

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
БІЛОЦЕРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Соціально-гуманітарний факультет
Кафедра іноземних мов**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»**

**для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 193 «Геодезія та землеустрій»**

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Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності – 193 «Геодезія та землеустрій» / К.І. Велика, О.П. Цвид-Гром. Біла Церква: БНАУ, 2022. 92 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять вступну частину, завдання для аудиторної, самостійної та індивідуальної роботи, тестові завдання до тем та модульні контрольні роботи.

Методичні рекомендації рекомендовано для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня, галузі знань 19 – Архітектура та будівництво, спеціальності – 193 Геодезія та землеустрій

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ВСТУП

Професійні кадри з із геодезії та землеустрою на сьогодні – це підготовлені фахівці, здатні розв'язувати складні спеціалізовані задачі, поставлені перед аграрною сферою як на вітчизняному, так і на міжнародному рівнях. Забезпечити реалізацію поставлених стратегічних завдань може тільки фахівець, який має ґрунтовні професійні знання, володіє розвинутими вміннями і навичками, спроможний ефективно використовувати новітні технології у сфері землеустрою, співпрацювати з колегами на міжнародному рівні. Обмін практичним і науковим досвідом у сфері землеустрою із європейськими та світовими фахівцями можливий за умови навиків професійного спілкування іноземною мовою.

За рекомендаціями Комітету Ради Європи з питань освіти¹, випускники закладів вищої освіти повинні оволодіти навичками чіткого формулювання висловлювань з дотриманням загальних стилістичних, академічних, професійних норм іноземною мовою на рівні B2+.

Відповідно до Стандарту вищої освіти України першого (бакалаврського) рівня, галузі знань 19 – Архітектура та будівництво, спеціальності – 193 Геодезія та землеустрій вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» передбачає формування у здобувачів загальної компетентності: **ЗК 05 Здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою в усній та письмовій формах**. У результаті вивчення дисципліни здобувачі мають досягти результату навчання: **РН 1 Вільно спілкуватися в усній та письмовій формах державною та іноземною мовами з питань професійної діяльності**.

Навчання англійської мови студентів спеціальності «Геодезія та землеустрій» розглядається як органічна частина формування елементів системи безперервної освіти, якій притаманні цілісність, автономність та специфіка. Дисципліна «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» допомагає сформувати майбутнім фахівцям аграрного профілю отримати потрібні навички для розширення міжнародних зв'язків, спрямована на формування практичного володіння англійською мовою як вторинним засобом письмового та усного спілкування у професійній сфері.

Мета навчання дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» зосереджена на досягненні здобувачами вищої освіти достатнього рівня мовних компетенцій: комунікативно-пізнавальних, мовленнєвих та письмових навичок мовлення, а також навичок перекладу загально-технічних текстів, їх реферування та анотування.

Завдання вивчення дисципліни – сформувати практичні навички розмовного та письмового мовлення, читання, перекладу та реферування текстів за фахом. Після завершення вивчення дисципліни, здобувачі повинні вміти: робити письмовий переклад статей, доповідей, повідомлень; перекладати англійськомовні професійні тексти на державну мову; розуміти та аналізувати автентичну, науково-публіцистичну літературу; володіти правильним монологічним та діалогічним мовленням; готувати публічні виступи; знаходити нову текстову, графічну, аудіо та

¹ Common European Framework of Reference For Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. – Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001. – p.24

відеоінформацію, що міститься в англomовних галузевих матеріалах.

Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» містять різноманітні типи і види вправ, що сприяють досягненню програмних результатів навчання та ефективному засвоєнню знань під час аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Автори пропонують сучасні фахові тексти практичного характеру англійською мовою для читання та перекладу; тестові завдання до тем та модульні контрольні роботи.

MODULE I. WORLD OF WORK

Part 1

Unit 1

Discussion: Personal information

Here are some institutions, places and situations where you can be asked to give your personal information.

1. Customs	2. Court	3. Registry office	4. Post office
			
5. University	6. Business office	7. Emergency	8. Police office
			
9. Railway station	10. Employment centre	11. Interview	
			

Find the meaning of each place and situation matching it with the pictures.

- ___ is an agency that finds jobs for people seeking them and finds people to fill particular jobs.
- ___ is a building by a railway line where trains stop so that people can get on or off.

- c. ____ the place at a port, airport, frontier where officials check incoming goods, travelers or luggage.
- d. ____ is a high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research is done.
- e. ____ is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate.
- f. ____ is a government office and depository in which records and civil registers are kept and civil marriages performed.
- g. ____ is a building where you can buy stamps, post letters, packages and use other services provided by the national postal service.
- h. ____ is the office where the financial transactions, bookkeeping, etc. for a firm or institution are carried on.
- i. ____ is a geographical administrative division within an area patrolled by a police force.
- j. ____ is a conversation in which a journalist puts questions to someone such as a famous person or politician.
- k. ____ is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, which happens suddenly and which requires quick action to deal with it.

Let's find out what you can be asked about.

During the interview



During the interview you can be asked your first and last names. Do you know them? Say them in English. You can write down your first name and your last name here:

First name (your name)	Last name (your surname)

Watch the video how other people ask about somebody's personal information. Can you do the same? Reference [18].

Read the dialogue № 1 below. Work with your partner and spell your names using the following example.

Read the dialogue № 2 below and complete it. Imagine that you are at one of the proposed institutions above. Choose the place where you would like to be and

information you would like to be asked about. Make up the same dialogue with your partner using the following example.

Now, interview students in your class. Don't forget to use the auxiliary verb to be of the Present Simple Tense to present the personal information.

1. -What's your last name? -Velyka. -How do you spell that? -V-E-L-Y-K-A. -What's your first name? -Kate -How do you spell that? -K-A-T-E.	2. -What is your name? _____ -What is your address? _____ -What is your phone number? _____ -Where are you from? _____ How old are you? _____	To be	
		I	Am
		You They We	Are
		He She It	Is

Complete the description of Olga's family and friends.

Hello, I (1) ___ Olga. I (2) ___ Canadian. I (3) ___ from Canada. My favourite sport (4) ___ volleyball, but I (5) ___ a good player because I (6) ___ very tall. This (7) ___ my brother, Oleg. He (8) ___ interested in sports. He thinks it (9) ___ boring. Maksym and Sofia (10) ___ our friends. They (11) ___ at work today because it ___ a holiday. It (12) ___ Sofia's birthday today, she (13) ___ 19 years old.

Write what Olga says about her brother.

That's my brother.

(Oleg) _____

(25 years old) _____

(engineer) _____

(interested in cars) _____

(not at work today – sick) _____

Introduce yourself to us.

A: Hello. My name is _____. I am ____ years old. I am a first year student in agrobiotechnological faculty. And you?

B: Hi. I'm _____. I am ____ years old. I am a future land surveyor. I am from _____.

Read the dialogue how to introduce people then introduce someone to the group mates.

- **Ann:** This is Mary, Mum! We are in the same group.
- **Mother:** Hallo, Mary. Glad to see you at our home.

- **Jim:** This is my brother Tom.
- **Jim's friend:** How do you do, Tom?

Introduce other people.

A: _____, this is my group mate _____.

B: Nice to meet you.

C: Nice to meet you too.

Watch the video and fill the personal information of this man in. Reference [19].

Name		Social security number	
Address		Zip code	
Telephone number		institution	

Home task: read the personal information about these people and fill in: is, isn't, are or aren't.

Ann	Mykola	Clara	Helen	Oleg	Olga
20	25	20	25	25	25
Student	Translator	Student	Architect	Land surveyor	Architect
English	Greek	German	English	Ukrainian	Japanese

E.g.: Olga isn't a doctor, she is an architect.

Oleg _____ an engineer, he _____ a land surveyor.

Ann and Clara ____ fifteen, they ____ twenty.

Helen and Olga ___ students, they _____ architects.
Olga ___ ten. She _____ twenty-five.
Ann and Clara _____ teachers, they _____ students.
Anna and Helen _____ French, they ___ English.
Mykola _____ English, he _____ Greek.
Helen and Olga ___ thirteen, they ___ twenty-five.
Clara ___ Japanese, she ___ German and Oleg _____ Brazilian, he _____ Ukrainian.
Mykola _____ a land surveyor, he _____ a translator.

Fill in the correct form of to be.

1. Andrew isn't Greek. He ___ Ukrainian. 2. Gunter isn't Egyptian. He _____ Turkish.
3. Sofia and Pablo aren't Argentinians. They _____ Italians. 4. Clare isn't French. She
___ British. 5. Karl isn't Polish. He _____ German. 6. Stefano and Roberto aren't
Canadians. They _____ Brazilians. 7. Ju isn't Chinese. She ___ Japanese.

Unit 2

Discussion: Presentation

Today we are going to discuss how to present ourselves to somebody else in English.

- Do you know how to start your presentation?
- What would you say to your new acquaintance?
- What information would you mention?

Watch the video and tell us what important is in somebody's presentation. Reference [20].

After watching answer the following questions:

- **Do you agree with the speaker about presentation?**
- **What do not you agree about?**

Read the presentation of a university student Mykola.

Hello! My name's Mykola. I am from Terezeno, which is not far from Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, but I'm a student at Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University. I'm studying English, French and German. I can speak the languages quite well. I also know a little Chinese, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's very hard work. I live in the dormitory that is a part of the university with about fifty five

other students. The course started two years ago, so I'm in my second year. At the end of this term I'm going to work in Germany and I already know my employer.

Words to remember:

acquaintance
foreign
language
to be married
take a course
to be going to
employer
term / semester
go by bus / train / plain....

Match the questions and the answers that are connected with the previous exercise about a university student Mykola.

Where are you come from?
Are you married?
What do you do?
How far is it from Terezeno to Bila Tserkva?
How do you come to the university?
Why are you learning English, French and German?

By bus.
I'm a student.
Terezeno.
Because I need it for my job.
About 20 kilometers.
Yes, I am married.

1. Ask Mykola about his personal information. Use you and your in the questions.

*E.g.: Which university do **you** go to?*

1. Ask your partner about Mykola. Use such personal pronouns like he / his.

*E.g.: What's **his** first name / last name?*

<p>a. Where _____ form? I am from Ukraine.</p> <p>b. _____ to Bila Tserkva? Two years ago.</p> <p>c. _____ a job? Yes, a part-time job.</p> <p>d. What _____ wife's name? Her name is Julia.</p> <p>e. _____ her job? She's a veterinarian.</p>	<p>a. Which university _____ to?</p> <p>b. What faculty _____ in?</p> <p>c. What course _____ taking?</p> <p>d. How many _____ speak?</p> <p>e. _____ it easy _____ the course?</p> <p>f. Where _____ live?</p> <p>g. _____ course start?</p> <p>h. What _____ after _____?</p>
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Explain the difference between two sentences. What tense forms are used in these sentences?

- *What languages does he speak?*
- *What course is he taking?*

Work in pairs. Ask each other similar questions and write down your answers using the Present Simple Tense (to describe general truth, rules, statements, permanent situations and habits) or the Present Continuous Tense (to describe temporary situations or actions in progress at present).

Using Mykola's presentation, retell about yourself. Use the following questions as a plan for your presentation:

- What is your name? _____
- How old are you? _____
- What is your family? _____
- Where are you from? _____
- What year student are you? _____
- What faculty are you in? _____
- What is your future speciality? _____

Complete the sentences opening the brackets and using the verbs in the correct verb form.

1. My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He..... (speak) French.
2. Most students live quite close to the university, so they (walk) there.
3. My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt (need) a good wash.
- 4 I've got four cats and two dogs. I (love) animals.
5. No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He.....(eat) breakfast.
6. What's the matter? You(look) very unhappy.
7. Don't try to ring the bell. It (work).

Home task: prepare a presentation about yourself choosing the proposed topic with a plan. Use Power Point for presentation creation in 5 -7 slides.

Your future profession

- What is the main reason for you to become a land surveyor?
- Do you identify yourself with your future profession?
- Why have you chosen this speciality?
- Why have you chosen this university?
- How do you see yourself in future?
- What work would you like to do if you became a land surveyor?

Unit 3

Discussion: Identity

Work with a partner and discuss these questions:

- What means identity to you?
- How is the person identified?
- What documents do we need to identify any person?
- Do you have a student id?
- When are you usually asked to show your student id?
- What information do a passport and an id give about the person?

If you want to know it, let's first learn some words!

Words to remember:

identity identify id (identification card) date of birth place of birth nationality occupation	husband wife land surveyor well-known department registration form signature
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Fill in your student ID card.

Name	
Date of birth	

Nationality	
Occupation	

Now ask your partner to give his / her personal information.

- What is your name?
- What is your date of birth?
- What is your nationality?
- What is your occupation?

Look through the personal information of the university students and answer the questions below:

<u>Registration form</u> Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University Extramural department	<u>Registration form</u> Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University Extramural department
Mr. / <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Name: Christine _____ Yakovenko Mrs. / Ms. (first) (middle) (last)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. / Miss Name: Robert _____ Yakovenko Mrs. / Ms. (first) (middle) (last)
Address: 10 Turchaninova Street _Bila Tserkva_ _____ (street)(city) _Ukraine _____ 09100____ (state) (zip code)	Address: 7 Soborna Street _88_Bila Tserkva_ _____ (street) (city) _____Ukraine _____09100____ (state) (zip code)
Telephone number: <u>0967045484</u>	Telephone number: <u>0977045682</u>
Sex: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> M _____ <input type="checkbox"/> F	Sex: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> M _____ <input type="checkbox"/> F
Occupation: <u>Waitress</u>	Occupation: <u>Salesman</u>
Place of birth: <u>Bila Tserkva, Ukraine</u>	Place of birth: <u>Bila Tserkva, Ukraine</u>
Course: <u>English 4</u>	Course: <u>English 2</u>
Signature:	Signature:

Now answer the following questions:

- What's Christine's last name? _____
- What's Christine's telephone number? _____
- What's Robert's address? _____
- Where's Robert from? _____
- What year student is Christine? _____

Read about the Yakovenko family and complete the crossword puzzle.

Julia Yakovenko is a land surveyor. She is married to Anton Yakovenko a well-known doctor in Bila Tserkva. They have four children: Christine, 23, Robert, 21, Carina and Rosa, both 25. Carina and Rosa are translators that work for Ukraine International Airlines, but Christine and Robert are still university students at Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University.

Puzzle the crossword.

Across

Anton Yakovenko is Julia's _____

Robert is Anton Yakovenko's _____

Julia Yakovenko is Anton Yakovenko's _____

Down

Christine is Julia's _____

Robert Yakovenko is Carina, Rosa and Christine's _____

1.						
1.			2.			
		2.				

Words to remember:

faculty scientist laboratory impetus train students research institute negotiations educational establishment	enterprise development resource education Land Code of Ukraine law establishment acquire
--	---

Read and translate the following text.

Studying at the Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University

Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University is a powerful regional, research and education centre. It is a dynamically developing higher educational establishment with 6 faculties. There is also the Department of Health and Physical Recreation, The Center for Pre-university Training. Faculties of the university offer education in agrobiotechnology,

veterinary medicine, biotechnology, ecology, law and linguistics, post diploma training, preparatory courses and extension courses.

The university hosts 5 research institutes, 13 research laboratories, The Institute of Post Diploma Education for Managers and Specialists in Veterinary Medicine, The Institute of European Integration, The Education and Research Institute of Economics and Business, 8 colleges, research establishments and production enterprises. There are more than 1000 students at Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University. At least 200 foreign students are from 10 different countries. The teaching staff consists of 12 academicians, 50 doctors of sciences, professors, 263 candidates of sciences, 12 Honoured Scientists of Ukraine.

The material facilities consist of 10 buildings, modern equipment, an information centre, a library with 3 subdivisions and 4 reading halls. Students and teachers have free access to the Internet and an international information system AGRIS in the modern resource centres.

The university studies the development of highly efficient technologies in food and agricultural production that are important for Ukraine. The scientists in veterinarian medicine develop and make medicines for animal diseases prevention and treatment, work on animal reproduction problems. The university scientists in law usually take part in the elaboration of the Land Code of Ukraine, land resource usage projects and other laws of Ukraine. All together with our students they provide law support for citizens in the law support center. The teacher staff that is in the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities supports all university international work and takes an active part in the negotiations of the international contracts and documents with different foreign institutions.

For the short-term perspective, our university must be applied every effort to acquire the status of National Research University with the international reputation. This will become a strong impetus for new thinking, creativity and cardinal changes in the professional education.

Fill in the spaces with there is / are.

Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University is conveniently located at 8 Soborna Square and students can get almost everything they need near the Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University campus. There _____ a post office in Oleksanriiskyi Boulevard and there _____ banks in the Yaroslav Mudryi Street and Druzhba Street. There _____ a bookstore at the corner of Volodymyr Street and Gagarin Street and there ____ also one in Yaroslav Mudryi Street. There _____ two pharmacies and a supermarket in the Yaroslav Mudryi Street. There ____ many restaurants, coffee shops and cinemas near the campus too.

Make up your own sentences about place locations that you can find in the university. To describe the place locations use there is / are and words in the box:

Assembly hall, lecture hall, library, laboratory, student canteen, xerox kiosk, cafeteria, conference hall, classroom, dean's office, rector's office, land measurement department, teacher's lounge, cloakroom, water closet, student council.

Open conversation.

A: Excuse me, is there a / an _____ near here?

B: Yes / No, _____

A: And is there a / an _____ ?

B: Yes / No, _____

Read the dialogue and make up your own.

At the university coffee shop

Christine: Hi, Oleg. How are you?

Oleg: Ok. And you?

Christine: I'm fine. Are those photos yours? Can I see them?

Oleg: Yes, of course. Sit down.

Christine: Who's that?

Oleg: My cousin Mykola.

Christine: That's an unusual name. How do you spell it?

Oleg: M-y-k-o-l-a. And that's his wife, Oksana.

Christine: oh, he's married. How old is he?

Oleg: he is twenty-five. Are you married?

Christine: No, I'm not. Are you?

Oleg: No. Do you have a boyfriend?

Christine: No.

Say if these statements are true or false.

1. Christine is married.
2. Oksana is married.
3. Mykola is twenty-seven.

Ask about marital status. Read the example.

Oleg: Are you married?

Christine: No, I'm not. Are you?

Oleg: No. Do you have any children?

Christine: No.

A: Are you married?

B: _____. Are you?

A: _____ Do you have a boyfriend / girl friend?

B: _____

Home task: watch the video. Name the main conversation piece. Write down the description of the dormitory you would like to stay in. Reference [21].

Unit 4

Discussion: Daily routine at the university

- a. Do you have a busy daily schedule at the university?
- b. When do you have lectures and seminars?
- c. How many classes do you have a day?
- d. What classes do you usually attend?
- e. What disciplines do you study?
- f. How often do you go to the library to prepare for seminars?
- g. When do you usually get up on weekdays?
- h. What do you do after waking up?
- i. What do you do in your free time?
- j. What time do you usually go to bed?

Let's get to know about the daily routine of two university students Christine and Robert that study part time.

1. Complete their positive and negative sentences in the Present Simple Tense.

Robert's daily routine	Christine's daily routine
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Robert ... (get up) early. He ... (stay) in bed until 9 o'clock.2. He ... (drive) a car.3. He ... (work) in the shop.4. He ... (have) lunch in a restaurant.5. He ... (attend) classes in the afternoon.6. He ... (prepare) for lectures and seminars at home late in the evening.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Christine (get up) early.2. She ... (ride) a bike.3. She ... (work) at the restaurant.4. She ... (make).....lunch at home.5. She ... (attend) classes in the evening.6. She ... (prepare) for lectures and seminars in the library early in the morning.

2. Work in groups of two.

Student A: You are going to interview Robert / Christine. Ask **him / her** questions about **his / her** daily routine.

Student B: You are Robert / Christine. Answer the interviewer's questions about your daily routine.

Make up sentences using the tables and translate them.

A.

I	leave (es) for take (es) have (has)	university	at half past 8 at 8 o'clock at half past 7 at a quarter to 8
He		work	
She		practical training	
		a bus	
		a shower	
	breakfast		

B.

It takes	him	10 minutes	to get to	the office
	her	30 minutes		the department
	them	an hour		the university
	me	half an hour		the dormitory
	you	15 minutes		the campus

C.

How long does it take	you	to get to pass to conduct to take to prepare	home?
	him		to the university?
	her		from the university dining room to the lecture hall?
			a preparatory course?
	them		from the dormitory to the library?
	scientific and research work?		
	for seminars?		
	the exam?		

Complete the sentences using the words from the box in the correct verb form:

have, go, wake, go, get, wake, have, go, brush

1. She usually ___ up at 7 a.m. when her alarm clock goes off.
2. He usually ___ lunch at noon.
3. My family and I usually _____ dinner at about 7 p.m.
4. He doesn't live in the village, so he often ___ home by bus.
5. On days off, I _____ to bed later than on weekdays.
6. On Sunday I don't ___ up until I _____ up, usually at about 9 a.m. It's nice

to sleep in!

7. I always _____ my teeth before I go to bed.
8. On weekdays, I _____ to work at 8.30 a.m.

Fill in the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- - When does your roommate usually get ___ ?
- He gets up _____ half past seven _____ weekdays and _____ a quarter _____ nine _____ days off. He wakes _____ half past nine _____ summer. When the alarm clock rings he jumps _____ the bed, switches _____ the radio and does morning exercises _____ music.
- I usually sit _____ late brushing _____ my grammar and vocabulary, so I feel excited that I can't fall asleep _____ night. My sister says that if we don't go _____ bed _____ time it ruins our health.

Words to remember:

<p>duty chores / house work assignment opportunity impression fall asleep</p>

Read and translate the text.

Daily routines

On weekdays, I usually get up at seven o'clock. I do not like to get up early as I'm not an early bird, but I have to do a lot of work at the university during the day.

I make my bed, take a shower, put my clothes on and go to the kitchen to have some breakfast. I usually prepare light breakfast because I prefer to have a cup of coffee and a sandwich in the morning.

As my classes start at 8:30, I leave home at 8:00. It takes me 20 minutes to get to the university. It is rather far from my house and I go by bus there. During the day I attend 3 or 4 classes. Classes usually finish till two or three o'clock, it depends on a weekday when we have lectures or seminars. When they are over, I come home tired and watch TV. Then my family and I have full dinner because everybody comes home hungry.

I have a rest for a couple of hours, do my home assignment. Sometimes my mother asks me to do shopping and some housework. So, my duty is to sweep the floor, to dust the furniture and to clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. When the chores are done I go for a walk with my friends, read books or play my favourite computer games.

In the evening when all members of the family are at home, we have supper. We share news and our impressions about the day that has passed.

I often go with a book to bed and read it in the bed before falling asleep at about ten or eleven o'clock.

Find words and phrases in the text that have similar meaning to the following:

Ware, sett off, be present at the class, relay, return, home work, house work, feel sleepy, feelings.

First listen to the teacher and then write the missing letters to complete the words that are connected with the daily routine of each university student.

1. W____ up early in the morning. 2. B____ your teeth. 3. H_____ breakfast. 4. G____ dressed and do ph____ exercises. 5. Do home a____. 6. L____ for university. 7. A____d classes. 8. C_____ home t____d. 9. S____ up late and br ____ up study material. 10. Fall _sleep.

Describe orally your working day using the following phrases in the same order you do regularly.

leave for	have lunch at the university canteen	have a shower
do home assignment	go to bed	attend classes
start work	arrive home	get dressed
get up	have supper	prepare for seminars in the library
read a book	go to work	have dinner at home
go to work	watch television	finish work

Home task: write down an essay about your daily routine at the university.

Unit 5

Discussion: Office work for a student

- Have you ever worked at the office? Tell us about your work experience?
- Are you working now? If yes, say what your job is.
- What can a student do at the office?
- What is the daily routine work for a surveyor at the office?
- What stuff do people usually use to cope with tasks at the office?

- What do you use for your work at the office?
- What is a dress code for your job at the office?

Let's learn the things you can use in your job.

Words to remember:

tripod
theodolite
measuring tape
slide ruler
compass
surveyor's level
gloves
helmet
rubber boots
protractor
uniform
suit
drafting board

Listen to my example and answer my questions.

E.g.: My mother is an accountant. She uses a calculator, a computer and a telephone in her job. She wears a suit to work at the office. My brother is a security. He uses handcuffs and a radio communication in his job. He wears a security uniform to work at the office.

T. What does an accountant use in her / his job?

S. An accountant _____

T. What does an accountant wear to work at the office?

S. A. An accountant _____

T. What does a security use in his job?

S. A security _____

T. What does a security wear to work at the office?

S. A security _____

T. Does a university teacher use a gun in his / her job?

S. No, a university teacher _____

T. What do I use in my job?

S. You _____

T. What do I wear to work at the university?

S. You _____

T. What do you use to study at the university?

S. We _____

T. What do the students wear at the university?

S. Students _____

T. What does a land surveyor use in his / her job?

S. A land surveyor _____

T. What does a land surveyor wear at the office?

S. A land surveyor _____

Make up 6 sentences about your profession using the following words in the box.

Drafting board, drafting paper, graph paper, slide ruler, compasses, wastepaper basket, calculator, computer, monitor, keyboard, mouse, calendar, bulletin board, filing cabinet, folder, drawer, briefcase.

Imagine that you work as a land surveyor for a construction company. How much of this work is true or false about your job? How many of these things would you like to do at work? What do you use to do these work tasks?

Things to do at work:

1. To work in the field or on the construction site ____.
2. To draft plans for construction projects ____.
3. To measure borders in the field ____.
4. To do a lot of general paperwork ____.
5. To arrange meetings with contractors ____.
6. To have quite a lot of meetings ____.
7. To write letters and reports ____.
8. To work at a computer most of the time ____.

E.g.: A land surveyor + V, he uses ... in his job, I would like to ..., I don't want to...

Words to remember:

responsible

invoice
arrange
communication
deal with
construction site
earn
overtime
income tax
developer
contractor
make a phone call
order

Read about Olga's working day at the office completing sentences with the correct verb form.

The secretary's work at the office

Olga _____ (to work) for a surveying company, which _____ (to provide) fast and accurate service. She _____ (to work) at the office, which _____ (to be) just opposite the construction site where her boss ____ (to be) today. This is how she _____ (to spend) her day:

She _____ (to work) at a computer most of the time, where she ____ (to write) letters and reports. It is her duty _____ (to answer) phone calls, mostly from clients and _____ (to send) invoices to them as well. Olga _____ (to make) phone calls to developers, builders and the contractors that _____ (to construct) buildings, tunnels and bridges.

Olga _____ (to show) visitors around the office and _____ (to do) general paperwork, _____ (to prepare) reports, _____ (to write) memos, _____ (to answer) letters. She also _____ (to arrange) meetings for her boss and other surveyors in the company.

Read and translate the text about general labour rights that are truthful in the USA.

Overtime payment

An employer who requires or permits an employee to work overtime is generally required to pay the employee premium pay for such overtime work. Employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) must receive overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek of at least one and one-half times their regular rates of pay. The FLSA does not require overtime pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or regular days of rest, unless overtime hours are worked on such days.

The FLSA, with some exceptions, requires bonus payments to be included as part of an employee's regular rate of pay in computing overtime.

Extra pay for working weekends or nights is a matter of agreement between the employer and the employee (or the employee's representative). The FLSA does not require extra pay for weekend or night work or double time pay.

Answer these general questions about work in our country.

1. What are working hours for most office jobs in our country?
2. Please, name jobs that are paid well in our country.
3. What job often involves shift work? (Give at least two examples.)

Match the word combinations. Use each word only once.

1. go to	£700
2. work	meetings
3. pay	in a shop
4. earn	income tax
5. deal with	overtime
6. work	clients

Home task: listen to the recorder about work duties at the office. Reference [22].

Are these sentences true or false?

1. Jani is new in the department ____.
2. Luciana has short, dark, hair ____.
3. The guy on the phone is called Ian ____.
4. Maria is responsible for the new orders ____.
5. Yuki should write everything down ____.
6. Sebastian works in communications ____.

Writing test I

1. Fill in the spaces with am, is, or are.

1. I a land surveyor.
2. She an architect that ... come from India.
3. We ... students and we always hungry.
4. They Japanese.
5. It a high-rise building.
6. Donald an engineer.
7. Across the river from London Bridge 'The City of London', the financial district of the capital.
8. The best way to explore the City on foot.
9. So, even if you new to the city, you don't have to try hard in order to experience the real London.
10. The worker responsible for attaching supplier labels to controlled product.

2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

doing / home assignment / Christine and Robert / are / their.
next week / are / they / moving.
I / am / tonight / out / not going.
they / what / are / doing?
biting / you / always / nails / are / your!
is / at / week / aunt's / staying / this / Beth / her / house.
students / TV / are / watching / the? / now.
Lucy / tidying / not / room / now / her / is.

3. Fill in with have or has in the following sentences.

1. The worker.....a tripod.
2. A land surveyor an electronic theodolite.
3. I..... two sisters. They blond hair.
4. My brother.....a red car. It.....four doors.
5. This house a very big garden.
6. The students an important test tomorrow.
7. He a long measuring tape.
8. The manual a nice cover.
9. We good news for you.
10. You.....a nice voice.

4. Fill in the space with an appropriate tense form of the verb to have.

1. Each planning strategy _____ its own advantages.
2. We _____ a friend that works as a land surveyor.
3. Bottom-up land use planning _____ some disadvantages.
4. Next year this student _____ a land use planner diploma.
5. Last year students _____ many interesting disciplines.

5. Write words in the right order to make up sentences.

protractors / This / worker / has / two.
long measuring tape / This / worker / a / has.
Lee / many / has / tools.
rubber boots / many pairs of / have / I/
house / a / big / Mrs. Cohen / has.
have / My group mates / devices. / two.

6. Read and circle.

1. Costas is my/ mine friend.
2. This is John's ruler. It's his / her ruler.
3. This car is their / theirs.
4. The brown helmet is my / mine.
5. It is Ann's protractor, it's her / hers protractor.
6. Robert is their / theirs son.
7. These manuals are your / yours.
8. My / Mine uniform is red.
9. This is our / ours house. It's our / ours.
10. These are Jane's compasses. They are her / hers compasses.

Exercise 7. Write the sentences.

*E.g.: Christine / ruler.
This is Christine's ruler.
It is her ruler.
This ruler is hers.*

1. the girls / compasses.
2. Mykola / theodolite.
3. The students / manuals.
4. Mr. Brown / measuring tape.
5. Rose / helmet.

8. Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence.

E.g.: That car belongs to me. That car is mine.

1. That book belongs to those students. That book is.....
2. This tripod belongs to my roommate Bill. This tripod is.....
3. This scarf belongs to my aunt Tina. This scarf is.....
4. This set square belongs to you. This set square is.....
5. This apartment belongs to me and my cousin. This apartment is...
6. These rubber gloves belong to my worker. These rubber gloves are.....
7. Those uniforms belong to my sister's friends. Those uniforms are...
8. These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are.....

9. That measuring tape belongs to me. That measuring tape is...
10. Those helmets belong to my architect and a builder. Those helmets are...

9. Choose the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

1. Where is _____ helmet?
a) my
b) mine
2. Is this pencil _____?
a) her
b) hers
3. _____ manual is thin.
a) Our
b) Ours
4. That eraser is _____.
a) my
b) mine
5. What is _____ sister's name?
a) your
b) yours
6. The books are _____.
a) their
b) theirs
7. _____ father is 45 years old.
a) My
b) Mine
8. Is that car _____?
a) their
b) theirs
9. When is _____ class?
a) our
b) ours
10. He likes _____ glasses.
a) her
b) hers

10. Answer each question, choosing the response which has the correct word order.

- 1.-Q: Who knows about this?
-A: _____ knows about this. It's a secret.
Really no one
No one really
- 2.-Q: How many times did you tell him?
-A: _____ told him once

I only

Only I

3.-Q: How much do you eat?

-A: _____.

A lot I

Eat I eat a lot

4.-Q: Are you going to try hard?

- A: I _____ to do my best

try always

always try

5.- Q: Did you call me?

- A: Yes, I _____

called you many times

many times called you

6.-Q: How many times have you been there?

I have been _____

twice there

there twice

7.- Q: What is your name?

- A: I'm not going to _____.tell you_____

again

again tell you

8.- Q: What do you think of Tom?

- A: I think he's _____.

a little stupid

little a stupid

9.- Q: Have you ever prepared this dish before?

- A: No, I've never tried _____ before.

this to make

to make this

10.- Q: Why did you do that!!!!???

A: I'm sorry. I was _____ to help.

trying only

only trying

Part 2

Unit 1

Discussion: Office talk

Work with a partner and discuss words that express communication:

- *a chat*
- *a conversation*
- *a discussion*
- *an argument*

Can you give the definition for these words above?

Read and translate the meaning of the conversation.

Conversation – an informal talk in which people exchange news, feelings, and thoughts.

Fill in the gap with the right verb for the word *conversation*.

- Be quite! The boss _____ a conversation with contractors now.
- Yesterday, during the meeting the head of the land management department _____ a conversation about student employment not to stir things up (escalate).
 - You can _____ a conversation about the surveying company with contractors to sign the agreement.

Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. They were deep _____ conversation.
2. She was engaged _____ conversation.
3. The subject came up _____ conversation.

The most spread conversation pieces at the office are:

- Conversation with a client
- Office chat
- Interview with an applicant

Read all these conversations and make up your own dialogue with a partner.

Office chat

- Hey, Oleg! Are you going for coffee?
- Yeah. Sure. Are you going right away?
- Yes, I'm just gonna get Mykola.
- Alright, let me just finish this report and I'll be right with you, guys.
- OK, we'll be waiting at the front.
- I'll be there in a second!

Conversation with a client

Salesman: Hello. Welcome to Braxton hardware store. How can I help you?

Customer: Hi, I'd like to buy some geodetic tools.

Salesman: Great. What sort of geodetic tools are you interested in?

Customer: I want some compasses, slide rulers and measuring tapes.

Salesman: I'm sorry. I didn't catch that.

Customer: Compasses, slide rulers and measuring tapes.

Salesman: Got it. You'll get a sale if you buy three items of the same tool type. You'll get 10% off for 3 items.

Customer: No, thanks. I only need one item of each.

Salesman: Well, each item comes for 8 &.

Interview

Interviewer: Good morning. Mr. Mykola, I'm Terry Judit.

Job applicant: Nice to meet you, Mrs. Terry Judit.

Interviewer: Nice to meet you too. Please, take a sit and we'll get started.

Job applicant: Thank you. Did you get my resume?

Interviewer: Yes, I did. It looks very good. Tell me about your last work at Gilbane.

Job applicant: Well, I drafted plans for construction projects, for bridges and tunnels.

Interviewer: Interesting. Now, applicants must have experience with modern construction facilities. Have you ever worked with buildings?

Job applicant: Yes, in my previous job. I have worked for CBG company.

Think about the last conversation you have had with the native speaker. Work with a partner and discuss these questions in the Past Simple Tense or Past Continuous Tense.

Who were you talking to?

Did you know your conversationalist well?

What did you talk about?

Were you satisfied with your English?

Who did most of the talking, you or the conversationalist?

How was the conversation finished?

Use the following patterns for your answer. E.g.: *I talked to...., we were talking about, it was about.....*

Classify the adjectives from the box to describe your last conversation.

Positive	Negative	Neutral
----------	----------	---------

Humorous, lovely, interesting, frustrating, recent, compelling, lengthy, captivating, memorable, undistinguished, predictable, embarrassing, one-way, common, meaningful, meaningless.

Home task: make up your own dialogue with a partner about work at the office. Use the Past Simple Tense and the Past Continuous Tense.

Unit 2

Discussion: Making friends with colleagues through conversation

Read the statement and tell what you think about it. Do you agree or disagree?

If you want to make friends you must be a good conversationalist.

The meaning of the word *conversationalist* in English – someone who enjoys or is good at talking with people.

Read the proverb and try to explain how you understand it.

All doors are open to courtesy.

Read these conversation rules and say what you think of them.

- Talk about things that will interest everyone.
- Keep to the topic.
- Do not say anything to hurt someone's feelings. Be polite.
- Do not begin talking while someone else is talking. Say 'Excuse me' if you must interrupt someone. Then wait for your turn.
- Do not talk too loud.

Who is a good conversationalist to your mind? Work in small groups and discuss these questions:

- What makes a conversation interesting?
- What makes a conversation riveting?
- What's your definition of a good conversationalist?

During your answer use the following patterns:

- I think / to my mind (in my opinion) a good conversationalist is + adj.
- I think / to my mind (in my opinion) (person's name) is the + most + adj. / est.

Here are some subjects in the box to talk about. Read the list and say which of them are most interesting to you and with whom you would like to talk about them:

Books, hobbies, sports, university events, films, magazines, radio and television, university news, work problems.

Give your ideas for a friendly talk:

- Imagine you have a newcomer at work. You know nothing about him / her. Say what questions you would like to ask him / her to find out things about him / her.
- Say how you can **make friends** with new people at work and what you can tell a new person about you in order to help him / her to feel comfortable.

Read and remember ways to be polite.

Making Requests	
Requests	Replies
Please, do...	Yes, certainly
Will you ?	Of course, I will
Would you ?	With pleasure. (Willingly)
Could you ?	I'm sorry I can't

Read the dialogues then find the polite requests in them:

- How can I help you?
 - Please, can I have another equipment of the same brand?
 - Yes, of course. I'll try to find that you want.
- Would you help me with the report preparation? It's very difficult for me.
 - Willingly! What don't you understand?
- Could you send the photo evidence about this location?
 - Certainly, I'll send them by e-mail.

4. -Will you help me with these calculations, Mike?
 - I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I have a lot of assignments to do.

Read and remember:

Apologies	Replies
(I'm) sorry!	Oh, that's all right.
So sorry!	Not at all.
Excuse me	Never mind!

Excuse me is used as a polite apology in various contexts, such as when attempting to get someone's attention, asking someone to move so that one may pass, or interrupting a speaker.

Sorry! is used after we have done something not quite right; to apologize.

Sorry? is also used when we do not hear or understand what people say. It's spoken like a question.

Read these examples and explain the usage of excuse me and sorry:

- 'Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the bus station?'
- 'Oh, sorry! Did I send the wrong photo evidence?'
- 'I'm very, very sorry about what I have done just now'.
- 'I'm sorry I'm late. I've been waiting for a bus'.
- 'There's money on the floor'. 'Sorry? 'There's money on the floor, I said'.
- 'Excuse me, would you let me go out?'

Read the situations then make up dialogues. Use apologies in them:

- You are having a meeting with group mates. There is a loud talk and laugh all around. You are saying something very interesting. Suddenly you hear the telephone ring. You have to leave your group mates for a while.
 - The drafting class is just going to begin. You suddenly discover that you have left your slide ruler and pencils at home. The lecturer is already entering the classroom.
 - You have promised your group mates to bring the photographs to the university that you took during your practical training lessons. But you were in a hurry and left them on your table at home.

Look at these adjectives below. You can use them to describe the discussion you have had with group mates at the lesson today. You may use the Present Perfect Tense for its description. Follow the given pattern. E.g.: I have had a conversation with (person's name). We have discussed (conversation piece). Our talk was (adj.). I considered my conversationalist (adj.)

Adjectives to remember:

Remarkable, animated, riveting, shot, helpful, enjoyable, amazing, pleasant, meaningful, funny, mutual, typical, friendly, normal, tactful, tolerant, entertaining, hilarious, boring, corner, noble, collar, fascinating.

Remember and name several situations in which it was necessary for you to apologize.

Home task: write down an essay about the most impressive and memorable conversation that you have had in your life.

Unit 3

Discussion: Business trip

Try to give the definition for a word *business trip*.

Answer the following questions.

- Why do people need to go on business trips?
- Where do people stay in being on a business trip?
- Do you know how to book airline / train tickets or a hotel?

Words to remember:

**sign
delivery
payment
shipment
representative
preliminary
itinerary
expansion
convention**

Translate the following word combinations: to do business, to go on a business trip, to sign contracts, to discuss terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to consult, to improve one's professional skills, to provide support, to make arrangements, financial accounting, to contribute to business relationships, a competitive world market, to get some advice, to experience cultural difficulties.

Business trips

Business trips are just part of doing business. A company tries to choose only its best people to represent it. Trips can happen in or out of the country. There are many reasons to go on a business trip as there are many things to do: to sign contracts, to discuss terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to consult, to improve one's professional skills, to provide support. Representatives of the companies usually make preliminary arrangements in order to meet. Whether a long-term or short-term trip, the itinerary must be carefully planned by the head of a department or another executive. After the trip, an employee is ordinarily expected to give a full financial accounting of the trip to his boss.

Sightseeing, cultural events and just plain relaxing are a regular part of every business trip. And no businessman would dare to forget buying gifts for relatives, friends and colleagues while on a business trip seeing interesting, new locations. These trips are important because they contribute to the expansion of a company's business relationships and help that company to succeed in the competitive world market.

Business today is international in character, and business people often have to travel. On a business trip people might meet colleagues and business partners for the first time. Often, colleagues from different countries experience cultural difficulties, that is, they are surprised by strange, to them, social conventions in a new place. Different cultures do things differently! Management styles also differ from country to country. It's often useful when doing business in a foreign land, to get some advice from a special agency which consults on questions of international business. These days business trips are very important because face to face meetings are more valuable to profitable business than any other type of strategy.

Mark the statements as true or false.

1. Business trips are a typical situation for daily business management _____.
2. When a business trip is over and an employee is back, it is important to report about all expenses _____.
3. Business trips are important for entertaining employees in order to encourage and to motivate them _____.
4. All countries all over the world have the same culture and the same manner of business managing _____.

Circle the correct word.

1. I hope to go on a business trip round the world / Earth one day.
2. You will learn a lot about the local territory / area by speaking to local people.
3. It's a good idea to have someone to lead / guide you when you are on a business trip.
4. To get to work I take the subway every day and the fare / fee is quite expensive.

Complete using the correct form of the words in the box. Don't use any extra words.

catch • check • get • go • make • pick • pull • see

1. Let's go to the airport to ___ our boss off.
2. If it starts to rain, _____ for a nearby café to wait for it to stop.
3. We would like to remind all guests that they must _____ out before midday.
4. Please, _____ in and stop so that I can buy something to drink.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who is responsible _____ dealing with map drawing up?

A) with	B) for	C) in	D) at
---------	--------	-------	-------

2. We began _____ looking round for advertising agencies which had experience in building and bridge construction.

A) to	B) with	C) by	D) at
-------	---------	-------	-------

3. The recommendation letter wasn't attached _____ the application form.

A) to	B) with	C) from	D) by
-------	---------	---------	-------

4. Don't you think you should apply for the job _____ house-building?

A) with	B) for	C) at	D) in
---------	--------	-------	-------

5. I was only absent _____ the office for a few minutes!

A) for	B) from	C) in	D) about
--------	---------	-------	----------

6. Success in this industry depends a lot _____ luck!

A) with	B) from	C) at	D) on
---------	---------	-------	-------

Home task: find the extra word in each line.

The business trip

1. I would like to tell you about my last business trip. Did you know that our manager Olga is afraid of be flying?
2. We had arranged it with her to go to Germany for a few weeks.
3. I have always wanted to see Berlin and I wanted to live in there for a few days.
4. Well, we got to the airport and Olga appeared being nervous.
5. I asked her if she was okay and she said she was fine, so we continued on to our way.
6. We went through passport control and I could see so that Olga wasn't keen on going any further.

7. Just then, a voice announced: We regret it to inform passengers that flight 98 to Berlin is been delayed.

8. That was our flight! Olga said she was glad because of she was too frightened to fly anyway!

9. So, tomorrow we all came back to the office. That was the end of that business trip with her! Next day Mike flew with me.

Find and underline the adverbials in the sentences.

1. The businessmen were dancing happily.
2. He was driving as fast as possible.
3. I saw the boss here.
4. We met in London.
5. They start work at six thirty.
6. They usually go by bus to work.
7. Perhaps the weather will be fine.
8. He is certainly coming to the meeting.

Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Where (you / go) when I saw you on the bus last night? 2. (you / enjoy) the film? 3. When we shared a room, Zoe (always / take) my things. It was so annoying! 4. When I went to get the tickets, I realized I (not / have) any money. 5. When I was young, we (go) to France every year on holiday. 6. Elvis (become) famous for the song Blue Suede Shoes. 7. When you rang last night, I (work) in the garden so I didn't hear the phone.

Unit 4

Discussion: Talk about other people's occupations

How to ask and answer about work.

What do you do?	I'm (+ job) e.g. a banker / an economist / a lawyer / a financier.
What's your job?	I work in (+ place or general) e.g. a bank / marketing.
What do you do for a living?	I work for (+ name of company) e.g. Union Bank.

Read the dialogue how to ask about people's occupations then ask your group mates in the same way.

Oleg: *What does your father do?*

Maria: He is a banker.

A: What does your _____ do?

B: He / she is a / an _____ .

Use the correct verb form. *E.g.: Valentyn is an engineer.*

Svitlana ___ a nurse. Look at Elena and Rose. They _____ singers. I ___ an artist.
Vlad ___ a clown. Look at Ivan and Petro. They _____ firefighters. Mykola ___ a pilot.

Oleg is asking Olga about her family. Write a or an only where it is necessary.

Oleg: What about your family, Olga?

Olga: Well, my husband is ___ accountant that works for Ukraine International Airlines, and our daughter's ___ student in the third grade. They are in Bila Tserkva with my parents.

Oleg: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Olga: Yes, two brothers and one sister.

Oleg: What do they do?

Olga: My brother Ruslan and my sister Sofia are ___ students. But my elder brother Mykola works with my father. They're ___ salesmen.

Oleg: What does your mother do?

Olga: She's ___ housewife.

Remember the following!:

a man – men = a salesman – salesmen

a woman – women = a saleswoman – saleswomen

an actor – an actress

a host – a hostess

a waiter – a waitress

Transform into the third person singular. *E.g.: Land surveyors measure and divide boundaries of the land properties – a land surveyors measures and divides boundaries of the land properties.*

Typists type the texts –

Dancers dance on stage –

Florists sell flowers –

Teachers have 15 lessons a week –

Porters carry luggage –

Footballers play football –

Builders build houses –

Writers write books –

Mayors of the city have beautiful cottages in the countryside

Cooks cook very tasty dishes.

Imagine you have a job and you work as a land surveyor. I am going to ask you about your job, but first listen to the example about my job and then answer the questions using my examples.

E.g.: I have a job. I am a university teacher. I like my job and what I like about my job the most is communication with students. Unfortunately teachers don't earn a big salary in Ukraine.

T. Do you have a job?

S. Yes, _____

T. What is your job?

A. You _____.

T. Do you like your job?

S. Yes, _____

T. What is most favourite part in your job?

S. It is _____

T. Are you satisfied with your salary?

S. Yes, _____

T. Is your salary high or low?

S. Yes / No _____

T. Do land surveyors earn a lot in Ukraine?

S. Yes/No, _____

T. Is your work safe on the construction site?

S. It _____

T. What do you do to protect yourself?

S. _____

T. What do you wear to protect yourself?

S. _____

Ask your groupmates.

S1. Does he / she have a job?

S2. Yes / No, I _____

S3. What is his / her job?

S4. He / she _____

S5. What does he do at work?

S6. He / she _____

S7. What does he do to stay safe at work?

S.8 He / she _____

Read the conversation with a teacher about her job and complete it with the right questions?

A: _____?

B: I usually start at 8: 30 and finish at five.

A: _____?

B: Yes, a bit. On certain courses I work until five o'clock, and then I get paid extra money.

A: _____?

B: Twelve weeks. That's one of the good things about being a teacher.

A: _____?

B: No, we don't, I'm afraid. That's one of the disadvantages of being a teacher. But I suppose money isn't everything.

Find the translation of the following agricultural professions in Ukraine.

a mechanical engineer a veterinarian an agronomist a breeder / a zoo engineer a food technologist a forester	харчовий технолог лісник ветеринар агроном зоотехнік інженер-механік
---	---

Complete the following sentences with the names of professions:

1. A person who deals with agricultural machines is a
2. A person whose job is to treat sick animals is a
3. A person who designs new buildings is a
4. A person whose job is to give legal advice and to provide with law support is a.....
5. A person who helps with money problems is a
6. A person who deals with breeding farm animals is a

7. A person who deals with meat or milk preservation and processing is a

Words to remember:

<p>sustain bountiful hatchery nursery commodity production</p>

Read and translate the text.

Agriculture and forestry careers in the USA

Careers in Agriculture and Forestry make up one of the largest industries and sources of long-term employment in the country, providing jobs for millions of Americans. These careers supply us with a multitude of food products and alternative energies, among many other important resources for sustaining our country and contribution to the world economy. In addition, these careers - particularly those associated with Forestry - conserve our natural resources and assure we have bountiful supplies of land to utilize in the future. Many of the careers in the Agriculture and Forestry industry are considered “Green Careers,” meaning that the careers are involved in preserving or protecting our environmental resources.

Employment conditions

Many careers in Agriculture and Forestry will place workers in food production environments, including farms, hatcheries, and nurseries. In addition, some careers may place employees in wild environments that are involved in commodity production, including forests, rivers, mountains, and natural other areas.

It is recommended that those seeking a career in Agriculture and Forestry enjoy working outdoors and/or working with animals. The ability to work independently in potentially isolating environments is also a good trait to possess, as certain careers requiring fieldwork may place employees away from their homes and families for extended periods of time. It's also important to know that some of these jobs are physically demanding and can be dangerous, depending on what kind of heavy equipment you're required to use and what weather conditions you're required to work in. Aversion to hard labor is not recommended for those wishing to break into the Agriculture and Forestry industry.

Answer about the following statements if they are false or true.

- A. _____ Agricultural professions play an important role in the economy of the USA.
- B. _____ Agricultural professions provide different social services.

C. _____ Certain careers requiring fieldwork may place employees away from their homes and families for extended periods of time.

Home task: read the text about factory work and fill in the appropriate words from the box:

Assembly line, advances, shop floor, goods, scientific management, supervisor, building, individual.

At the factory

A factory is a _____ or group of buildings in which _____ are produced in large quantities, using machines. Modern factories have fewer workers than in the past and this is because of automation and most factories use an _____.

Two major _____ in the factory system occurred in the early 20th century with the introduction of management science and the assembly line. _____, such as time-and-motion studies, helped rationalize production processes by reducing or eliminating unnecessary and repetitious tasks performed by _____ workers. On an assembly line, workers fit different parts, and the _____ checks each stage to make sure the product meets the required standards. The place at the factory where products are made is called a _____.

Unit 5

Discussion: Professional standards for surveyors

- Do you know the main task of your future profession?
- What disciplines must you know to become land surveyors?

Words to know:

<p>core curriculum speciality assessment treasure land surveying land estimation farmland required issue take an exam</p>	<p>legal acts educational interconnected aerial shooting draw up geodetic valuable skill submit to pass an exam</p>
---	---

Translate the following word combinations: natural sciences, in comparison with, poor experience, conducting land reforms, crop rotation, chemical composition of soil, treasure, land surveying, land estimation, land law, cartography, aerial shooting, drawing up of maps, interconnected, graduates, land resource management, land process forecasting, landscape architecture manager, important and claimed, purpose, land protection, agricultural culture.

Read and translate the text.

Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University is one of the advanced educational institutions in Ukraine that trains students for agricultural sector. These future specialists are managers of the land which is the most valuable treasure of our country. That's why all these professions are important and claimed for agricultural sector as well as a land surveyor speciality. These experts in Geodesy and Cartography carry out aerial shootings, mapping and measurements of the surrounding environment. Conducting land subdivision and land estimation they use Geo information systems for finding locations and creating cadastre registers.

In general, the speciality of a land surveyor is considered to be an engineering speciality but it is also called a universal one. It deals with land reforms, land properties, farmlands, land distribution, natural resources, natural processes, chemical compositions of soils and etc.

According to it, students that study at the Land Management Department learn Geodesy, Cartography, Topography, Land surveying, Land Ecology, Land Resource Management, Land Forecasting Processes, Cadastre. All disciplines studied at the university are very essential and interconnected. It is important for them to be aware of Geology, Land Estimation and Land Law.

In conclusion, land surveying is constantly carried out on the territory of any developed country. Its purpose is to organize the rational resource and land conservation use, to increase the agricultural culture. Therefore, well qualified land surveyors are in a great demand now days.

Match the following phrases.

land	system
chemical	maps
aerial	surveying
draw	shooting
agricultural	reform
engineering	estimation
conduct	law
natural	resources
make	culture
geo information	speciality
	soil composition
	surveyor

Fill in the spaces with the needed words.

- A. A land surveyor _____ an engineering speciality.
- B. Land surveying is constantly ___on the territory of any developed country.
- C. The university graduates are well aware of _____.
- D. Land surveying ___with natural processes, physical conditions, chemical composition of soils and farmlands.
- E. Land is the most valuable _____ of our country.
- F. Geo information systems help to make _____.
- G. Well qualified land surveyors _____ now days.

Listen to your teacher, then discuss professional standers for land surveyors with your group mates and tell what you think about them.

The certification procedure for land surveyors

To confirm professional competence, land surveyors must pass a qualification exam. The exam is held at the appropriate accreditation level by the land management faculties at the universities, which have concluded an agreement with the State GeoCadastré. During the qualification exam students take a writing and an oral test. It includes tasks for assessment theoretical and practical skills required by land management core curriculums and study documentation.

During the qualification exam, one cannot use legal acts, educational or other literature, communication or technical means.

The Qualification Commission reports the results of the exam on the day of the exam. Controversial issues are resolved on the day of the qualifying exam after it has been passed by the whole group.

Qualification certificate

To obtain a qualification certificate, a land surveyor submits to the qualification commission:

- an application;
- a copy of the document on higher education in the field of land management;
- a document confirming the work experience;
- a recommendation letter from the internship head;
- a land management documentation list that is drawn up by a land surveyor and verified by the internship head.
- copies of schemes / land management projects / technical documentation for land assessment, in the preparation of which the land surveyor has participated.

The relevant procedure for the work of the Qualification Commission, the issuance and cancellation of a qualification certificate of a land surveyor and surveyor engineer is approved by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy.

Mark the statements with true or false.

1. All qualified land surveyors must pass the qualification exam _____.
2. The qualification test is passed with the help of computers online ____.
3. To obtain a qualification certificate, a land surveyor submits an application and needed document to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy _____.
4. The relevant procedure of the Qualification Commission work is approved by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy _____.

Home task: write down an essay about the things you have liked the most in your future profession, name the reason to become a land surveyor. You can read a university advertisement about your speciality it might help you to write down your essay.

Why become a surveyor:

1. Surveying provides a great diversity of indoor and outdoor work, meaning you won't be chained to a desk.
3. There is a job variety; you can choose to work in many different industries from it to archaeology.
4. The high demand for surveyors means it's easy to get a job, 95% of students find work within 4 months after graduating.
5. The salaries are excellent; graduates earn an average of \$52 p.a.
6. Surveyors have access to the latest technology and equipment.
7. Surveyors can work for themselves, in private firms or in government departments.

Unit 6

Discussion: My major is surveying

Let's get to know how much you know about your profession.

Say yes or no

- A land surveyor works in the field and in the office – from suits to boots.
- A land surveyor paints the walls of the buildings.
- Surveyors are the first people on any construction site, measuring and mapping the land.

- A land surveyor cares about crops in the fields.
- Planning crop rotation in a proper way is one of the main tasks both for agronomists and land managers.
 - In the office, surveyors use agricultural equipment to draft plans and to map the onsite measurements.
 - Surveyors are among good company, working closely with their peers in the field of engineering, architecture, geology and planning.
 - Land surveyors harvests crops.

Words to know:

robotic total stations (theodolites)
evidence
measurement
computation
terrestrial
remote sensing
construction site
underpin
utilities
land subdivision
landscape

Read and translate. After reading come back to the previous task and answer the same questions one more time.

Surveyors' work

Land surveyors work in the office and in the field – from suits to boots. Out in the field, they use the latest technology such as high order GPS, robotic total stations (theodolites), and aerial and terrestrial scanners to map an area, making computations and taking photos as evidence.

In the office, surveyors use sophisticated software, such as auto-cad to draft plans and to map the onsite measurements. Surveyors work on a diverse variety of projects from land subdivision and mining exploration to tunnel building and major constructions, which means no two days are the same. They are experts in determining the land size and measurements. They also give advice and provide information to guide the work of engineers, architects and developers.

Answer the following questions:

- Do surveyors have the same work conditions in Ukraine? Why?
- What work conditions would you like to have?

Translate the following phrases and make up 6 sentences with them about a land surveyor using the Present or Future Simple:

- to plan structures accurately and safely
- the high demand
- government departments
- the construction site
- spatial science
- the onsite measurements
- remote sensing
- mapping of our surrounding environment using mathematics
- the specialized technology and equipment
- taking photos as evidence

Read and translate the abstracts about your specialization.

1. My major

Surveying or land surveying is the measuring and mapping of our surrounding environment using mathematics, specialized technology and equipment. Surveyors measure just about anything on the land, in the sky or on the ocean bed. They even measure polar ice-caps.

We depend on surveying to ensure order in the physical world around us. Surveyors play an integral role in the land development, from the planning and design of land subdivisions to the final construction of roads, utilities and landscaping.

Surveyors are among good company, working closely with their peers in the fields of engineering, architecture, geology and planning. Their role is to underpin these industries. Surveyors are the first people on any construction site, measuring and mapping the land. These primary measurements are then used by architects to understand and make the most of the unique landscape. Surveyors help engineers to plan structures accurately and safely, ensuring buildings not only fit with the landscape but are able to be constructed.

Surveying is related to the broad areas of spatial science or geospatial science. Spatial means “the relative place or location of something”. Spatial science helps to understand the relationship between the community and the environment. Surveying is first done to establish the boundaries and spatial technologies are used to interpret and report data. This data is used whenever we search on Google maps or track a location on a GPS unit. Other spatial professionals will use the data to establish trends or predict changes in the environment. The main types of surveying specializations are land, mining, engineering, hydrographics. Other spatial science fields include geodesy, topographic surveying, remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS).

Answer the following questions:

- What is land surveying?
- What do surveyors do?
- What do you know from the history of surveying?
- Why is surveying important?

Translate the following phrases: to plan structures accurately and safely, the high demand, government departments, the construction site, spatial science, the onsite measurements, remote sensing, mapping of our surrounding environment, to use mathematics, the specialized technology and equipment, to take photos as evidence.

Home task: match to make sentences.

C. I put a lot of effort	A	on hold for ages.
G. It's not in your interest to	B	of work for over two months now.
A. The secretary's kept me	C	into writing this report.
F. I don't know why you didn't apply	D	business long.
I. I think we're all in agreement	E	in your work.
B. Dean's been out	F	for that position.
D. The shop hasn't been in	G	accept a pay cut.
E. I'm glad you're finally taking an interest	H	work, doesn't he?
H. Jason lives fairly near his place of	I	on this, aren't we?

Write one word in each gap.

1. Maybe you should write a letter ___ complaint to the manager. 2. When was the last time you had a _____ off? 3. Hardly had the police officer come _____ duty when he had to respond to an emergency. 4. My dad _____ at the moment, I'm afraid. Can you call back later? 5. I am available to _____ an interview at your convenience. 6. He's been _____ this job for over thirty years. 7. Our company _____ a lot of business with Altec Industries. 8. Sol's made an arrangement _____ the wholesalers to deliver more frequently in future. 9. June's got several years' experience _____ with young children.

MODULE TEST I

1. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. I saw / was seeing Maria for the first time at the meeting with our boss.
2. Richard read / was reading the report when the phone rang.
3. When we were on a business trip, we went / were going to the cafe almost every day.
4. Denise practiced / was practicing those skills every day until she could do it perfectly.
5. The phone was engaged when I called. Who did you talk / were you talking to?
6. Our chief surveyor owned / was owning two companies in Europe.

2. Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Where _____ (you / go) when I saw you on the bus last night?
2. _____ (you / enjoy) the conference?
3. When we worked together, my colleague _____ (always / take) my things. It was so annoying!
4. When I went to get the tickets, I realized I _____ (not / have) any money.
5. When I was a vice manager, we _____ (go) to France every year.
7. When you rang last night, I _____ (work) in the office so I didn't hear the phone.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense form.

You 1) (meet) an engineer under the clock at the Leicester Square Station. When she 2) (arrive), she 3) (have) an envelope to give you. Before she 4) (give) it to you, she 5) (ask) you to pass this project us. Take the envelope and go into the station. When the train 6) (come), get on it and go to Waterloo Station. As soon as you 7)(reach) Waterloo, take a taxi to the Opera House. By the time you 8) (get) there, our manager 9)(be) there. Give him the envelope. Wait until he 10) (drive) off and then go home. We 11) (call) you later.

4. You want to ask a friend to do something for you or to let you do something. Find out if it is convenient for your friend. Use the verbs in brackets.

► You want to have a look at your friend's project plan tonight (draft)
E.g.: will you be drafting your project plan tonight?

1 You want your group mate to take your library book back today, (go to)

2 You want your colleague to send an e-mail to supervisor, (write to)

3 You want to use your colleague's theodolite this afternoon, (use)

4 You want your worker to give some photo evidence to you tomorrow, (see)

5 You want your group mate to give you a lift to the festival, (drive)

6 You want your colleague to give a message to your boss soon, (phone)

5. Make up sentences in Future Simple.

Harry / cause / trouble

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

you / copy / the home assignment

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

the clouds / disappear

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

he / marry / his girlfriend

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

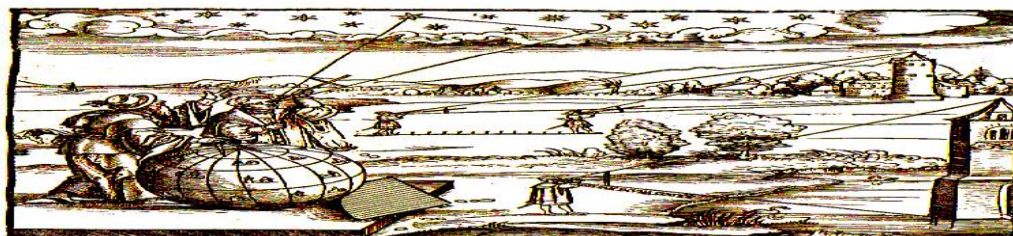
Question: _____

Module II. INTRODUCTION TO LAND MANAGEMENT

Part 1

Unit 1

Discussion: The history of geodesy



- What do you know about the history of geodesy?
- What are the main discoveries in geodesy?
- What famous scientists do you know in geodesy?
- What did they do for the geodesy development?

Vocabulary:

sprout Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) nomadic heavenly body valley prior temple precise ancient gravimetry astronomer geometry	determine development complement achievement technique ellipsoid geophysics geoid geography geodesy diagram
--	--

Read and translate the text.

The history of geodesy

Geodesy is one of the most ancient sciences, which not only arose, but also developed as people had a great need for it. Geodesy has evolved over many centuries. The first sprouts of Geodesy appeared in the Paleolithic period about 2500 years ago. It was closely connected with the human daily life. Nomadic tribes, that were hunters, depended on the seasonal migration of animals. They were in urgent need to move around the territory with the help of the heavenly bodies.

Over the centuries BC, geophysical measurements had been made not only by Egyptians and Chinese, but also by other scientists to divide our planet Earth into territories, which later were named the continents. The whole world knows about the irrigation ditches and the channels that were built in the Nile valley. Their construction could not have been carried out without the prior survey, as well as planned and divided construction sites for palaces and temples.

The pyramids were the most significant construction in the history of Geodesy. The site planning, calculations and measurements were done in a precise manner by gifted students of the ancient special schools. Students measured the land size and the volume of the ponds, drew up diagrams of channels, conducted cadastre and calculated the tax rate.

After studying of the Land surveying, the Egyptians began to draw up geographical maps. In the third century BC, the radius of the Earth was already determined, but then it was taken for a ball. The determination of the Earth's shape and size was studied by an ancient Greek philosopher and a scientist like Aristotle, Archimedes, Eratosthenes and others. Later the geodetic works of Egyptians were borrowed by Greeks. Geodetic knowledge began to form the science. The gained knowledge was the beginning of geodesy foundation. Surveying and Geometry had complemented and developed each other for a long time. The developed and improved surveying methods contributed the scientific achievements to Mathematics, Physics and instrumental techniques.

The beginning of the second period of geodesic development refers to great scientific and geographical discoveries of Columbus Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Cook, Bering. At the same time, remarkable discoveries were made in Geodesy. Galileo invented the telescope in 1609. A Dutch astronomer and mathematician Snellius developed a triangulation method in 1614.

The determination of the Earth ellipsoid was the main scientific and geodesic objectives in 18 – 19th century and it was the third period of geodesy development. During that time such sciences like Gravimetry, Geophysics were founded. The geoid concept appeared.

The fourth period (the end of the 19th – the second half of the 20th century) was marked by the fundamental work of a famous scientist Molodensky that proved the inability to determine the geoid figure accurately only by measuring the Earth's surface.

The beginning of a modern geodesy development period coincides with the launch of the first artificial satellites of the Earth. The artificial satellites of the Earth have opened up new opportunities for solving scientific and practical tasks in geodesy, for instance, the appearance of global positioning systems (GPS). From these facts, one may conclude that over the last twenty years, there has been a new qualitative leap, which can be called the second revolution in geodesy.

Translate the following phrases: ancient sciences, practical tasks, the Paleolithic period, nomadic tribes, land management, artificial earth satellites, the Earth ellipsoid, geodesy development, the geoid figure, a triangulation method, channels and irrigation systems, the launch of the first artificial satellites of the Earth, qualitative leap, an age of great scientific and geographical discoveries.

Complete the following statements.

1. Geodesy is considered to be.....
2. The first sprouts of geodesy appeared in the.....
3., that were hunters, depended on the seasonal migration of animals, so they were in urgent need of ability to move around the territory with the help of
4. for over several centuries BC, were made not only by Egyptians and Chinese, but also by other scientists to divide our planet Earth in to territories, which later were named.....
5. The whole world knows about the existence that were built in the Nile valley.
6. Thus, it is possible to note thatin the field of geodesy were founded in Ancient Egypt.
7. All these works were carried out using basic surveying instruments:
8. Later were borrowed from Egypt by and they started to use them. Geodetic knowledge began to form the science.
9. The beginning of the second period of geodesic development referred toin science when Columbus Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Cook, Bering made their At the same time there was a series of remarkable discoveries in geodesy. So in 1609 Galileo invented the Dutch astronomer and mathematician Snellius developed a in 1614.
10. The determination of was the main scientific geodesy in 18 - 19th century and it was the third period of geodesy development. During that time such sciences like were founded. Theconcept appeared.
11. The fourth period was marked by the fundamental work of the famous surveyor and scientist Molodensky, which proved the inability to determineaccurately only by measuring the earth's surface. The beginning of the modern period of geodesy development coincides with the launch ofof the Earth. The artificial earth satellites have opened up new opportunities for solving geodesy scientific and practical tasks, for instance, the appearance of

Name the main historical periods in the geodesy development.

- The first.....
- The second.....
- The third.....
- The forth.....

Home task: read the abstract about the historical event in the geodesy of Ukraine. Translate the text.

Ukraine's natural sciences in comparison with Europe have started their development some later. Therefore, we have poor experience in this field as the land

reform was realized in 2005. After this important event for our country the speciality of land manager became very advanced, popular and claimed in all spheres of life, especially in agriculture, as the land is the greatest treasure of mankind.

Translate sentences in to Ukrainian.

1. Ukraine’s natural sciences in comparison with Europe have started their development some later. 2. The speciality of a land surveyor is very important in the economic life of our state. 3. The land reform was realized in 2005. 4. Land surveying is the branch of agriculture that deals with conducting land reforms, cadastre and distribution of land and other natural resources. 5. Land surveying is considered to be an engineering speciality. 6. Geodetic works are constantly carried out on the territory of any developed country.

Unit 2

Discussion: Land reforms in Ukraine

Give the definition for a word *land reform*.

Answer the following questions:

- What for are the land reforms conducted?
- Do we have any positive land reforms in Ukraine?

Vocabulary:

land resource efficient enterprise purchase ownership share Land Code	enact domain constrain complete peasant transitional provision
--	---

Read and translate the text.

Land reforms in Ukraine

A major effort to change the land relations that could be economically efficient and friendly was taken in 2001. But land reforms haven’t been yet completed in Ukraine. The land resources and 49.9% of all lands belong to the state, 26.5% of land hectares have

been shared and transferred to 12 thousand agricultural enterprises for their collective ownership. The titles to land have been got by about 7 million of citizens. The average size of a land share is 4 hectares. Peasants are leasing over 20.7 million of land hectares. 5.3 million of citizens had leased their lands by October 1, 2001.

The value of farm lands and non-farm lands has been calculated. Consequently, the mechanisms regulating land economics has been introduced. A framework for land purchase and sale has been shaped to provide instruments certifying land ownership.

Nevertheless, a significantly political event was a Land Code presentation by Verchovna Rada and it's signing by the president of Ukraine on the 25th of October in 2001. A new version of the Land Code of Ukraine enacts farm land privatization and the right to share the land ownership.

The Land Code of Ukraine creates a foundation for further improvement and development of land relations not only in the agricultural sector, but also in the domain of non-farm lands.

The new Land Code introduces a number of constraints that may be unacceptable for countries with developed market economics. But these transitional provisions are conditioned politically first of all. These constraints are expected to be lifted soon.

Translate the following phrases into Ukrainian:

1. Financial constraints, to sign the documents under constrains.
2. To calculate the advantages and disadvantages.
3. To transfer money from the deposit to the current account in a bank.
4. Shares in the company can be bought and sold.
5. The opportunity to purchase shares in the company. The purchase of the house agrees, to pay a deposit.
6. To achieve the success, the greatest achievement.
7. To move an amendment, to propose an amendment.

Translate into English.

1. Юристи зараз вносять поправки до Земельного кодексу України. 2. Вони створюють основу для покращення і розвитку земельних відносин. 3. Мої сусіди здають земельну ділянку в оренду. 4. Зараз держава здає ось це с.-г. угіддя в оренду селянам. 6. Наша компанія на даний момент здійснює купівлю акцій на цьому підприємстві. 7. Ми обговорюємо право на землю цих селян. 8. На цьому засіданні Верховна Рада України розглянула новий законопроект про спадщину на землю.

Home task: find the definitions for the following terms:

1. law ____	4. privatization ____
2. code ____	5. lease ____
3. constrain ____	6. certificate ____

- a) an official written agreement in which land is let to somebody else for a certain period of time in return for rent;
- b) an official rule of a country, that says what a person, company may or may not do;
- c) an official piece of paper that says something is true or correct;
- d) changing the ownership of an organization from the government to a private company;
- e) a limit on something or on your freedom to do something;
- f) a set of rules for behaviour, a set of standards agreed and accepted by government.

Unit 3

Discussion: Cadastre

- Give the definition for cadastre.
- What is the main function of land cadastre in the state?

Vocabulary:

<p>right to restriction responsibility description parcel value equitable fiscal easement photogrammetry</p>	<p>conveyancing environmental protection encompass land tenure customary leasehold mortgage custody</p>
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Read and translate the text.

Land Cadastre

A cadastre is normally a parcel based and up-to-date land information system. It contains a record of interests in land (e.g. rights, restrictions and responsibilities). It usually describes the land parcels linked to other records including the nature of the interests and ownership or the control of those interests. The cadastre often indicates the value of the parcel and its improvements. It may be established for fiscal purposes (e.g. evaluation and equitable taxation), legal purposes (conveyancing) to assist in the management of land and land use for planning and other administrative purposes. The cadastre enables sustainable development and environmental protection.

The Land Cadastre encompasses such information as land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership and different land uses. The Cadastre provides:

- The information identifying those people who have interests in parcels of land;
- The information about their interests, e.g.: land duration of rights, restrictions and responsibilities;
- The information about the parcels, e.g.: location, size, improvement, value.

Land tenure concerns the rights, restrictions and responsibilities that people have with respect to the land. The cadastre may record different forms of land tenure such as ownership, leasehold, easements, mortgages and different types of common, communal or customary land tenure.

The surveyor undertakes different roles in different countries to establish and to maintain the cadastre. The surveyor may be responsible for cadastral surveying and mapping; cadastral information recording; land evaluation; land use planning; management of both the graphic and textual cadastral data bases; resolving land disputes; custody and supply of cadastral information.

Modern technology, such as up-to-date survey instruments, satellite position fixing (Global Positioning System — GPS), aerial photography and photogrammetry can offer new possibilities to increase the speed and lower the costs for cadastral reform. Computer technology can usually provide better access to information, better manipulation of cadastral data, better quality, and better legal and physical security. It is important to have trained personnel and facilitate the maintenance of the equipment to utilize modern technologies fully.

Translate the word combinations: land cadastre, land parcels, the value of the parcels, land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership, evaluation and equitable taxation, legal purposes, customary land tenure, sustainable development and environmental protection, modern technologies, up-to-date survey instruments, trained personnel, to maintain the equipment.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the text mainly about?
2. What information does the land cadastre often indicate?
3. What information does the land cadastre encompass?
4. What is land cadastre?
5. What is the main role of a surveyor in the land cadastre?
6. What technology can help to develop the land cadastre?

Home task: complete the conversation. Put in a pronoun and the future continuous form of the verb.

- Daniel: I'm going to go into business when I leave university. Five years from now I'll be running (I / run) a big company. I expect (1)..... (I / earn) lots of money.

- Vicky: I don't know what (2)..... (I / do). What about you, Natasha? What (3)..... (you / do), do you think?

- Natasha: I'm too lazy to do any work. I intend to marry someone very rich. (4)..... (I / give) dinner parties all the time. We'll have a cook (5)..... (who / do) all the work, of course. And you'll both get invitations.

- Vicky: You're joking, aren't you, Natasha? I expect (6).....(you / play) in an orchestra. That's what you really want to do, isn't it?

Unit 4

Discussion: Land cadastral system

- Give the definition of the land cadastral system.
- How is land cadastral system organized in Ukraine?
- Why do we need a well-organized land cadastral system in Ukraine

Vocabulary:

<p>prerequisite land market relations procedure land parceling land owner inaccuracy obsolescence qualitative protection</p>	<p>corruption state land registry maintenance emerging legislative distribution irregular inability invent</p>
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Read and translate the text.

The development of the land cadastral system in Ukraine

The development of a productive cadastral system is among main prerequisites of stable land market relations as it is a unique state geoinformation system providing information about state land and its borders. It is possible to present the land title guarantee on its basis. According to land cadastre, the land evaluation and distribution are performed as well as land parceling between landowners and users.

The lack of a qualitative system causes problems in the land relations. But for data inaccuracy and obsolescence in the system, it is impossible to identify the title to land. Moreover, the disputes appear between landowners. In case of irregular land and soil monitoring, there is inability of the state to have a control over the land use and protection. In the current situation, the land cadastre almost doesn't play a key role as an information resource in the land management. Also, corruption remains one of the main problems in the land cadastre and land management. It is connected with the state land registry and illegal actions in the administrative procedures, state registration of the title to land.

Based on this, an important task of land management, land economics and land law is to invent a qualitative system of the state land registry for its improvement in Ukraine.

For maintaining of the state land cadastre, the emerging relations are regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Land Code of Ukraine, the law “On State Land Cadastre”, the law “On Land Management”, the law “On Land Evaluation”, the law “On Cartographic and Topographic Activities”, the law “On Personal Protection of Data” and by other laws of Ukraine with adapted legislative acts.

The basic legislative acts that explain the content and the main components of the State Land Cadastre in Ukraine are the Land Code of Ukraine (25.10.2001 № 2768-III) and the law "On the State Land Cadastre" (07.07.2011 № 3613-VI). Thus, in accordance with the paragraph 2 of the Article 193 of the Land Code of Ukraine, the State Land Cadastre is the basis for maintaining all other cadastrals.

To prevent mistakes in cadastral registration systems, public access to data and digitalization, we analyzed the latest researches and publications of the domestic scientists that had studied and highlighted this issue. Also it is worth taking into consideration the experience of the developed European countries in the land relations. As a result, there is a possibility to form the main directions in the development of the cadastral system of Ukraine.

In conclusion, the cadastre should be considered as a science that studies the principles and patterns of the cadastral object formation, operation, preservation in the combination of the relationships between natural, environmental, geospatial, socio-economic and legal factors.

That is why the cadastre doesn't have to solve the problems that have no relation to its functioning: the systematic modelling of the land use; the territorial land management planning; agroecosystems, etc.

Make up word combinations.

Constitution legislative cadastral the law to solve land state illegal to have cartographic and topographic land management data to prevent	action act planning registration system land cadastre registry cadastre land registry law mistakes a control over smth./smb. of Ukraine inaccuracy activities evaluation use the problem
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	market relations cadastral system “On the State Land Cadastre “
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Translate the following into Ukrainian: cadastre, land cadastre, the State Land Cadastre, the law “On the State Land Cadastre”, land registry, land registry in Ukraine, the state land registry in Ukraine, the cadastral registration system, land management, land management planning, territorial land management planning; land, land law, land economics, land evaluation, land use, modelling of the land use, the systematic modelling of the land use, cartographic and topographic activity, the law “On Cartographic and Topographic Activities” the land cadastral system in Ukraine, the development of the land cadastral system in Ukraine.

Watch the video about land cadastre twice. Reference [23].

Give the answer for the following statements if they are true or false.

1. The king Willem I of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was crowned in 1813.
2. Later, due to the land cadaster each parcel in the country, the exact location boundaries were mapped and each piece of land was classified according to its function.
3. According to the king’s will all tax rates were levied and all the lands were surveyed and valued.
4. The king didn’t recognize the usefulness of surveying and cadaster.
5. Cadaster is a lucrative source of revenue.
6. Latter all citizens became equal in land rights and encouraged the more productive use of the land.

Home task: complete using the correct present perfect form.
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1. I _____(see) this comedy already.
2. Joe and Tomy _____(have) the car for about a year.
3. She _____(not/pass) her exams yet.
4. Sue _____(be) a teacher for three years.
5. This new computer _____(make) my life a lot easier.
6. _____ Paul _____(meet/ever) famous person?
7. We _____(not/decide) yet what to give Tom for his birthday.

Circle the correct variant.

1. I think we have seen/have been seeing him before.
2. We haven’t come/haven’t been coming yet but we are going to come soon.
3. Have the children played/have been playing computer games since the morning?
4. Mike has already invited/have been inviting Lorence to the cinema.
5. Have you done/been doing it since morning?

Unit 5

Discussion: Land Law

- What is the main function of the land law in the land relations?
- How are land relations regulated in Ukraine?
- How are land disputes regulated in the land cadastre?
- What is the difference between freehold estate and leasehold estate?

Give the definition for the following terms: real property, freehold estate and leasehold estate.

Vocabulary:

tenant
estate
freehold
lease/ rent
usufruct
real property/ real estate
premises
residential
landlord
enforceable
authority

Read and translate the text.

Real property law

English-speaking jurisdictions generally distinguish between real property (or immovable property) and personal property. *Real property* is a general term for land (freehold estates) and anything affixed to the land, and residential and commercial leases (leaseholds) whereas *personal property* (movable property) refers to everything which does not fall under the heading of real property. The term real estate is often used interchangeably with the term *real property*. Use of the terms is dictated by context and the fact that, generally speaking, real estate is considered to be a broader term. This brief summary addresses key terms in relation to real property.

Freehold estates and leaseholds differ primarily in that freehold estates are unlimited in time and can be inherited, while leaseholds are fixed in duration or capable of being fixed. The transfer of title in a freehold estate is called a conveyance. The agreement to buy and sell a certain piece of property is contained in a Contract of Sale. Such contracts identify the parties, the relevant property and the purchase price. Normally, the Contract of Sale does not, in and of itself, transfer title in the property. Rather, the transfer of title

must be registered by filing a formal document with the appropriate authority. For example, in the UK a transfer of registered title must be filed with the UK Land Registry.

A leasehold is transferred through a lease, which is a contract between a landlord and a tenant for the tenant to take exclusive possession of the leased premises for a term of years, usually for a specified rent or compensation. Leases are usually categorized into residential or commercial leases. This is an important distinction for the landlord, as different laws apply depending on the intended use of the leased premises.

A leasehold should not be confused with a licence. The crucial test for determining whether a lease or licence has been created is whether there is exclusive possession. If there is no exclusive possession, there is no leasehold. A good example of this is where the property remains in the control of the grantor, such as in the case of a hotel room or dormitory. It is important to note that the Statute of Frauds requires that agreements regarding the sale of or interests in land must be in writing to be enforceable. In respect of leases, the Statute of Frauds for a particular jurisdiction will specify that leases for more than a certain number of years must be in writing to be enforceable, e.g. three years in England. There are numerous other areas of real property law which commercial lawyers deal with on a day-to-day basis, which include such things as disputes between landlords and tenants, easements, usufructs, mortgages and other financing measures.

Translate the following into Ukrainian: property, real property, personal property, estate, real estate, freehold estates, it can be inherited lease, a leasehold, residential and commercial leases, the relevant property and the purchase price, tenants, a contract between a landlord and a tenant, the leased premises, easements, usufructs, mortgages and other financing measures.

Match the terms with their definitions.

1. **decedent / heir**
2. **grantor / grantee**
3. **landlord / tenant**

a. person who transfers property / a person to whom property is transferred (in real property law, synonymous with assignor/assignee);

b. person (usually the owner) who gives another person a lease in return for rent / a person to whom a lease is given in return for rent (in real property law, synonymous with lessor/lessee);

c. person who has died / a person who is entitled to inherit property.

Home task: find the extra word in each line.

Living together in society

- Well, said Jean-Paul Sartre, there are other people, and whether you agree with or not, we all have to learn to live together.

- We may not always approve of that other people's behaviour, but we do have to live with it.
- It is impossible to force other people in to behave exactly how we think they should behave.
- Of course, the law bans from all kinds of behaviour and if you can convince to enough people, you might be able to get the government to pass a new law.
- Mostly, though, you have to let off people live their own lives, in the same way you expect them to allow you for to live your life.
- You don't have to pretend it that you like how some other people live, but letting them to be themselves is often the only choice.

Unit 6

Discussion: Be environmentally friendly!

- Why is it important to protect environment?
- What way can the construction of any infrastructure harm the environment?
- How can a land surveyor prevent the harm to the environment?

Vocabulary:

preserve
unrestricted
emit
carbon monoxide
sulphur dioxide
exude
discharge
fertilizer
neutralize
undertaken
dismantle
avert
elaboration

Read and translate the text.

Nature protection

The protection of nature has become a primary duty of every citizen in Ukraine. Our common goal is to preserve generous land for the present and future generations.

Because of unrestricted industrialization, the biological balance has been broken. Hundred tons of harmful substances are emitted every year into the air. The pollution is a result of the poor technology use. Atmospheric pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO) are emitted by automobiles, Sulphur dioxide is exuded from coal and oil burning, by-products and dust are discharged from electric power and chemical plants.

With the present-day scientific and technological progress, human influence is changing the biosphere and it is leading to its new state. Human creates new compounds, new substances, chemical elements which are unknown to the biosphere. About a half of the applied chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides are washed off into rivers and oceans. After the accident at the Chornobyl' nuclear power plant there is a big problem with radiation. It must be dismantled as soon as possible as well. Drastic measures have to be undertaken to neutralize its dangerous effect. In order to protect the environment, it also necessary to reduce harmful enterprise discharges according to the norms. That's why the first task of the scientists is to find effective means of protecting the biosphere from pollutants.

A special organ dealing with these problems is the UN Environmental Programme. This decision was set up by the UN General Assembly. And the main trends of this organization are:

- Preventing air and water pollution, averting the pollution of the world ocean;
- Developing technological systems to recycle litter and waste;
- Protecting and increasing the fertility of the soil by land recultivation;
- Elaboration of sanitary-hygienic criteria to determine environmental pollution;
- Making the environment healthier;
- Forecasting the effect of human activities on the ecological systems of various climatic and natural zones.

Much has to be done in Ukraine for bringing up citizens as ecologically educated individuals, true friends of nature. Now, it is time not only to be environmentally conscious but environmentally educated as well.

Match terms with their definitions.

1. pollution _____
2. dismantle _____
3. protect _____
4. fertility _____
5. industrialization _____
6. substance _____
7. emit _____
8. pollutants _____
9. fertilizer _____
10. environment _____

a) substances that pollute the environment, especially gases from vehicles and poisonous chemicals

b) a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with particular properties

c) the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has

harmful or poisonous effects

d) to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose.

e) the quality of being fertile; productiveness

f) to keep safe from harm or injury

g) the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates

h) produce and discharge (something, especially gas or radiation)

i) a chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility

j) the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labour is often replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines.

Watch the video twice and try to answer the following questions about the landforms. Reference [24].



1. What are the parts of the world?
2. What are the landforms?
3. What do we call mountains?
4. What do we call hills?
5. What do we call valleys?
6. What do we call an island?

Describe the landform of the place where you live. How does it look like?

Read the text filling it with the appropriate words.

Soil

Soil is the 1._____ of the Earth on which land plants grow. It is a natural 2._____ that supports plant life. Soil plays a very important role in the life of the world and mankind. It is a highly organized physical, chemical and 3._____. Soil is a mixture

of rock, organic materials, living forms, air and water. All of us depend on it. As a supporter of vegetable life, the soil provides food for animals and people. The growth and development of 4. _____ depend on the 5. _____, continuous supply of water, heat, light and air. No soil is perfectly fertile. If we want to have high yields of crops we must have a fertile soil. If the soil is poor we must apply fertilizers.

**biological complex
particles
agricultural crops
fertility of the soil
surface layer
resource**

Water cycle

Earth's water is always in movement, and the water cycle, also known as the 1. _____, describes the continuous movement of 2. _____ on, above, and below the 3. _____ of the Earth. Since the water cycle is truly a "cycle," there is no beginning or ending. When the sun heats the oceans, liquid water from the ocean's surface 4. _____ into water vapour in the air. The sun heats this air so that it rises through the 5. _____ and is carried along by 6. _____. As this water vapour rises, it cools down again, condensing into droplets of liquid water (or crystals of solid ice). Collections of these droplets are called 7. _____.

**atmosphere
evaporates
clouds
wind currents
hydrologic cycle
surface
water**

Home task: read and translate the text. Make up the plan for it and try to retell it.

Earthworks

Dial Before You Dig. All onsite contractors must have appropriate Dial before You Dig information onsite and available for on the spot inspections by Council Officers. Failure to do so may result in works being halted until such information can be provided. Any damage to utility infrastructure will be the responsibility of the developer.

Excavated Rocks. Any earthworks, including the removal of excavated rocks, must be in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan for the site. Should excavated rocks need to be removed from the site, it must be ensured that the removal process will not cause major disturbance to adjacent works or the surrounding site. Under no circumstances should rocks be moved into existing waterway reserves without

approval from Councils representative. Earthworks on waterways should retain as much embedded and surface material as possible.

Environmental Protection. Any works performed must be in accordance with the site management plan in regard to the protection from sediment movement off the site into waterways and storm water systems. Remnant vegetation is to remain and should be protected prior to work commencing and Council representative advised of protection plan.

Existing Tree Protection. Existing trees to be retained shall be protected on construction sites in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970 “Protection of Trees on Development Sites”. This will include but not be limited to. Erect a temporary tree protection fence 1.8 high temporary chain wire fencing at the drip line of the tree to set up a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) before work commences.

No access, stockpiling of materials, soil disturbance, excavation works or storage of machinery to be allowed inside the TPZ. The extent and the alignment of the fence must be in accordance with location set out at pre-site inspection. The fence should be retained and maintained for the duration of construction. In the case that temporary vehicular movement is required across the TPZ, heavy plywood or metal sheets laid over coarse bark mulch can be used for short term protection. These should be removed as soon as movement is complete. Where services are to be implemented through the root zone of a tree to be retained, their alignment should be bored rather than placed in open trenches, to ensure that root severance does not occur. New services should be located in a single bore hole. Should root excavation be required, the work should be carried out by a qualified arborist by hand digging or the use of an air knife. Root cutting should be done by hand, not backhoe or other mechanical equipment, to avoid tearing of roots.

All tree pruning works are to be carried out by a qualified arborist. Any works carried out within the TPZ are to be supervised by a qualified arborist and no signs, fences or other items are to be attached to trees at any time. The Contractor shall cause no damage to trunk or branches of the existing tree unless otherwise specified to be removed or pruned. If damage is caused that affects the health of the tree or results in the death of the tree, the contractor shall be liable for the replacement and /or financial compensation to the values determined by the City of Ballarat’s Tree Valuation Template (Burnley Method).

Writing test II

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form.

I think the waiter (forget) _____ us. We (wait) _____ here for over half an hour and nobody (take) _____ our order yet.

I think you're right. He (walk) _____ by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (order) already _____.

Exercise 2. Circle the correct word or phrase.

Dear Lina

Thanks for your letter. I (1) just left / had just left for university when I saw the group mate and he (2) gave / had given it to me. It was really funny! I (3) read / had read it during Maths and it (4) made / had made me laugh. I almost (5) got / had got in trouble!

Anyway. I'm excited because I (6) had / had had my first drafting lesson yesterday. I (7) was / had been late for the lesson because when I (8) got / had got there, I suddenly realized I (9) left / had left my drafting stuff at home! So I (10) went / had gone all the way home and when I (11) got / had got back, the lesson (12) already began / had already begun.

The instructor was really nice, though, and I (13) learned / had learned how to draft a map. Can't wait till next time!

What about you and your topography lesson? The last time I (14) spoke / had spoken to you, you (15) talked / had talked about giving it up. What (16) did you decide / had you decided?

I think that's all for now. My roommate and I are going shopping shortly, so I'd better post this. Speak to you soon.

Love, Charlotte.

Exercise 3. Complete sentences using the verbs in the box. You may need to use a negative form.

eat • stay • wait • know • write • see • listen • get • have • run
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1. By the time he died, Beethoven.....nine symphonies.
2. We chose the Hotel Rio because we.....there before.
3. We _____ for over an hour when the train finally arrived.
4. I was completely out of breath because.....the film before, so knew how it ended.

Exercise 4. Put verbs in the brackets in the correct tense form.

1. By 2018 we (live) _____ in Madrid for 20 years.
2. He (write) _____ a book by the end of the year.
3. _____ you (finish)_____ this novel by next week?
4. He (read) _____ this book for 15 days by the end of this week.

5. They (be) _____ married for 40 years by the end of this month.

Exercise 5. Complete the letter below.

Dear Joanna,

I'm sorry to hear that you 1)..... (not/be) well recently. I hope you're feeling better now.

As you know, 2) I..... (not/exercise) for the last few months and of course, 3) I..... (put on) some weight. Anyway, 4) I..... (decide) that I really want to lose weight and get fit at the same time, so 5) I (join) the new gym in Greenstone Park. It's got excellent facilities! 6) I.....(be) there several times and I really enjoy it. 7) I(make) some new friends there, too! What else? Well, Rebecca and 8).....(study) really hard for the last two weeks because we have a Surveying exam tomorrow. That's all for now. 9).....(you/think) about where you want to go on holiday this summer? Maybe we can go together!

Best wishes, Paula.

Part 2

Unit 1



Discussion: Main directions in land use planning

Share your ideas about land parceling:

- Do all land laws work in Ukraine?
- What do you know about land parceling?
- Do you know how to measure boundaries of the land property?

Give the definition to the word *land parceling*.

Vocabulary:

maintenance
border
preparation
research
estimation
activity
protection
substantiation
manufacturing
redistribution

Read and translate the text.

Rural and agricultural land use planning

In the broadest meaning of the term, land use planning deals with planning for all types of land use. It is concerned with all activities in rural areas, such as agriculture, pastoralism, forestry, wildlife conservation and tourism. The planning process should be based on the cadastral survey of land resources. The land use planner decides what needs should be changed and how the changes can be made.

National development plans and budget must be also taken into consideration as well as project identification and the allocation of resources for development. Sectoral agencies involved in land use must be coordinated. Legislation on such subjects as land tenure, forest clearance and water rights should be worked out by all means.

For successful land use planning it is important to determine the best use of the land.

It is necessary to take into consideration efficiency, equity, acceptability and sustainability of the land. At the same time conflicts of interests between land users should be resolved.

Read and translate the following phrases: land use, land use planning, land surveying, a land surveyor, profoundly educated, land information, advanced countries, to sustain life, to pose a question, opposite situation, a simple answer, individual basis, an aspect of survival, land ownership.

Read and translate the text.

Land use planning

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

- preparation of materials for the official registration of papers, certifying the right on land (including the proprietors of land shares);
- rendering assistance to the agricultural enterprises in their reorganization (reforming), including development of the land use planning projects providing economically and ecologically proved formation of new land uses;
- maintenance of all agricultural enterprises with cadastral maps in which quantitative and qualitative indicators of each site of farmland are reflected;
- the analysis of land fund use with the purpose of opportunity definition of granting land sites to citizens for conducting personal part-time farming, gardening, housing construction and other purposes;
- preparation of the materials connected with an establishment of restrictions in land using and giving their rights to other persons.

The main directions of land use planning activity are:

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

- survey the grounds with an establishment in nature administrative-territorial and production borders in a state system;
- manufacturing the documents certifying the right on land.

Answer the following questions:

- What are the main directions in land use planning?
- What is the main attention paid to in land use planning?

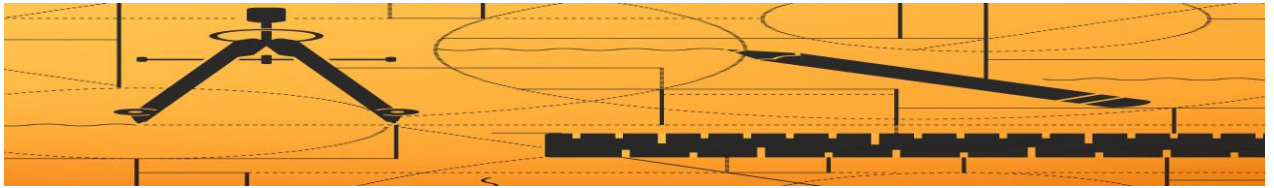
Translate: administrative-territorial and production borders, soil fertility, protection of land, improvement of agricultural areas, creation of territorial conditions, part-time farming, gardening, housing construction.

Home task: read the following information about land parceling. Choose the most important sentences that to your mind describe the main ideas about land parceling. Try to retell them.

1.
 - The complex of land use planning work provides the actions connected with redistribution of land and formation of new land uses, fixing in nature the borders of the sites:
 - Preparation of materials for the official registration of papers, certifying the right to land.
 - Rendering assistance to the agricultural enterprises in their reorganization, including development of the land use planning projects providing.
 - Maintenance of all agricultural enterprises with cadastral maps.
 - The analysis of land fund use.
2.
 - The main directions of land use planning activity include:
 1. Scientific maintenance and forecasting consequences of planned land transformations.
 2. Substantiation and realization of general state policy in planning and organization.
 3. Maintenance of target land use, preservation of valuable land sites.
 4. Formation and accommodation of ecologically and economically justified, compact and rational landed properties and land uses.
 5. Creation of territorial conditions for functioning enterprises.
 6. A complex of measures development and the maintenance of steady landscapes and protection of land.
 7. Survey the grounds with an establishment in nature administrative-territorial and production borders in a state system.
 8. Manufacturing the documents certifying the right on land.

Unit 2

Discussion: Measurements



Guess the meaning of the international words.

Location, distance, station, reflector, history, tradition, topography, infrastructure, project, trigonometry, computer, calculation, data, flag, telescope, reform, theodolite, practical, engineer, geometry, companion, drainage, laser, line, horizontal, cabinet, datum, technique, map.

Answer the following questions:

- How does a land surveyor measure distances and objects at the construction sites?
- What do you know about measuring?
- What measuring tools do you know?

Match the words with their meanings.

1. measuring	a) будівництво, спорудження, побудова
2. ruler	b) трубопровід, магістраль
3. protractor	c) вимірювання
4. square	d) лінійка
5. tape	e) квадрат, креслярський трикутник
6. dam	f) рулетка, мірна стрічка
7. pipeline	g) дамба
8. equipment	h) рідина
9. tripod	i) крапка
10. slope	j) обладнання
11. lay out	k) тринога, штатив,
12. angle	l) схил
13. alignment	m) транспортер
14. construction	n) розмічати
15. trigonometrical	o) кут
16. tool	p) вирівнювання;
17. point	q) тригонометричний
18. triangulate	r) інструмент
19. grid	s) проводити

20. length 21. Liquid	t) сітка u) довжина
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Read and translate the text.

Measurements

We use all kinds of measuring tools in our everyday lives: rulers, protractors, squares and tape measures. This work is fine for small and medium-sized projects, but what if we need to layout something big like a road, bridge, dam or a pipeline?

Today we're talking about one of the civil engineer's most important companions – land surveyors. Any civil engineering project starts with a survey to determine the legal boundaries between parcels of property, the location of existing infrastructure, the topography and slopes of the land.

The main tool for a survey is called a theodolite that measures the angles between two points. Combine those angles with distances from a chain or a tape measure, and you can triangulate the location of any point using trigonometry. Modern theodolites are called total stations and they have on board computers to do the calculations and record the data for later use.

When you see a surveyor peering through a funny telescope, it's probably a total station, and he or she is probably sighting a reflector to record the location of a point. That's just scratching the surface of sophistication with modern surveying equipment.

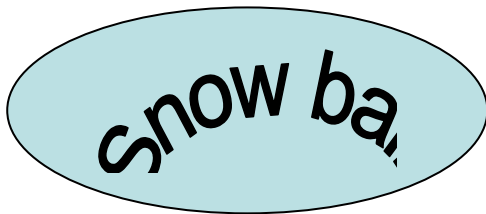
There are a few ways you can do your own topographic survey with fairly basic and inexpensive tools. The main goal is to perform a levelling survey and to get the relative topography for an area. The grid of points is laid on a map and then you can transfer those points to real life using pin flags. You need to pick your datum or base points and measure the relative difference in height between those points and all the others. To do this, no sines, cosines, or tangents are required. Use a sight level which is essentially a combination of a telescope and a spirit level. To use it, first of all get a volunteer to hold a surveying rod on the point of interest. Now, look through the sight at a surveying rod and raise or lower the end until the bubble is centred on the line. Once it's centred you know that you're looking at a point that is exactly level to your eyes. Simply subtract the height of your eye line with the height measured on the rod and that's your elevation. It's not a precision technique, but it is cheap and simple which the most you can usually hope for in any part of a home improvement project. The next way is a water level which is literally just a length of clear vinyl tubing filled with a liquid. As long as there are no bubbles the tube will self-level. You keep one end at your hand and fix the height datum then measure the height of the water at the other end. You can use this method around corners or behind trees and again, it's a cheap and simple solution.

The third method works the best and it's a laser level. The laser level creates a perfect horizontal line that can be used to line up cabinets or tile, but it is also easy to read on a surveying rod. You don't need a helper, but you do probably need to wait until your laser is really bright or you have these sweet laser enhancement glasses. This isn't the cheapest solution for a DIY land survey, but it is the fastest one.

Surveying is one of the oldest careers in the world, and also one of the most important. Why? Because land is important. If you own some, it's probably your most valuable asset, and even if you don't, you're pretty much stuck to it no matter where you go. As a career, surveying is a fascinating mix of legal knowledge, field work, and technical challenges. And since most civil structures are too big for conventional measurement tools, the surveyor is one of the most important companions for the civil engineer.

Watch the video. Reference [25]. Say if it is true or false.

1. Grady tells us about computer calculations _____.
2. Land surveyors are most important companions for civil engineers _____.
3. Surveying is essentially the science of taking big measurements _____.
4. This story is about crop rotation _____.
5. Land surveyors don't use tools and equipment for measurements _____.
6. Modern theodolites are called useless tool for measurements _____.



Game time!

The rule to play: one by one, repeat your own phrase and the previous phrases of your group mates.

Home task: complete the following phrases.

1. The tool for a survey is called _____.
2. Modern theodolites are called _____.
3. Surveying is essentially the science of taking big _____.
4. I laid out ___ on a map of my house and then transferred those points to real life using _____.
5. You can use this method around corners or behind trees with no problem, and again, it's a _____.

Translate the word combinations: valuable asset, field work, measuring tools, conventional measuring tools, equipment on a tripod, surveying rod, unmanned aircraft, to pick the datum, base point, relative difference in height, a combination of a telescope and a spirit level, the point of interest, subtract the height of the eye line, precision technique, a water level, bubbles and kinks in the line, the free surface, a fixed height, distinct advantage, a simple solution, laser level, horizontal line, enhancement glass.

Unit 3

Discussion: Methods for measuring positions on the Earth's surface

Let's check your memory! Name the words from the topic "Measurements" recalling the words from the snowball (15 words). What measuring equipment do you know?

- What does a land surveyor need to measure on the Earth's surface?
- What measuring methods do you know?

Vocabulary:

angle evidence elevation calculate specify point confine establish azimuth	equal reduce rough estimate axes length dimension interior
---	---

Read and translate the text.

Measurement methods

The goal of any measurement method is to determine the direction and length of the line between points, monuments, and other evidence of the survey. All measurements must be reduced and placed into a common reference system. What the surveyors and their equipment are doing is carefully measuring angles and distances, from which positions and elevation can be calculated. Geographic positions are specified relative to a fixed reference. Positions on the globe may be specified in terms of angles relative to the centre of the Earth, the equator, and the prime meridian. Land surveyors measure horizontal positions in geographic or plane coordinate systems relative to previously surveyed positions called control points.

Surveyors measure positions in series. Starting at control points, they measure angles and distances to new locations, and use trigonometry to calculate positions in a plane coordinate system. Surveyors have developed methods, based on separate control networks, for measuring horizontal and vertical positions. In this context, a horizontal position is the location of a point relative to two axes: the equator and the prime meridian on the globe, or to the x and y axes in a plane coordinate system. Measuring a series of positions in this way is known as "running a traverse." A traverse that begins and ends at

different locations, in which at least one end point is unknown, is called an open traverse. A traverse that begins and ends at the same point, or at two different but known points, is called a closed traverse.

There are two techniques that surveyors use to create and extend control networks: triangulation and trilateration. Surveyors use triangulation when total stations are equipped with an electronic distance measurement device, the control survey team commences by measuring the azimuth alpha, and the baseline distance AB. These two measurements enable the survey team to calculate position B as in an open traverse. The surveyors next measure the interior angles CAB, ABC, and BCA at point A, B, and C. Knowing the interior angles and the baseline length, the trigonometric can then be used to calculate the lengths of any other side. Knowing these dimensions, surveyors can fix the position of point C. Having measured three interior angles and the length of one side of triangle ABC, the control survey team can calculate the length of side BC. This calculated length then serves as a baseline for triangle BDC. Triangulation is thus used to extend control networks, point by point and triangle by triangle.

The method of trilateration is easier to perform, requires fewer tools, and it is less expensive. Once a distance from a control point is established, a person can calculate a distance by open traverse, or rely on a known distance if one exists. A single control point and known distance confines the possible locations of an unknown point to the edge of the circle surrounding the control point at that distance; there are many possibilities along this circle for the unknown location. The addition of a second control point introduces another circle with a radius equal to its distance from the unknown point. With two control points and distance circles, the number of possible points for the unknown location is reduced to exactly two. A third and final control point can be used to identify which of the remaining possibilities is the true location. Trilateration is simpler than triangulation and is a very valuable skill to possess. Even with very rough estimates, one can determine a general location with reasonable success.

Match the words to form word combinations.

1. reference	point
2. prime	device
3. control	angle
4. coordinate	distances
5. total	success
6. measurement	system
7. interior	station
8. calculate	by point
9. point	meridian
10. reasonable	

Complete the sentences.

1. All measurements must be reduced and placed into a common_____.

2. Positions on the globe may be specified in terms of angles relative to the centre of the Earth, the equator, and the _____.

3. Land surveyor's measure horizontal positions in geographic or plane coordinate systems relative to previously surveyed. Positions called _____.

4. A horizontal position is the location of a point relative to two axes: the equator and the prime meridian on the globe, or to the x and y axes in a plane _____.

5. Surveyors use _____ when total stations are equipped with an electronic distance measurement device.

6. Trilateration is simpler than _____ and is a very valuable skill to possess.

Make up your own sentences using the following word combinations: horizontal position, measurement device, coordinate system, prime meridian, point by point, a very valuable skill, to calculate position.

Home task: complete the sentences using the correct verb form.

1. This _____ (to be) an easy text on land cadastre. 2. You _____ (to translate) it without a dictionary. 3. Work _____ (to be) based on sound cadastral survey. 4. Land use planning _____ (to be) connected with different sciences. 5. The computerization _____ (to take) much place in land use planning. 6. Last year all students _____ (to work) hard during the exam session. Each planning strategy _____ (to have) its own advantages.

Translate the key words.

measuring	slope
ruler	lay out
protractor	angle
square	alignment
tape	construction
dam	trigonometrical
pipeline	tool
equipment	point
tripod	triangulate
grid	length
liquid	

Unit 4

Discussion: Land surveying equipment

What do you remember from the previous lesson? Translate the proposed words.

measuring ruler protractor square tape dam pipeline equipment tripod grid liquid	slope lay out angle alignment construction trigonometrical tool point triangulate length
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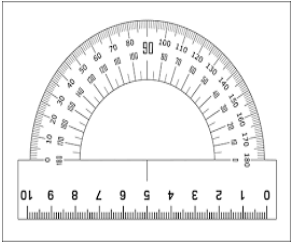

Answer the following questions:

1. What geodetic tools have you already known?
2. What electronic surveying equipment do you know?
3. How do you think what geodetic surveying tools are considered to be conventional?

Match words with their meanings.

1. conventional 2. satellite 3. control network 4. timepieces 5. eclipse 6. deflection 7. axis 8. altitude 9. precision 10. emit 11. spirit levelling 12. elevation 13. elapse 14. emission 15. observation 16. solar 17. recur 18. celestial	a) вісь b) минати (про час) c) супутник d) сітка опорних точок e) годинник; хронометр f) затемнення g) відхилення h) висота i) випромінювати j) нівелювання k) підняття l) випромінювання m) спостереження n) сонячний o) повертатися p) небесний q) точність r) традиційний
--	---

Remember!

magnetic needle 	solar compass 	benchmark 	ruler 
transit with solar attachment 	theodolite 	protractor 	tripod 

Read and translate the text.

Equipment for measuring positions on the Earth's surface




Using the equipment surveyors can measure data accurately and in the proper basis. The tools of conventional surveying are still in use and they are based on the very same concepts that underpin even the most advanced satellite-based positioning. These may include: a magnetic needle, a solar compass, a transit with solar attachment and a direct altitude or an angle observations on the Sun, Polaris or other stars. The use of direct astronomical observations to determine direction is still used. Only the use of the needle compass is prohibited. A standard compass can give you a rough estimation of angles. Land surveyors rely on theodolites to measure angles. A transit consists of a telescope, two measurement wheels that work like protractors for reading horizontal and vertical angles and bubble levels to ensure that the angles are true. In modern theodolites, some mechanical parts are replaced with electronics.



Other valid equipment for determining direction of lines includes gyroscopic instruments, satellite receivers oriented from the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS). Geodesists produce precise positional data by analyzing radio waves emitted by distant stars. Once a control network is established, surveyors produce positions using instruments that measure angles and distances between locations on the Earth's surface. Land surveyors measure horizontal positions in geographic or plane coordinate systems relative to previously surveyed positions called control points, that are indicated with a metal "benchmark". It fixes the location and may also indicate elevation about sea level. Vertical control points are established by the technique of spirit levelling which is more suited to being conducted along slopes, roads, railways and mountain tops.

Surveyors measure distances more accurately and more efficiently since electronic distance measurement (EDM) devices have been allowed. To measure the horizontal distance between two points, one surveyor uses an EDM instrument to shoot an energy

wave toward a reflector held by the second surveyor. The EDM records the elapsed time between the wave emission and its return from the reflector. It then calculates distance as a function of the elapsed time. Typical short-range EDMs can be used to measure distances from 5 to 20,000 km twice as accurate as taping. Instruments called total stations combine electronic distance measurement and the angle measuring capabilities of theodolites in one unit.

Say if the statements are true or false.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Control points</p> <p>Land surveyors measure horizontal positions in geographic or plane coordinate systems relative to previously surveyed positions called control points _____ .</p> <p>Control points are indicated physically in the world with a butterfly that fixes the location and it may also indicate elevation about sea level_____ .</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Electronic distance measurements</p> <p>Electronic distance measurement devices allowed to measure the horizontal distance between two planets Jupiter and Earth _____.</p> <p>Surveyors use an EDM instrument to shoot an energy wave toward a reflector held by the second surveyor _____.</p> <p>The EDM records the elapsed time between the wave's emission and its return from the reflector _____.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Theodolites</p> <p>Land surveyors rely on theodolites to measure people's height _____.</p> <p>A transit consists of a telescope for sighting distant target objects, two measurement wheels that work like protractors for reading horizontal and vertical angles, and bubble levels to ensure that the angles are true _____ .</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Total stations</p> <p>Instruments called total stations combine electronic distance measurement and the angle measuring capabilities of theodolites in one unit _____.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Observations</p> <p>When timepieces were available, astronomers were able to determine longitude only by careful observation of recurring celestial events, such as eclipses of the moons of Jupiter _____.</p>

Make up your own sentences about geodetic equipment using the following words: a transit with solar attachment, a theodolite, a magnetic needle, a solar compass, gyroscopic instruments, satellite receivers, control points, total stations, electronic distance measurement, angle measuring capabilities, EDM instruments, a metal “benchmark”.

Home task: read the example and answer the questions.

Quiz

Eg.: What does the term azimuth mean?

- a. Measurements of direction in terms of degrees, ranging from 0° to 360° .
- b. A measurement of distance between a single point and an unknown point that begins and ends at different locations.
- c. The segment of the Global Positioning System that is comprised of ground stations that monitor and analyze satellite orbits and send corrections as needed.
- d. Errors that result from limitations related to the finite resolution of measuring equipment and its application in an infinite, continuous space.
- e. A measurement of distance between a single point and an unknown point that begins and ends at different locations.

1. What does the term combination control segment mean?

- a. Measurements of direction in terms of degrees, ranging from 0° to 360° .

- b. The fitness of data for their intended use.
- c. An angle less than 90° within a quadrant defined by the cardinal directions.
- d. A singular amount that is added to or subtracted from a series of measurements as a means to reduce systematic error.
- e. The segment of the Global Positioning System that is comprised of ground stations that monitor and analyze satellite orbits and send corrections as needed.

2. What does the term combination open traverse mean?

- a. Mistakes, improper use of equipment, and poor judgment that leads to measurement errors.
- b. Electronic equipment used in surveying for precise and accurate measuring of angles.
- c. How reliably similar measurements can be taken with respect to variation and resolution.
- d. Identifying a trend and applying the proper equation to adjust measurements in an attempt to correct inconsistent systematic errors.
- e. A measurement of distance between a single point and an unknown point that begins and ends at different locations.

3. What does the term triangulation mean?

- a. A trigonometric process of determining the position of unknown points based on the angles and distances calculated from a known point and a determined baseline.
- b. The smallest measurement unit that can be detected or represented. High resolution refers to smaller units while low resolution refers to larger, and therefore fewer, units of measurement in the same space.
- c. An angle less than 90° within a quadrant defined by the cardinal directions.
- d. How close or far a measurement is from the true or accepted value. Close measurements are more accurate than those that are further from the real value.
- e. The segment of the Global Positioning System that is made up of devices that can receive satellite signals and the humans who operate these devices.

4. What does the term theodolite mean?

- a. Electronic equipment used in surveying for precise and accurate measuring of angles.
- b. Errors in measurement that follow a systematic and calculable trend.

- c. The segment of the Global Positioning System that is made up of devices that can receive satellite signals and the humans who operate these devices.
- d. Identifying a trend and applying the proper equation to adjust measurements in an attempt to correct inconsistent systematic errors.
- e. A surveying instrument that is capable of electronic distance ranging as well as the angle measuring abilities of theodolites.

5. What does the term total station mean?

- a. Identifying a trend and applying the proper equation to adjust measurements in an attempt to correct inconsistent systematic errors.
- b. Surveying instrument that is capable of electronic distance ranging as well as the angle measuring abilities of theodolites.
- c. The smallest measurement unit that can be detected or represented. High resolution refers to smaller units while low resolution refers to larger, and therefore fewer, units of measurement in the same space.
- d. Errors that result from limitations related to the finite resolution of measuring equipment and its application in an infinite, continuous space.
- e. Mistakes, improper use of equipment, and poor judgment that leads to measurement errors.

6. What does the term trilateration mean?

- a. Electronic equipment used in surveying for precise and accurate measuring of angles.
- b. The use of distances from known points to determine the position of an unknown point. At least three known locations are required for two-dimensional trilateration, while four known distances allows 3-dimensions (horizontal plus elevation).
- c. Identifying a trend and applying the proper equation to adjust measurements in an attempt to correct inconsistent systematic errors.
- d. Errors that do not follow a trend and are off by various amounts with no discernable pattern.
- e. The segment of the Global Positioning System that is made up of devices that can receive satellite signals and the humans who operate these devices.

7. What is the main equipment for a land surveyor?

- a. flash-light
- b. fork

- c. ladder
- d. hoe
- e. Theodolite

Read the text then mark the statements if they are true or false. Propose the headline for this text.

a)

The primary goal of any measurement method is to determine the relative direction and length of the line between specific points, monuments, and other evidence of the survey. It is equally important to report the measurements properly once a line is measured. All measurements must be reduced and placed into a common reference system that is well defined, understandable, and, more importantly, consistent with the historical record.

The direction of lines of the PLSS has been determined with a variety of instruments. Historically, these include the magnetic needle, solar compass, transit with solar attachment and direct altitude or hour angle observations on the Sun, Polaris or other stars. The use of direct astronomical observations to determine direction is effective and still used. Only the use of the needle compass is unequivocally prohibited. Other valid methods for determining direction of lines include gyroscopic instruments, satellite receivers, orientation from the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), and identifiable lines between monuments of adjoining official surveys.

b)

1. _____ The goal of any measurements is to determine the distance between specific points.

2. _____ All measurements must be placed into a common reference system.

3. _____ Other valid methods for determining direction of lines include the needle compass.

4. _____ The use of direct astronomical observations to determine direction is not used anymore.

Look through the text again and name the main tools for measuring.

MODULE TEST II

1. Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets.

You'll understand this book when you _____ (to get older). If the weather _____ (to change for the better) we'll go to the country. He will phone you as soon as he _____ (to wake up) I'll call a doctor if she _____ (to get worse). You will never make this mistake again if you _____ (to learn thing the right way). I won't speak to you again until you _____ (to tell me the whole truth). If she _____ (to go by a fast train) she'll arrive in time.

2. Change the direct speech to indirect.

Present Simple → *Past Simple*
▲'E.g.: I love you' He said he loved me.

'I'm going out now'	A secretary said she.....
'We've met before'	A colleague said they.....
'We met in 1987'	He said they.....
'I'll mend it for you'	She said that she.....
'I can draft a plan'	She said she

3. Complete the sentences putting in the correct verb form. Use Present Simple.

1. My worker is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He..... (speak) French.
2. Most students live quite close to the university, so they (walk) there.
3. My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt (need) a good wash.
4. I've got all sophisticated soft programs for surveying equipment. I (like) my job.
5. No salary for Mark. He (do) his job yet.
6. What's the matter? You(look) very happy.
7. Don't try to ring the bell. It (work).
8. I hate telephone answering machines. I just (like) talking to them.
9. Matthew is good at mapping. He (draft) the maps for land subdivision.
10. We always drive a car. We (own) a car.

4. Complete the conversation using the correct tense form.

- Rita: Do you like (you / like) football, Tom?

- Tom: I love (I / love) it. I'm a united fan. (I / go) to all their games. Nick usually (2) (come) with me. And (3) (we / travel) to away games, too. Why (4) (you / not / come) to a match some time?

- Rita: I'm afraid football (5) (not / make) sense to me – men running after a ball. Why (6) (you / take) it so seriously?

- Tom: It's a wonderful game. (7) (I / love) it.
- Rita: How much (8) (it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?
- Tom: A lot. (9) (I / not / know) exactly how much. But (10) (that / not / matter) to me. (11) (I / not / want) to do anything else. (12) (that / annoy) you?
- Rita: No, (13).....(it / not / annoy) me. I just (14) (find) it a bit sad.

5. Complete the sentences in the reported speech.

1. John said, 'I like my job.'
John said _____
2. 'Do you like your job?', he asked me.
He asked me _____
3. 'I can't drive a lorry,' he said
He said _____
4. 'Be nice to your colleagues,' he said
He asked me _____
5. 'Don't be nasty,' he said.
He urged me _____
6. 'Don't waste company's money', she said.
She told the boss _____
7. 'What have you decided to do?', she asked him.
She asked him _____

6. Use gerund or infinitive.

- I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
- She avoided _____ (tell) him the truth.
- I would like _____ (come) to the university with you.
- She kept _____ (talk) during the lecture.
- I am learning _____ (speak) English
- She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcase.

7. Combine the two sentences as in the model. E.g.: I teach English here. I am glad of it – I am glad to teach English here.

1. I study at the university. I am happy about it.
2. I see my group mates. I am glad of it.
3. We didn't understand the task. We were sorry about it.
4. I study French. I am glad of it.
5. He was not invited to the evening party. He was sorry about it.

8. Transform the sentences using the gerund instead of the infinitive. *E.g.: my father began to work at this plant 20 years ago – my father began working at this plant 20 years ago.*

1. We continue to study English.
2. They preferred to go there by plane.
3. She tried to open the window but couldn't.
4. I have just begun to translate the text.
5. I thank you to help me.

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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»**

для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 193 «Геодезія та землеустрій»

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