perspective, this may relate to the price that would be paid for the

land in an open market sale, the revenue that could be obtained from renting out the use of the land (known as the rental value), the construction costs for a building, or the value assessed for taxation purposes based on parameters such as its area and soil type that may not be directly connected with market prices.

26. Look through the text and find where cadasters are described. Describe them

Cadasters can be described as juridical (focusing on ownership), fiscal (focusing on land and property values for taxation), land use (recording the different ways in which the land is used) and multi-purpose (serving a

variety of needs). In some countries the term

'juridical cadastre' is taken to refer to the land book, although strictly speaking a cadastre should cover the whole of a country while many land book systems

contain details of only those parcels that have been subject to a land transaction. Some cadasters contain relatively few items of information, while others are more complex (for example, see annex II and the contents of the

register in Lithuania). In some cases countries have operated several cadasters, each with a different

objective and this has resulted in the same information being registered at least twice.
A key element in many land record systems is the cadastral map or plan. The term 'plan' is often used since historically most graphical representations of areas of ownership treat the land as two-dimensional or flat. Cadastral plans serve one of two purposes – to locate areas of land and to provide information about each area. They may provide details about a single parcel of land in support of a land book entry (in which case they may be called filed plans, title plans, survey plans or even cadastral diagrams); or they may show all the parcels within a given area and thus act as an index to help identify each one of them relative to the others (hence they may be called index or cadastral maps or plans). In some cases the data on index maps are less geometrically precise than on cadastral plans. In both cases they provide important information on the location, size and shape of the land that is registered.

27. Look through the text and tell about Land Information Systems

Land Information Systems

Land Information Systems (LIS) are integrated digital platforms designed to collect, store, manage, analyze, and distribute spatial and attribute data related to land resources. These systems serve as comprehensive tools for land management, urban planning, environmental protection, and property registration.

The primary purpose of LIS is to facilitate efficient decision-making by providing accurate and up-to-date information about land parcels, boundaries, ownership rights, land use categories, and other relevant spatial data. They enable government agencies, urban planners, surveyors, and the public to access reliable land information quickly and transparently.

Key components of Land Information Systems include geographic information systems (GIS), databases containing cadastral data, remote sensing data, and tools for spatial analysis. These components work together to create detailed digital maps and land records that support various activities such as land registration, zoning regulation enforcement, infrastructure development, and environmental monitoring.

LIS also play a crucial role in ensuring transparency and reducing corruption in land administration by providing a centralized platform where land transactions and ownership records are securely stored and easily accessible. They help prevent disputes over boundaries or rights by offering clear visualizations and legal documentation.

The implementation of LIS enhances the efficiency of land management processes by automating routine tasks like data updating, reporting, and compliance checks. Additionally, they support sustainable development goals by enabling better planning for resource conservation and urban expansion.

In summary, Land Information Systems are vital technological tools that improve the accuracy, transparency, and efficiency of land management activities. They contribute significantly to sustainable development by providing comprehensive spatial data necessary for informed decision-making in land use planning and resource management.

28. Look through the text and find where zoning is described. What do you know about zoning laws? Describe them

1. Zoning laws divide property use into residential, commercial and industrial uses. Zoning laws and land use restrictions tell landowners what they may do with their property. Typically, they divide the land into residential, commercial and industrial uses. There are often several subdivisions or mixed categories within the three main categories. For example, a residential category may have a subdivision for high-density housing. There may be another category for houses that require large lots and setbacks from the road. Low-density residential zones may have restrictions on home businesses or terms of property rental.

2. Residential zones may also combine with commercial zones for mixed-use zones with storefronts and residential units. There may be separate categories for transient housing like hotels or dormitories. It's up to each government body to determine how to categorize zoning and restrict land use.
3. Most land use and zoning laws occur at the local level. The authority to create land use restrictions and zoning law comes from the police powers that are left to each state. The U.S. Constitution gives only limited powers to the federal government. Powers not given to the federal government are left to the states. Each state has the power to pass laws and enforce them as they see fit.
4. Most states, in turn, delegate zoning and land use authorities to local governments. They believe that local governments are in the best position to manage their own affairs. For that reason, most land use and zoning laws occur at a municipal level.
5. Land use and zoning attorneys often become very familiar with local laws and regulations. Because the laws are local, there often isn't a great deal of case law interpreting any given ordinance. Attorneys must rely on the plain language of the zoning law or published interpretations of other similar ordinances in order to form arguments for their clients.
6. Legal challenges to zoning laws. One of the first U.S. Zoning cases was Village of Euclid, Ohio v Ambler Realty Co. The case upheld the use of zoning laws when the laws serve a legitimate government purpose and do not unreasonably burden the property owner. However, in the Nectow v. City of Cambridge case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that there are instances where a government entity may make a zoning law that is too burdensome or serves no public purpose. Often, the outcome of a case hinges on the particular facts and even the effect of the restriction on the individual property owner. It's critically important for a land use and zoning attorney to build the case on behalf of their client with supporting evidence and legal precedent.

29. Look through the text and describe noncomforting uses of land

Nonconforming Uses

A "nonconforming use" is a use or structure that was legally established but is no longer permitted because zoning regulations have been applied or changed since the use or structure was established. A common example is a residence in a commercial zone. Nonconforming uses may be created because the local government made a conscious decision to plan for a structure or an area to eventually convert to a different use, such as houses in the downtown.

Changes in state regulations regarding farm and forest lands can create nonconforming uses in rural areas, such as a school near a city in a farm zone. Most zoning ordinances allow continuation of nonconforming uses.

Maintenance and repair of nonconforming structures are usually allowed, but expansion and replacement are often limited or prohibited. Different codes treat replacement in the event of a natural hazard or disaster in different ways. There is generally a provision for replacement of a building that has been destroyed by fire or other disaster, often within one year, but not all codes permit it. A statute guides alteration, restoration, and replacement of nonconforming uses in counties (ORS 215.130). County zoning ordinances must conform to the requirements of the statute. There is no such statute that applies to cities. If your code has provisions for altering or expanding a nonconforming use, it will likely include approval criteria. As with the other types of permits described in this report, be sure to follow the procedures for notice and decision making prescribed in your code, and apply the approval criteria rigorously.

30. Look through the text and describe cadasters and land registration systems

Land Use Permits

Even the smallest communities are faced with land use actions, including variances, conditional uses, zone changes, comprehensive plan map amendments, partitions, and subdivisions. A variance is simply a process to allow an applicant to vary from development standards required by the zoning

ordinance — normally setbacks, building height, or other physical dimension.

Most zoning ordinances list uses permitted outright and uses that may be permitted (usually called "conditional uses") in each zone if certain criteria are satisfied. A conditional use permit is issued by the city or county when the applicant has shown the criteria have been met.

A zone change, also known as a zoning map amendment, is a process by which the applicant seeks to amend the zoning map to change the designation on a specific tract. The process is more detailed than for the other types of permits described here, and requires several steps, which are discussed later in this guide. A comprehensive plan map amendment often accompanies a zone change.

Partitions and Subdivisions

These applications deal with property division rather than how the property will be used. These procedures allow parcels to be divided into smaller lots or parcels. The subdivision ordinance is used to process these applications. The subdivision ordinance outlines the process to be followed and in most cases, prescribes specific infrastructure standards such as street width, water, and sewer system requirements, and in some cases, curb, gutter, and sidewalk standards.

31. Look through the text and tell about the donation of land property

Donation of Land Property

The donation of land property is a legal act by which the owner (donor) voluntarily transfers ownership rights of a land parcel to another person or entity (donee) without receiving any compensation. This form of transfer is often used for charitable purposes, religious institutions, educational organizations, or to support community development projects.

Legal regulations governing land donation vary by jurisdiction but generally require the following procedures:

1. Declaration of Intent: The donor must express a clear intention to donate the land, usually through a written agreement or deed.

2. Legal Documentation: The donation must be documented in a formal deed or contract that specifies the details of the land, including its boundaries, legal description, and any conditions attached to the donation.

3. Consent and Capacity: The donor must have legal capacity and must voluntarily agree to the donation without coercion or undue influence.

4. Registration: The transfer of ownership must be registered with the relevant land registry or cadastral authority to ensure legal recognition and public record.

5. Tax Implications: Depending on local laws, donations may be subject to tax deductions or exemptions, especially if made for charitable purposes.

Benefits of donating land include supporting social causes, reducing estate taxes, and contributing to community development. However, donors should carefully consider potential restrictions or obligations attached to the property and seek legal advice to ensure proper compliance with applicable laws.

In summary, land donation is a significant legal act that facilitates charitable giving and resource redistribution while requiring adherence to formal procedures to ensure validity and transparency.

32. Look through the text and tell about the key features of temporary rights

Granting Temporary Rights to Use Land or Buildings Under Specified Conditions

The granting of temporary rights to use land or buildings involves providing an individual or entity with permission to utilize a property for a limited period and under specific conditions, without transferring full ownership rights. Such arrangements are common in various contexts, including

leasing, renting, or licensing agreements.

Key features of temporary rights include:

1. Limited Duration: The rights are granted for a predetermined period, which can range from months to several years, depending on the agreement.

2. Specified Conditions: The use of the land or buildings is subject to clearly defined conditions outlined in the agreement. These may include restrictions on the type of activities permitted, maintenance obligations, payment terms, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

3. Legal Documentation: The arrangement is formalized through a contract or lease agreement that specifies the rights and responsibilities of each party, including the scope of use, duration, payment terms (if any), and conditions for termination.

4. Purpose of Use: The agreement clearly states the intended purpose—such as commercial activities, residential use, construction, or events—to ensure proper utilization aligned with legal and zoning requirements.

5. Revocability and Termination: Since these are temporary rights, they can typically be revoked or terminated upon reaching the agreed-upon term or if conditions are violated. Proper procedures for termination are usually included in the contract.

6. Registration and Formalities: Depending on jurisdictional laws, certain agreements may need to be registered with relevant authorities to be legally enforceable.

Granting temporary rights allows landowners or property holders to monetize their assets while retaining ultimate ownership. It also provides tenants or users with access to land or buildings for specific needs without long-term commitments.

In summary, granting temporary rights under specified conditions is a flexible legal mechanism that facilitates controlled use of land or buildings for limited periods while safeguarding the interests of both parties through clear contractual arrangements.

33. Look through the text and tell about the key aspects of property used as collateral.

Property as Collateral for Loans

Property often serves as collateral in financial transactions, providing security for lenders when granting loans. Using property as collateral means that the borrower pledges ownership rights to a specific asset—such as real estate, land, or buildings—to guarantee repayment of the loan.

Key aspects of property used as collateral include:

1. Security for the Loan: The lender has a legal claim to the property until the borrower repays the debt in full. If the borrower defaults, the lender has the right to seize and sell the property through foreclosure or auction to recover the owed amount.

2. Types of Collateral Property: Common collateral includes residential or commercial real estate, land plots, or other valuable assets owned by the borrower.

3. Legal Registration: The pledge or mortgage of property must be properly documented and registered with relevant authorities to establish legal rights and priorities in case of default.

4. Advantages for Borrowers: Using property as collateral often enables borrowers to access larger loans at lower interest rates compared to unsecured borrowing, due to reduced risk for lenders.

5. Risks Involved: Borrowers risk losing their property if they fail to meet repayment obligations. Therefore, it is essential to assess repayment capacity before pledging property as collateral.

6. Legal Framework: The process and regulations governing property collateral are typically outlined in national laws on mortgages, pledges, or security interests, ensuring clarity and protection for both parties.

In summary, property serving as collateral provides a vital mechanism for securing loans, facilitating access to credit while offering lenders assurance of repayment. Proper legal procedures and clear agreements are essential to protect the rights of both borrowers and lenders in such arrangements.

34. Look through the text and explain why property legal relations are vital

The Importance of Property Legal Relations

Property legal relations are fundamental to the functioning of any society and economy. They establish the legal framework for the ownership, use, transfer, and protection of property rights, ensuring clarity, security, and stability in property transactions.

Key reasons why property legal relations are vital include:

1. Legal Certainty and Security: Clear legal rules provide certainty about ownership rights and obligations, reducing disputes and fostering trust among individuals and entities.

2. Facilitation of Economic Activities: Well-defined property rights enable individuals and businesses to invest, develop, and trade assets confidently, promoting economic growth and development.

3. Protection of Property Rights: Legal relations ensure that property owners can defend their rights against unauthorized use or infringement, maintaining social order.

4. Regulation of Use and Transfer: Laws governing property relations specify how properties can be used, leased, sold, or inherited, ensuring proper management and sustainable utilization.

5. Support for Social Justice: Legal frameworks help address issues related to land distribution, access to resources, and equitable ownership, contributing to social stability.

6. Dispute Resolution: Property legal relations provide mechanisms for resolving conflicts over ownership or use rights through courts or arbitration.

In essence, property legal relations form the backbone of societal organization by defining how assets are owned, controlled, and transferred. They are vital for economic development, social stability, and the protection of individual rights.

35. Look through the text and describe the key principles of sustainable management.

Sustainable Management of Real Estate Assets

Sustainable management of real estate assets involves overseeing properties in a manner that balances economic performance, environmental responsibility, and social well-being. It aims to maximize the value and functionality of real estate while minimizing negative impacts on the environment and society.

Key principles of sustainable management include:

1. Environmental Responsibility: Implementing energy-efficient systems, reducing waste, conserving water, and utilizing eco-friendly materials to minimize the ecological footprint of properties.

2. Economic Viability: Ensuring that properties generate steady income, maintain or increase their value over time, and are managed efficiently to optimize returns for owners and investors.

3. Social Considerations: Creating safe, accessible, and healthy environments for occupants and the community, promoting social inclusion and well-being.

4. Long-term Planning: Incorporating future-oriented strategies such as adaptive reuse, resilience to climate change, and sustainable development practices to ensure assets remain valuable over time.

5. Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to laws, standards, and certifications related to sustainability (e.g., LEED, BREEAM) to meet legal requirements and enhance credibility.

6. Innovative Technologies: Utilizing smart building systems, renewable energy sources, and digital management tools to improve efficiency and sustainability.

7. Stakeholder Engagement: Involving tenants, investors, local communities, and other stakeholders in decision-making processes to align interests and promote sustainable practices.

Effective sustainable management of real estate assets not only enhances property value but also contributes to environmental conservation and social responsibility. It supports the transition towards greener cities and healthier communities while ensuring economic resilience for property owners and investors.

36. Look through the text and tell about 4D and 5D Cadastre

4D and 5D Cadastre

4D Cadastre refers to a cadastral system that incorporates the dimension of time alongside the traditional three spatial dimensions (length, width, and height). This approach allows for the recording and management of changes in land parcels, ownership, boundaries, and rights over time. It enables stakeholders to track historical data, monitor ongoing developments, and plan for future land use by understanding how properties evolve.

5D Cadastre extends the concept further by integrating a fifth dimension—typically associated with economic factors such as land value, development costs, or financial transactions. This comprehensive system not only captures spatial and temporal information but also includes economic attributes related to land and property assets.

Key features of 4D and 5D Cadastre include:

- Temporal Data Management: Recording when changes occur in property boundaries, ownership, or rights.
- Dynamic Updating: Allowing real-time or periodic updates to reflect current land status.
- Enhanced Decision-Making: Providing detailed insights for urban planning, land management, taxation, and legal disputes.
- Integration of Economic Data (5D): Linking property values, development costs, or other financial information to support valuation and investment decisions.

Benefits:

- Improved tracking of land use changes over time.
- Better planning and management of land resources.
- Increased transparency and accuracy in property records.
- Support for sustainable development through informed decision-making.

In summary, 4D and 5D cadastres represent advanced systems that enhance traditional cadastral frameworks by incorporating time and economic dimensions, leading to more comprehensive and

dynamic land administration.

37. Look through the text and tell about Ownership Rights

Ownership Rights

Ownership, or "ownership rights," refers to the legal authority and control that an individual or entity has over a property or asset. It grants the owner the right to use, enjoy, transfer, or dispose of the property within the limits set by law.

Key aspects of ownership rights include:

- Right to Use: The owner can utilize the property for personal, commercial, or other lawful purposes.
- Right to Enjoy: The owner can benefit from the property's resources or advantages.
- Right to Transfer: The owner can sell, gift, lease, or otherwise transfer ownership rights to others.
- Right to Dispose: The owner can demolish, modify, or alter the property as desired (subject to legal restrictions).

Types of ownership rights:

- Full Ownership (Fee Simple): Complete control and rights over the property.
- Shared Ownership: Rights held jointly with others (e.g., joint tenancy).
- Limited Ownership: Rights restricted by agreements or legal regulations (e.g., usufruct).

Legal significance:

Ownership rights are protected by law and are enforceable through courts. They form the basis for property transactions, development, and inheritance.

In summary, ownership (ownership rights) embodies the legal rights and control an individual or entity has over a property, serving as a fundamental concept in property law and land management.

38. Look through the text and tell about private, state, and municipal Ownership

Ownership: private, state, or municipal

Ownership is a fundamental concept in property law that defines the legal rights and control an entity has over a particular asset or property. These rights determine how the property can be used, transferred, or disposed of, and they form the basis for economic activity, social organization, and legal relationships. Ownership can take various forms depending on the entity holding these rights, primarily categorized into private ownership, state ownership, and municipal ownership.

Private Ownership refers to rights held by individuals or private entities. This form of ownership grants the owner full control over the property, including the right to use it for personal or commercial purposes, sell or transfer it to others, lease it, or modify it within legal boundaries. Private ownership is common in residential real estate, private businesses, farms, and other personal assets. It encourages individual investment and development by providing security and incentives for owners to maintain and improve their property.

State Ownership involves assets owned by the government at the national level. These properties are managed for public benefit and include infrastructure such as roads, bridges, military facilities, natural resources like forests and minerals, and public institutions like schools and hospitals. The state owns these assets to serve societal needs, ensure equitable resource distribution, and regulate critical sectors of the economy. State ownership often involves restrictions on use and transfer to protect national interests and public welfare.

Municipal Ownership pertains to properties owned by local government authorities—cities, towns, or districts. These assets include municipal parks, public squares, local roads, water supply systems, public transportation facilities, and community centers. Municipal ownership aims to provide essential services to residents efficiently and sustainably. Local governments manage these assets to meet community needs, promote urban development, and enhance residents' quality of life.

Each type of ownership plays a vital role in societal functioning. Private ownership fosters individual initiative and economic growth; state ownership ensures strategic control over critical resources and infrastructure; municipal ownership focuses on local development and community welfare. The legal framework governing these ownership types ensures clarity of rights, responsibilities, and limitations—crucial for maintaining social order and facilitating economic activities.

In conclusion, ownership can be private, state-owned, or municipally held—each serving distinct purposes within a legal system designed to balance individual rights with societal interests. Understanding these distinctions is essential for effective land management, urban planning, economic development, and legal regulation of property rights across different levels of governance.

39. Look through the text and tell about Key Trends and Developments in Future Land Legal Relations

Land Legal Relations in the Future

The future of land legal relations is poised to evolve significantly due to technological advancements, environmental challenges, demographic shifts, and changing societal needs. As societies progress, legal frameworks governing land are expected to adapt to ensure sustainable development, efficient resource management, and equitable access.

Key Trends and Developments in Future Land Legal Relations:

1. Digitalization and Smart Land Management
   - Implementation of digital cadastres, blockchain technology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will enhance transparency, security, and efficiency in land registration and transactions.
   - Smart contracts may automate land deals, reducing bureaucracy and fraud.

2. Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Land Use
   - Laws will increasingly incorporate environmental considerations to promote sustainable development.
   - Regulations may prioritize conservation, climate adaptation measures, and the protection of natural resources.

3. Land Rights for Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups
   - Recognition of customary land rights and indigenous claims will become more prominent, fostering social justice.
   - Legal frameworks may evolve to balance development with respect for traditional land uses.

4. Urbanization and Land Use Planning
   - As urban areas expand, legal relations will focus on smart zoning, land sharing, and efficient use of space to accommodate growing populations.
   - Policies may promote vertical development and mixed-use spaces.

5. Integration of Economic Factors
   - The concept of 5D cadastre (including economic data) might become standard, linking land rights with valuation, taxation, and investment analysis.
   - This integration will facilitate better land market regulation and resource allocation.

6. Global Cooperation and Cross-Border Land Issues
   - International legal frameworks may develop to address transboundary land use conflicts,

migration impacts on land rights, and shared natural resources.

7. Legal Adaptation to Emerging Technologies
- Autonomous vehicles, drone surveillance, and AI-driven planning tools will influence land management laws.
- Privacy concerns related to digital mapping and data collection will require new legal protections.

8. Focus on Equity and Access
- Future laws are likely to emphasize equitable access to land for housing, agriculture, and development projects—aiming to reduce inequality.

Conclusion:

Land legal relations in the future will be characterized by increased digitization, sustainability focus, social inclusiveness, and technological integration. Legal systems will need continuous adaptation to address emerging challenges while ensuring that land remains a vital resource for economic growth, environmental health, and social equity. Effective governance in this evolving landscape will be crucial for creating resilient communities and sustainable development pathways.
L

40. Look through the text. What are the key aspects of Digitalization in Land Management?

Digitalization and Smart Land Management

The advent of digital technologies is transforming land management systems worldwide, leading to the emergence of what is often called "Smart Land Management." This evolution leverages advanced digital tools to improve the accuracy, transparency, efficiency, and sustainability of land-related processes.

Key Aspects of Digitalization in Land Management:

1. Digital Land Registries and Cadastres
- Transition from paper-based records to electronic databases ensures real-time updates, easy access, and secure storage of land ownership, boundaries, and rights information.
- Blockchain technology can enhance security, prevent fraud, and facilitate transparent transactions.

2. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- GIS integrates spatial data with attribute information, enabling detailed mapping, analysis, and visualization of land features.
- Supports urban planning, environmental monitoring, disaster management, and resource allocation.

3. Remote Sensing and Satellite Imagery
- Use of satellites and drones provides up-to-date data on land use changes, deforestation, urban expansion, and natural disasters.
- Enhances decision-making with accurate environmental and infrastructural information.

4. Automated Data Processing and AI
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms analyze large datasets for pattern recognition, predictive modeling, and decision support.
- Automates routine tasks like land valuation or boundary detection.

5. Mobile Technologies and E-Government Platforms
- Mobile apps enable citizens to access land services remotely—such as applying for permits or checking property records.

- E-platforms streamline administrative procedures and improve transparency.

Benefits of Smart Land Management:

- Increased Transparency: Digital records reduce corruption risks by providing clear ownership histories and transaction logs.
- Enhanced Efficiency: Automation accelerates processing times for registration, permits, and planning approvals.
- Better Resource Allocation: Accurate spatial data supports sustainable development and environmental conservation.
- Improved Public Participation: Online platforms facilitate community engagement in land use decisions.
- Disaster Preparedness: Real-time data helps in risk assessment and emergency response planning.

Challenges to Implementation:

- Data Privacy and Security: Protecting sensitive land data from cyber threats.
- Technical Infrastructure: Ensuring widespread access to reliable internet and digital tools.
- Legal Frameworks: Updating laws to accommodate digital records and electronic transactions.
- Capacity Building: Training personnel to operate new technologies effectively.

Conclusion:

Digitalization and smart land management are revolutionizing how land resources are documented, analyzed, and utilized. By integrating cutting-edge technologies like GIS, blockchain, AI, and remote sensing into land governance systems, countries can achieve more transparent, efficient, sustainable, and inclusive land administration—paving the way for smarter cities and resilient communities in the future.

41. Translate the text.

Zoning Map Amendments

” Zone changes involve redesignating property from one zone to another (for example, residential to commercial) on the zoning map. Frequently, a request for a zone change will also involve a comprehensive plan map change, which is described in the next chapter. The zoning map amendment and comprehensive plan amendment are generally combined for review and dealt with at the same hearings.

A zone change is normally a two-hearing process, the first before the planning commission and the second before the city council, board of county commissioners, or county court. It requires that post-acknowledgement plan amendment rules be applied, including notifying District Land Committee DLCD at least 45 days before the first public hearing on the application. This gives DLCD the opportunity to evaluate the proposal and participate in the process. The notice of proposed action must include a form provided by DLCD, the text of the proposed amendment and a map of the affected area. Forms are available online at: www.oregon.gov/LCD/forms.shtml, or may be obtained by contacting DLCD.

A zone change begins when a property owner/applicant submits a completed application together with a map showing the subject property. It is important that a legal description of the property be provided. Once city or county staff determines the application is complete, a hearing is scheduled before the planning commission and the city council. Approval criteria for a zone change are provided in the zoning ordinance.

Typical criteria include:

• A demonstration that the proposed zone will be compatible with surrounding property uses;
• Public services are adequate to serve the proposed use; and
• The change will comply with the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. For the last criterion listed, a review of relevant provisions of the plan is needed.

42. Translate the text.

Translate the text. (1200 printed characters; time – 45 min.)

Distributed Ledger Technologies in Land Legal Relations

Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs), such as blockchain, are increasingly being explored and implemented in the field of land legal relations to enhance transparency, security, and efficiency in land management processes. Their application offers innovative solutions to longstanding issues related to land registration, ownership verification, transaction security, and data integrity.

In the context of land legal relations, DLTs enable the creation of a decentralized and immutable register of land rights. This digital ledger records all transactions related to land plots—such as ownership transfers, leases, encumbrances, and restrictions—in a transparent manner accessible to authorized stakeholders. Because each transaction is cryptographically secured and validated through consensus mechanisms, the risk of fraud, forgery, or unauthorized alterations is significantly reduced.

One of the key advantages of using DLTs in land relations is the increased transparency and trust among participants. Land registries built on blockchain or similar technologies allow for real-time updates and public verification of rights, which minimizes disputes over ownership boundaries or transaction validity. This can streamline procedures for registering property rights and reduce bureaucratic delays.

Moreover, DLTs facilitate smart contracts—self-executing agreements that automatically enforce terms once predefined conditions are met. In land transactions, smart contracts can automate processes such as payment release upon transfer registration or compliance with zoning regulations. This automation reduces administrative costs and accelerates transaction completion.

The use of DLTs also enhances data security and resilience. Since data is distributed across multiple nodes rather than stored centrally, it becomes highly resistant to hacking or data loss. This decentralization ensures that land records are preserved even if individual nodes fail or are compromised.

Furthermore, integrating DLTs with geographic information systems (GIS) can improve spatial data management by linking digital land records with precise geographic coordinates. This integration supports accurate boundary delineation and helps prevent encroachments or illegal developments.

Despite these benefits, challenges remain in implementing DLTs in land legal relations. These include regulatory uncertainties, technical complexities, high initial setup costs, and concerns over privacy when sharing sensitive land information publicly. Additionally, legal frameworks need to adapt to recognize digital records as official proof of rights.

In conclusion, Distributed Ledger Technologies hold significant potential to revolutionize land legal relations by providing secure, transparent, and efficient systems for managing land rights and transactions. Their adoption can lead to more reliable land registries, reduced disputes, streamlined procedures, and enhanced trust among stakeholders—paving the way for more effective land governance in the digital age.

43. Translate the text.

Legal Framework for the Protection and Use of Lands of Specially Protected Areas

The legal regulation of the protection and utilization of lands within specially protected areas (SPAs)

is a crucial component of environmental law and land management. These areas, which include national parks, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and other conservation zones, are designated to preserve biodiversity, natural landscapes, and cultural heritage. The legal framework governing these lands aims to balance environmental protection with sustainable use, ensuring that their ecological value is maintained for future generations.

One of the primary features of this legal system is the establishment of specific laws and regulations that define the status, objectives, and permissible activities within SPAs. These legal acts set out the procedures for designation, management, and supervision of protected territories. They also specify restrictions on land use, construction, resource extraction, and other activities that could harm the ecological integrity of these areas.

A key element in the legal regulation is the delineation of rights and responsibilities among various stakeholders—government authorities, local communities, scientific institutions, and private entities. Governments typically appoint specialized agencies or bodies responsible for managing protected lands, enforcing regulations, and monitoring compliance. These agencies have the authority to issue permits or bans on certain activities to prevent illegal exploitation or encroachment.

Legal measures also include establishing protected zones with different levels of restrictions based on ecological sensitivity. For example, strict nature reserves may prohibit all extractive activities, while national parks might allow controlled tourism or scientific research under strict guidelines. This zoning system helps optimize conservation efforts while permitting sustainable use where appropriate.

Furthermore, international agreements and conventions—such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or the Convention on Biological Diversity—often influence national legislation concerning protected lands. Countries incorporate these commitments into their legal frameworks to enhance conservation standards and facilitate international cooperation.

The enforcement aspect involves establishing penalties for violations of protection laws—such as illegal logging, poaching, or unauthorized construction—and mechanisms for dispute resolution. Public awareness campaigns and community involvement are also integral parts of legal strategies to foster local support for conservation efforts.

In conclusion, the legal basis for protecting and utilizing lands within specially protected areas is characterized by comprehensive legislation that defines management principles, enforces restrictions on harmful activities, involves multiple stakeholders in decision-making processes, and aligns with international environmental commitments. This integrated approach aims to preserve biodiversity and natural landscapes while allowing sustainable use that benefits society economically and culturally.

44. Translate the text.

Cadasters are being recognized as the core of land administration systems. The cadastral map should be able to represent complete and comprehensive spatial information for representing land rights, restrictions and responsibilities (RRRs) on the land parcels. However, until today most of countries around the world use 2D land parcels as the base for their land administration systems. Thus 2D projectional presentation of RRRs on land parcels cannot accommodate complex, overlapping real property so needs to be extended to three-dimensional (3D) space and properties. This is becoming more emphasized with the increasing development of urban areas with complex structures, high-rise buildings and underground infrastructures. The rights of cadastral objects may relate to spaces above or below the Earth's surface. More complex relationships in space can no longer be unambiguously mapped onto the Earth's surface in 2D.

Pressure on the land use, especially in the city centers, has led to dense construction with complex structures with intertwined relationships. In general, registration of rights is possible on parts of the building. However, the spatial representation of the extension of rights often does not exist or it is possibly stratified on two-dimensional representation. In addition, an increasing number of tunnels,

underground works and infrastructure objects (e.g. water, gas, electricity, telephone, Internet and other pipe networks) under or above land are not owned by
the owner of the land above or below.

45. Translate the text.

As a general rule, if an identifiable volume of space is or has been subject to a legal transaction or has been recorded as an independent entity in the registers then it constitutes at least one parcel. In practice in many countries in Europe a basic property unit (BPU) consists of only one parcel. Real property registration systems record BPUs and parcels (if they are not the same object) but only some countries identify the portfolio of ownership as a separate entity. Many countries do not register plots as separate parts of parcels.
Each parcel needs a unique identifier so that data concerning the parcel can be given an exclusive reference. The form of this reference varies from country to
country. Within the land book and cadastral systems the identifiers used at present generally reflect historical practice rather than contemporary need. Since almost all land registers and cadasters have been or are being
computerized, two types of identifier can be distinguished – one that is needed internally by the computer and the other that is convenient for human beings.
Postal addresses are used for a variety of purposes in many different applications of which land administration is only one. From a land administration perspective it is however desirable that the address can be used to link data from a variety of sources. In particular the references used in the
land books, in the cadaster, other government agencies and the municipalities / local government authorities should be compatible. No one specific solution is recommended since conditions vary between countries. Just as there is no unique cadastral solution that fits all countries, so there is no unique address system.

46. Translate the text.
Features of Legal Regulation of Land Circulation

The legal regulation of land circulation is a fundamental aspect of land law that governs the processes related to the use, transfer, and management of land resources. It ensures that land transactions and use are conducted within a clear legal framework, promoting stability, security of rights, and sustainable development.

One of the key features of this regulation is its comprehensive nature, encompassing various legal acts such as constitutions, land codes, civil codes, and specific laws on land management. These laws define the rights and obligations of landowners, users, and authorities, establishing procedures for registration, transfer, lease, inheritance, and other transactions involving land.

Another characteristic is the emphasis on state regulation and control. In many jurisdictions, the state plays a central role in managing land circulation through licensing, registration systems, zoning regulations, and restrictions on certain types of transactions. This helps prevent illegal dealings such as unauthorized sale or encroachment and ensures that land use aligns with national development goals.

The regulation also features a focus on transparency and documentation. Land rights are typically formalized through registration in state cadastres or registries, providing legal certainty to owners and users. This system facilitates efficient transactions by reducing disputes over ownership or boundaries.

Furthermore, the legal regulation of land circulation often incorporates principles of sustainability and environmental protection. Laws may impose restrictions on certain types of land use to preserve ecological balance or prevent overexploitation.

Lastly, the regulation adapts to social and economic needs by allowing various forms of land use—agricultural, urban development, conservation—while maintaining control mechanisms to prevent abuse or illegal activities.

In summary, the features of legal regulation of land circulation include its comprehensive scope, state oversight role, emphasis on transparency and documentation, environmental considerations, and adaptability to social-economic changes. These elements collectively aim to create a balanced system that promotes effective management and sustainable utilization of land resources.

47. Translate the text.

Cadasters and land registration systems

There are various ways in which details about the land may be recorded, reflecting the diverse ways in which land can be viewed. Broadly speaking there have been two approaches, one focusing on its legal aspects and the other

on its fiscal or resource potential. The former, called land registration or the land book system, concentrates on the abstract rights associated with the land.

The latter is the cadasters and often contains more evidence about the physical size and shape of areas, and data on land values or land use. Dual and integrated systems exist, depending on the history of the country concerned.

Land registration is the process of recording rights in land either in the form of a register of deeds and other documents associated with the ownership of the land rights or else in the form of a register of titles to land. The titles registers are supported by maps such as topographic maps that do not necessarily show legal boundaries or cadastral maps, the origins of which often lie in real property taxation rather than land registration.

Land registration is a component of good governance. If wealth is to be generated from land then according to the UNECE report on the Social and Economic Benefits of Good Land Administration (HBP/1998/8, para.5):

"For nations to unlock that wealth requires effective systems of land registration. Good land registration promotes an active land market and productive land use. It makes possible the security of tenure and the development of a mortgage market on which a functioning economy depends."

Land registration provides security of tenure for those whose land is registered. In much of Europe the records of ownership have been maintained in land books, for example the German Grundbuch. Such records identify the piece of land affected, the names of the owners and the

particular property rights that are associated with it.

48. Translate the text.

Conditional Use Permits

A conditional use permit is probably best described as a process rather than a permit. It is a process by which the jurisdiction reviews a proposed land use that is listed in the zoning ordinance as a conditional use in a given zone. A conditional use permit allows the local government to

(1) determine whether the proposed use is appropriate for the site and neighborhood, and

(2) attach conditions to an approval to assist in reducing the impact of the proposed use on the surrounding area.

Typical conditional use permits in a city are for multi-family dwellings and public and semi-public structures, including churches. In a county, common conditional uses include certain dwellings in farm and forest zones, home occupations, and temporary dwellings for medical hardship situations. In small jurisdictions, conditional use permit requests are often taken to the planning commission or elected officials in a hearing process. A jurisdiction may choose, however, for staff or a hearings officer to make decisions on conditional use permits. Through the review process, the decision maker can assess neighborhood comments as well as comments from other parties of record (those who respond to the notice or participate in a public hearing). The decision maker can approve the request, deny it, or approve it with conditions, based on criteria in the zoning ordinance.

The city or county will often place conditions in order to reduce or offset the impact of a use on

adjoining properties or the general neighborhood. Common conditions placed by a city include:
• Limiting the hours of operation;
• Limiting the size of the use;
• Requiring landscaping or fencing to screen the proposed use;
• Requiring lighting to be directed away from adjoining properties; and
• Setting a time limit to establish the use. If the use is not established within the time limit, the conditional use permit expires.

49. Translate the text.

The concepts of three-dimensional (3D) real property have been the subject of increased interest in land use management and research since the late '90s while literature provides various examples of extensive research towards 3D Cadasters as well as already implementing 3D cadastral systems. However, in most countries the legal aspects of 3D real property and its incorporation into 3D cadastral systems have not been so rigorously examined. This paper compares and discusses 3D property concepts in six selected countries: Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Greece, Poland and Sweden, based on the authors' national experience. Each of these countries' legal system is based on different origins of Civil Law, including German, Napoleonic and Scandinavian Civil Law, which can prove useful to research in other Civil Law jurisdictions interested in introducing 3D cadastral systems. Selected countries are on different stages of introducing and implementing a 3D cadastral system; this may contribute to the detection of the main 3D real property concepts that apply as well as deficiencies and malfunctions that prohibit introduction of 3D cadastral systems, highlighting challenges that may have not yet surfaced.

50. Translate the text.

Land Use Permits

Even the smallest communities are faced with land use actions, including variances, conditional uses, zone changes, comprehensive plan map amendments, partitions, and subdivisions. A variance is simply a process to allow an applicant to vary from development standards required by the zoning ordinance — normally setbacks, building height, or other physical dimension.

Most zoning ordinances list uses permitted outright and uses that may be permitted (usually called "conditional uses") in each zone if certain criteria are satisfied. A conditional use permit is issued by the city or county when the applicant has shown the criteria have been met.

A zone change, also known as a zoning map amendment, is a process by which the applicant seeks to amend the zoning map to change the designation on a specific tract. The process is more detailed than for the other types of permits described here, and requires several steps, which are discussed later in this guide. A comprehensive plan map amendment often accompanies a zone change.

Partitions and Subdivisions

These applications deal with property division rather than how the property will be used. These procedures allow parcels to be divided into smaller lots or parcels. The subdivision ordinance is used to process these applications. The subdivision ordinance outlines the process to be followed and in most cases, prescribes specific infrastructure standards such as street width, water, and sewer system requirements, and in some cases, curb, gutter, and sidewalk standards.

51. Translate the text.

Ownership Rights

Ownership rights refer to the legal rights that individuals or entities possess over property, whether tangible or intangible. These rights establish the authority to use, enjoy, and dispose of property as desired, within the bounds of the law. Ownership is a fundamental concept in property law, serving as the foundation for economic transactions, personal security, and societal order.

Types of Ownership

1. Absolute Ownership: This grants full control over property without restrictions, allowing the

owner to use, sell, lease, or transfer the property freely. It is often considered the most complete form of ownership.

2. Joint Ownership: Multiple individuals share ownership rights over a property. This can take various forms such as joint tenancy or tenancy in common, each with different implications regarding rights upon death or sale.

3. Leasehold Ownership: The owner holds rights to use the property for a specified period under a lease agreement but does not own the property outright.

4. Common Property: Shared ownership among community members or co-owners, often seen in condominiums or cooperative housing.

Legal Aspects of Ownership Rights

Ownership rights are protected and regulated by laws that define how property can be acquired, transferred, and protected. These laws ensure clarity in ownership claims and provide mechanisms for resolving disputes. Key legal instruments include deeds, titles, and registration systems that establish and verify ownership.

Acquisition of Ownership

Ownership can be acquired through various means:

- Purchase: Buying property from another party.
- Inheritance: Receiving property through a will or estate.
- Gift: Transferring ownership without monetary exchange.
- Adverse Possession: Acquiring ownership by continuous and open possession over a statutory period.
- Creation: For intangible assets like intellectual property.

Protection of Ownership Rights

Owners have the right to defend their ownership against unlawful interference. Legal remedies include injunctions, damages, or eviction processes. Governments also enforce laws against theft, fraud, and encroachment to safeguard ownership rights.

Limitations on Ownership Rights

While ownership confers broad rights, these are not absolute. Limitations may arise from zoning laws, environmental regulations, easements, or public interest considerations. For example:

- Zoning laws restrict land use.
- Easements allow others limited access or use.
- Environmental regulations may restrict development to protect natural resources.

Transfer and Disposal of Property

Owners can transfer their rights through sale, gift, or inheritance. Proper documentation and registration are essential to ensure validity and public record accuracy. Restrictions on transfer may exist due to liens or legal disputes.

Importance of Ownership Rights

Secure ownership rights promote economic development by encouraging investment and innovation.

They provide individuals with security and control over their assets. Societies benefit from clear property rights as they facilitate trade, reduce conflicts, and support social stability.
Ownership rights are central to individual freedom and economic prosperity. Understanding these rights helps individuals navigate legal systems effectively and ensures that their interests are protected within a framework of laws designed to balance private interests with public good. Respecting others' ownership rights fosters trust and cooperation in society, underpinning social harmony and sustainable development.

52. Translate the text.

Lease and Use Agreements

A lease or use agreement is a legal contract between a property owner (lessor or landlord) and a tenant (lessee) that grants the tenant the right to occupy and use a property for a specified period under agreed-upon terms and conditions. These agreements are fundamental in establishing clear rights, responsibilities, and expectations for both parties, ensuring smooth and lawful occupancy.

Types of Lease and Use Agreements

1. Residential Lease: Pertains to housing units such as apartments, houses, or condominiums. It typically includes provisions on rent amount, payment schedule, maintenance responsibilities, and rules for occupancy.

2. Commercial Lease: Involves business premises like offices, retail stores, or warehouses. These agreements often have more complex terms related to rent calculations (e.g., base rent plus percentage rent), duration, renewal options, and permitted uses.

3. Short-term or Month-to-Month Lease: Provides flexibility for both landlord and tenant with shorter durations that automatically renew unless notice is given.

4. Use Agreements: Sometimes used for specific purposes such as parking spaces, equipment use, or shared facilities. These are often simpler but still legally binding.

Key Elements of Lease and Use Agreements

- Parties Involved: Clear identification of landlord/property owner and tenant/user.
- Property Description: Precise details about the property being leased or used.
- Term of Lease: Duration of the agreement—fixed period or periodic renewal.
- Rent and Payment Terms: Amount payable, due date, late fees, and payment methods.
- Security Deposit: Funds held to cover damages or unpaid rent; terms for its return.
- Use Restrictions: Permitted activities and restrictions to prevent misuse.
- Maintenance Responsibilities: Clarification on who maintains what parts of the property.
- Termination Conditions: Conditions under which the lease can be ended early by either party.
- Renewal Options: Procedures for extending the lease beyond the initial term.
- Legal Clauses: Dispute resolution, liability limitations, insurance requirements.

Rights and Responsibilities

- The landlord has the right to receive rent on time and ensure property maintenance.
- The tenant has the right to occupy the property peacefully and use it as agreed.
- Both parties are responsible for adhering to local laws, safety standards, and contractual obligations.

Importance of Clear Agreements

A well-drafted lease or use agreement minimizes misunderstandings and legal disputes. It provides a

reference point in case of disagreements over payments, damages, or termination procedures. Both parties should review terms carefully before signing.

Legal Considerations

Leases must comply with local housing laws, zoning regulations, and fair housing statutes. Certain provisions may be unenforceable if they violate public policy or legal standards. It is advisable to seek legal advice when drafting complex agreements.

Modifications and Amendments

Any changes to the original agreement should be documented in writing with mutual consent. Verbal modifications are generally not enforceable.

Lease and use agreements are essential tools that define the relationship between property owners and users. They protect rights, specify obligations, and promote transparency. Understanding their terms helps prevent conflicts and ensures that both parties enjoy their respective rights within a lawful framework.

53. Translate the text.

Transactions and Transfers in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, transactions and transfers refer to the lawful procedures through which ownership, rights, or interests in land and real estate are exchanged, conveyed, or modified between parties. These processes are fundamental to establishing clear land ownership, facilitating development, and ensuring legal security for landholders.

Key Concepts

- Transaction in Land Relations: An agreement or action involving the transfer, lease, or encumbrance of land rights. Such transactions are governed by land laws, registration procedures, and contractual principles.

- Transfer of Land Rights: The process by which ownership or other rights (such as usufruct, leasehold, or easements) in land are legally conveyed from one party (the transferor) to another (the transferee).

Types of Land Transactions

1. Sale and Purchase: The most common transaction where land ownership is transferred from seller to buyer in exchange for payment. This involves drafting a sale agreement and registering the transfer with relevant authorities.

2. Lease Agreements: Temporary transfer of land use rights for a specified period without transferring ownership. Leases must comply with legal requirements and often require registration.

3. Gift of Land: Voluntary transfer of land rights without compensation, often formalized through a gift deed and registered accordingly.

4. Inheritance: Transfer of land rights upon the death of an owner according to inheritance laws or wills.

5. Exchange: Swapping parcels of land between parties under mutually agreed terms.

6. Encumbrances and Rights: Establishing easements, mortgages, or other rights that affect land use

without transferring ownership.

Legal Procedures for Land Transfers

- Written Agreement: Most jurisdictions require a formal written contract detailing the terms of transfer.

- Registration: To ensure legal validity and public record, transfers must be registered with the appropriate land registry or cadastre authority.

- Notarization and Certification: Some transactions require notarization to authenticate signatures and documents.

- Compliance with Land Laws: All transactions must adhere to applicable laws regarding zoning, environmental regulations, taxes (such as stamp duty), and restrictions on foreign ownership if applicable.

Implications of Land Transactions

- They alter the legal ownership or use rights associated with land parcels.
- Proper registration provides legal certainty and protects against disputes.
- Unregistered or illegal transactions may be invalid or subject to annulment.
- Transferring land may trigger tax obligations like capital gains tax or stamp duty.

Special Considerations

- Land Use Restrictions: Certain lands may have restrictions on transferability due to zoning laws or conservation regulations.

- State Ownership and Public Lands: Some lands are owned by the state or local authorities; transfers often require special procedures or permits.

- Legal Due Diligence: Buyers should verify title authenticity, encumbrances, and compliance before completing a transaction.

Transactions and transfers in land legal relations are vital mechanisms for establishing clear property rights, enabling development, and facilitating economic activity. Strict adherence to legal procedures—such as proper documentation and registration—ensures that transfers are valid, enforceable, and protected against future disputes. Understanding these processes is essential for all parties involved in land dealings to safeguard their interests within the framework of law.

54. Translate the text.

Mortgages and Liens

In land and property law, mortgages and liens are legal mechanisms used to secure the repayment of debts or obligations through interests in property. They serve as tools for lenders and creditors to protect their financial interests while allowing the debtor to retain possession and use of the property.

Mortgages

Definition:

A mortgage is a legal agreement where a borrower (mortgagor) pledges real estate or land as security for a loan or debt to a lender (mortgagee). The property acts as collateral, and the lender has the right to seize and sell the property if the borrower defaults on repayment.

Key Features:
- Security Interest: The mortgage provides security for the loan but does not transfer ownership unless foreclosure occurs.
- Registration: Typically, mortgages must be registered with land registries to be legally effective and enforceable against third parties.
- Repayment and Foreclosure: Upon repayment of the debt, the mortgage is discharged. If default occurs, the lender can initiate foreclosure proceedings to sell the property and recover owed amounts.

Types of Mortgages:
- Traditional Mortgage: Standard pledge of land or real estate as security.
- Equitable Mortgage: Created through deposit of title deeds or other arrangements without formal registration, recognized by courts under certain conditions.

Liens

Definition:
A lien is a legal claim or encumbrance on property that provides a creditor with a right to possess or sell the property to satisfy a debt or obligation. Unlike mortgages, liens do not necessarily involve transferring ownership rights but serve as security interests.

Types of Liens:
- Mechanic's Lien: Claim by contractors or suppliers who have provided labor or materials for property improvement.
- Tax Lien: Imposed by government authorities for unpaid taxes; can lead to sale of the property if taxes remain unpaid.
- Judgment Lien: Resulting from court judgments against property owners, allowing creditors to claim rights over the property.

Characteristics:
- Attachment Without Transfer of Title: Liens generally do not transfer ownership but encumber the property until debt is settled.
- Enforcement: Can be enforced through sale procedures, often requiring court approval, depending on jurisdiction.

Comparison: Mortgages vs. Liens

| Aspect | Mortgage | Lien |

Purpose	Secure repayment of a specific loan	Secure various debts or obligations
Ownership	Borrower retains ownership; lender has security interest	Owner retains ownership; lienholder has claim
Transfer of Rights	Usually involves formal registration; can lead to foreclosure	Encumbers property; enforcement varies
Foreclosure	Can lead to sale of property if unpaid	May result in sale if enforced through legal process
Legal Implications

- Proper registration and documentation are essential for both mortgages and liens to be valid and enforceable.
- They provide creditors with legal remedies in case of default.
- Debtors should understand their rights and obligations related to these encumbrances.

- Transferring land with existing mortgages or liens may require settlement or release procedures.

Mortgages and liens are crucial tools in land legal relations that facilitate financing and credit security. They balance the interests of lenders and borrowers by providing mechanisms to secure debts while allowing landowners continued use of their properties. Proper legal procedures ensure these interests are protected, enforceable, and transparent within the framework of land law.

55. Translate the text.

Legal Framework in Land Legal Relations

The legal framework governing land legal relations provides the foundation for the regulation, management, and protection of rights and interests related to land and real estate. It ensures clarity, security, and fairness in land transactions, use, and ownership, fostering sustainable development and social stability.

Components of the Legal Framework

1. Constitutional Laws
The constitution establishes fundamental principles regarding land ownership, state sovereignty over land resources, and citizens' rights to land use. It sets the overarching legal standards for land policy and regulation.

2. Land Legislation
Specific laws and statutes regulate land rights, registration procedures, land use planning, zoning, environmental protection, and restrictions. These laws define how land can be acquired, transferred, used, or protected.

3. Civil and Commercial Law
These laws govern contractual relations related to land transactions such as sales, leases, mortgages, and other agreements. They establish the legal validity of documents and procedures involved in land dealings.

4. Land Registration Laws
Legal provisions require the registration of land rights to ensure their legality and public accessibility. Land registries or cadastres record ownership titles, encumbrances (mortgages, liens), and transfers.

5. Environmental Laws
Regulations aimed at sustainable land use, conservation of natural resources, and protection of ecological balance influence how land can be developed or utilized.

6. Local Regulations and Planning Laws
Municipal or regional laws govern zoning, building codes, urban planning, and land subdivision to ensure orderly development.

Principles Underpinning Land Legal Relations

- Legality: All land dealings must comply with applicable laws.
- Publicity: Land rights are recorded publicly through registration.
- Certainty: Clear legal rules provide certainty in ownership and transactions.
- Protection of Rights: Laws protect legitimate rights against unlawful interference.
- Equality: Equal treatment of parties in land transactions.

- Sustainability: Promoting responsible use of land resources for future generations.

Role of International Law

In some jurisdictions, international treaties or conventions influence national land policies—especially concerning indigenous rights, environmental protection, or cross-border issues.

Enforcement Mechanisms

Legal institutions such as courts, arbitration bodies, and regulatory agencies enforce laws related to land. Dispute resolution mechanisms help settle conflicts over ownership or use rights efficiently.

Importance of a Robust Legal Framework

A comprehensive legal framework ensures:
- Secure property rights
- Fair access to land
- Transparent transactions
- Effective dispute resolution
- Sustainable development

Without a clear legal system governing land relations, issues like illegal encumbrances, disputes over ownership, or improper land use can undermine social stability and economic growth.

Conclusion

The legal framework in land relations is vital for establishing a predictable environment where rights are protected and obligations are clear. It provides the rules that regulate how land is owned, transferred, used, and conserved—forming the backbone for sustainable development and social harmony in any society.

56. Translate the text.

Cadastre Systems

A cadastre system is a comprehensive and systematic method for recording, documenting, and managing information about land parcels, their boundaries, ownership, and rights. It serves as an essential tool for land administration, planning, taxation, and legal security of land tenure.

Definition and Purpose

Cadastre:
A cadastre is a detailed register or record of the real estate or land parcels within a specific area, including information about boundaries, dimensions, location, ownership, use, and rights.

Purpose:
- To provide accurate and reliable land information

- To facilitate land registration and transfer processes
- To support land management and planning
- To enable effective taxation based on land value
- To protect land rights and resolve disputes

Components of a Cadastre System

1. Land Parcels Data:
Details about individual plots such as boundaries, size, shape, and location.

2. Ownership and Rights Information:
Records of who owns the land, along with any rights or restrictions (e.g., easements, mortgages).

3. Legal Boundaries:
Precisely defined borders often established through surveys or measurements.

4. Spatial Data:
Geographic coordinates or maps that visually represent parcel locations.

5. Attribute Data:
Additional information such as land use type (residential, agricultural), valuation data, or zoning restrictions.

Types of Cadastre Systems

- Cadastral Survey System: Focuses on physically measuring and mapping land parcels to establish boundaries.
- Cadastral Register System: Maintains legal records of ownership rights and transactions.
- Integrated Cadastral System: Combines spatial mapping with legal records for comprehensive land management.

Technologies Used in Cadastre Systems

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS): For mapping and spatial analysis.
- Global Positioning System (GPS): For precise boundary measurements.
- Remote Sensing & Aerial Imagery: For updating maps and monitoring land use.
- Land Information Systems (LIS): Integrated platforms combining cadastral data with other land-related information.

Importance of a Modern Cadastre System

- Ensures transparency and security in land transactions
- Facilitates efficient land administration
- Supports urban planning and sustainable development
- Enhances tax collection through accurate valuation
- Aids in environmental management by monitoring land use changes
- Resolves disputes by providing clear boundary definitions

Challenges in Implementing Cadastre Systems

- High costs of surveying and mapping
- Need for technical expertise
- Legal reforms required for integration with land registration
- Maintaining up-to-date data amidst ongoing development
- Ensuring accessibility and data security

Conclusion

A well-designed cadastre system is fundamental to effective land governance. It provides the backbone for legal certainty in property rights, supports economic development through secure transactions, and promotes sustainable use of land resources. As technology advances, modern cadastre systems increasingly integrate digital mapping tools to improve accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility in managing land information worldwide.

57. Translate the text.

Notarization and Registration in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, notarization and registration are crucial processes that ensure the legality, transparency, and security of land transactions and rights. They serve to formalize agreements, protect parties' interests, and establish a public record of land ownership and encumbrances.

Notarization in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Notarization is the process by which a qualified notary public certifies the authenticity of signatures, documents, or agreements related to land transactions.

Purpose:
- To verify the identity of parties involved
- To confirm the voluntary and informed nature of agreements
- To prevent fraud and disputes
- To provide legal certainty and evidentiary value

Common Land Transactions Requiring Notarization:
- Sale and purchase agreements
- Leases and rental contracts
- Mortgages and pledges
- Gift deeds
- Power of attorney related to land rights

Process:
1. Presentation of relevant documents by the parties
2. Verification of identities and legal capacity
3. Review of transaction terms for compliance with law
4. Certification by the notary with a signature and seal

Benefits:

- Legal validity of documents
- Easier enforcement in courts
- Public confidence in land dealings

Registration in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Registration is the official recording of land rights, interests, or encumbrances in a government or authorized land registry system.

Purpose:
- To establish public certainty over land ownership and rights
- To create an authoritative record that can be consulted by third parties
- To facilitate transfers, mortgages, or other transactions

Types of Rights Registered:
- Ownership rights (freehold, leasehold)
- Encumbrances (mortgages, liens)
- Restrictions or easements

Registration Process:
1. Submission of application along with supporting documents (e.g., sale agreement, notarized deed)
2. Verification of legal compliance and accuracy of information
3. Recording rights or interests into the official registry or cadastre database
4. Issuance of registration certificate or title document

Legal Effect:
Registered rights are presumed valid and enforceable against third parties; unregistered rights may have limited legal standing.

Interrelation Between Notarization and Registration

While notarization primarily authenticates documents and agreements, registration formalizes these rights within a public system. Typically:
- A transaction is first notarized to ensure its legality
- The notarized document is then submitted for registration

This sequence provides both legal validity (via notarization) and legal certainty/public notice (via registration).

Importance in Land Legal Relations

- Security: Protects parties from fraud or invalid claims
- Clarity: Provides clear evidence of ownership and rights
- Efficiency: Simplifies transfer processes
- Dispute Prevention: Reduces conflicts over land boundaries or ownership
- Legal Enforcement: Facilitates court proceedings if disputes arise

Conclusion

Notarization and registration are fundamental pillars in land legal relations that promote transparency, security, and confidence in land transactions. Together, they help establish a reliable legal framework for managing land rights, ensuring that interests are properly documented, protected, and accessible to all stakeholders involved in land dealings.

58. Translate the text.

Dispute Resolution in Land Legal Relations

Dispute resolution in land legal relations involves the methods and procedures used to settle conflicts arising over land ownership, boundaries, rights, use, or restrictions. Given the significant social, economic, and legal implications of land disputes, effective resolution mechanisms are essential to maintain stability, protect rights, and promote fair outcomes.

Types of Land Disputes

- Boundary disagreements between neighboring landowners
- Ownership claims and title conflicts
- Disputes over easements or rights of way
- Conflicts related to land use or zoning violations
- Disputes over lease or rental agreements
- Claims involving inheritance or succession

Methods of Dispute Resolution

1. Negotiation
Parties directly communicate to reach a mutually acceptable agreement without third-party intervention. It is often the fastest and least costly method.

2. Mediation
A neutral third party (mediator) facilitates dialogue between disputants to help them find a voluntary settlement. Mediation encourages cooperation and preserves relationships.

3. Arbitration
Parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitrator or arbitration panel whose decision (award) is binding. Arbitration is more formal than mediation but less so than court proceedings.

4. Litigation (Court Proceedings)
Disputes are resolved through judicial processes in courts or specialized land tribunals. Court decisions are legally binding and enforceable.

5. Administrative Procedures
In some jurisdictions, disputes can be addressed through administrative bodies or land commissions that specialize in resolving land conflicts.

Principles Guiding Dispute Resolution

- Legality: All procedures must comply with applicable laws.
- Fairness: Parties should have equal opportunity to present their case.
- Impartiality: Neutrality of mediators, arbitrators, or judges.

- Transparency: Clear procedures and access to information.
- Timeliness: Efficient resolution to prevent prolonged uncertainty.
- Enforceability: Decisions must be legally binding and enforceable.

Legal Framework Supporting Dispute Resolution

Most countries establish specific laws and regulations governing dispute resolution processes in land matters, including:

- Civil Procedure Codes
- Land Laws and Regulations
- Special Land Tribunals or Courts
- Arbitration Laws
- Mediation Acts

These legal provisions define jurisdiction, procedures, evidence standards, and enforcement mechanisms.

Advantages of Effective Dispute Resolution

- Reduces lengthy and costly court battles
- Promotes amicable settlements preserving relationships
- Ensures legal certainty and security of land rights
- Supports sustainable land management and development
- Prevents escalation of conflicts into violence or social unrest

Challenges in Land Dispute Resolution

- Lack of accessible legal mechanisms in remote areas
- Limited awareness of rights and procedures among parties
- Corruption or bias within judicial systems
- Complexity of land titles and boundaries
- Cultural or social factors influencing dispute dynamics

Conclusion

Effective dispute resolution mechanisms are vital for maintaining order, protecting property rights, and fostering confidence in land markets. Combining alternative methods like negotiation and mediation with formal judicial processes provides a comprehensive approach that can address various types of conflicts efficiently while safeguarding the principles of justice and fairness in land legal relations.

59. Translate the text.

Illegal Occupation and Fraudulent Transactions in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, issues such as illegal occupation and fraudulent transactions pose significant challenges to the security, legality, and integrity of land rights. Addressing these problems is

essential to maintain order, protect lawful owners, and ensure fair land management.

Illegal Occupation in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Illegal occupation refers to the unauthorized or unlawful use or possession of land without legal title or permission from the rightful owner or authorized authority.

Types of Illegal Occupation:
- Squatting on land without any legal right
- Encroachment on neighboring plots or public land
- Use of land contrary to zoning or land use regulations

Impacts:
- Undermines property rights and land administration systems
- Causes disputes and conflicts among land users
- Leads to loss of revenue for governments and rightful owners
- Hinders development and proper land management

Legal Measures Against Illegal Occupation:
- Administrative eviction procedures
- Court orders for removal or eviction
- Penalties or fines for encroachment
- Restoration of land rights to lawful owners

Prevention Strategies:
- Clear demarcation and registration of land boundaries
- Public awareness campaigns about property rights
- Strengthening land governance and enforcement mechanisms

Fraudulent Transactions in Land Legal Relations

Definition:
Fraudulent transactions involve deceitful practices aimed at unlawfully transferring, encumbering, or concealing land rights. These transactions are intentionally misleading or false, often resulting in illegal gains.

Common Forms of Fraudulent Transactions:
- Forged documents or signatures on sale deeds or agreements
- Fake titles or certificates of ownership
- Coercion or misrepresentation during transactions
- Sale of land without proper authorization or registration

Consequences:
- Invalid transfer of ownership or rights
- Loss of property for innocent parties
- Increased litigation and disputes
- Erosion of trust in land markets and institutions

Legal Responses:
- Criminal penalties for forgery, fraud, or misrepresentation

- Nullification of fraudulent transactions by courts or authorities
- Penalties for parties involved in fraudulent schemes
- Enhanced due diligence and verification procedures during transactions

Preventive Measures:
- Rigorous verification of titles and documents by notaries and registries
- Public awareness about risks associated with fraudulent deals
- Use of secure digital platforms for transactions and record keeping

Conclusion

Illegal occupation and fraudulent transactions threaten the stability, transparency, and fairness of land legal relations. Combating these issues requires a combination of strong legal frameworks, effective enforcement, public education, and technological solutions. Ensuring that land rights are properly registered, protected, and enforced is vital to fostering a secure environment for legitimate land use and ownership.

60. Translate the text.

Unclear Titles in Land Legal Relations

In land legal relations, the issue of unclear titles refers to situations where the ownership, rights, or boundaries of a land parcel are not well-defined, documented, or legally recognized. Such ambiguities can lead to disputes, insecurity of tenure, and difficulties in transferring or developing land.

Definition and Causes of Unclear Titles

Unclear titles are characterized by the absence of definitive, reliable, and legally valid documentation or records confirming ownership or rights over a land parcel.

Common causes include:
- Incomplete or lost original documents
- Multiple conflicting claims to the same land
- Poor record-keeping or registration systems
- Historical irregularities or illegal transactions
- Lack of proper survey and boundary demarcation
- Changes in land laws or policies over time

Implications of Unclear Titles

- Legal Uncertainty: Owners cannot confidently assert their rights or defend against claims.
- Disputes and Conflicts: Ambiguities often lead to boundary disputes and ownership conflicts.
- Hindrance to Transactions: Difficulties in buying, selling, or mortgaging land due to uncertain ownership status.
- Development Challenges: Investors and developers may be reluctant to undertake projects without clear titles.
- Insecurity of Rights: Landholders face risks of eviction, expropriation, or loss of property rights.

Legal Approaches to Address Unclear Titles

1. Land Regularization and Titling Programs:
Government initiatives aimed at clarifying and formalizing land rights through surveys, boundary demarcation, and issuance of definitive titles.

2. Land Registration Systems:
Establishing comprehensive cadastre and registration systems that record all land parcels with accurate descriptions and ownership details.

3. Legal Procedures for Clarification:
Courts or specialized tribunals may resolve disputes by examining historical records, conducting surveys, and issuing clarifications or new titles.

4. Adverse Possession Laws:
In some jurisdictions, long-term possession under certain conditions can lead to legal recognition of ownership despite initial unclear titles.

5. Voluntary Land Consolidation:
Parties may agree to consolidate fragmented or uncertain titles into a clear, consolidated title through legal processes.

Challenges in Resolving Unclear Titles

- Limited access to historical records or documentation
- Resistance from parties with conflicting claims
- High costs associated with surveys and legal proceedings
- Inadequate legal frameworks in some regions
- Corruption or lack of transparency in registration processes

Conclusion

Addressing issues related to unclear titles is vital for ensuring secure property rights, promoting investment, and reducing land-related conflicts. Effective land administration reforms—such as modernizing registration systems, conducting systematic surveys, and establishing clear legal procedures—are essential steps toward resolving ambiguities in land titles and fostering a stable land tenure environment.

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

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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

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

Профессиональные базы данных

Не используются.

Ресурсы «Интернет»

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