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ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ КАДАСТР

**Методические материалы по английскому языку
для обучающихся направления подготовки
21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры**

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Предисловие

Данные методические материалы составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направления подготовки 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры и предназначены для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Содержание данных методических материалов состоит из двух частей и приложения. Часть 1 включают материал о земельном кадастре и его составляющих. Часть 2 включает материал об истории земельного кадастра. Приложение включает алгоритм составления аннотации и реферата, а также, связанные с ними языковые клише, которые направлены на совершенствование навыков аннотирования и реферирования.

В методические материалы включены задания и упражнения на основе профессионально-ориентированных текстов, содержащих лексику, характерную для данной области знаний.

Каждая тема сопровождается системой коммуникативных и лексико-грамматических заданий, направленных на приобретение студентами компетенций, предусмотренных федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом направления подготовки 21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры:

ОК-7: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности;

ОК-8: способность к самоорганизации и самообразованию.

Для данных методических материалов характерны контрольно-тестовые задания, проверяющие сформированность навыков коммуникативной компетенции чтения.

Методические материалы могут быть использованы как дополнительный материал для факультативных занятий по английскому языку и для студентов направления 08.03.01 Строительство, профиль Экспертиза и управление недвижимостью.

PART I.

Land Cadastre and its Components

Ex. 1: Memorize the following words and word combinations.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. adjacent | близлежащий |
| 2. adjoining | соседний |
| 3. boundary | граница (земельного участка) |
| 4. deed | юридический документ |
| 5. land tenure | землевладение |
| 6. lawsuit | судебный процесс |
| 7. lot (Am.), parcel of land | участок земли |
| 8. metes-and-bounds (pl.) | границы, пределы (юр.) |
| 9. ownership | собственность |
| 10. poll tax | подушный налог |
| 11. real property | недвижимое имущество |
| 12. register; to register | запись; вносить в список |
| 13. survey; to survey | съёмка; производить съёмку |
| 14. title to land | документ, устанавливающий право землевладения |

Ex. 2: Memorize the following abbreviations and their meanings.

1. *BLM = Bureau of Land Management* (Department of the Interior, U.S.) – Бюро по управлению государственными землями (Министерства внутренних дел США, занимающееся поддержкой государственных земель);
2. *GIS = Geographic Information System* – ГИС = геоинформационная система (система хранения и обработки географических данных на компьютере);
3. *GPS = Global Positioning System* – глобальная навигационная спутниковая система определения местоположения;
4. *LIS = Land Information System* – ГИС, содержащая данные о суше и использовании земли;
5. *PLSS = Public Lands Survey System* – система съёмки государственных земель (метод прямоугольной съёмки и определения участков земли для оформления документов, подтверждающие право собственности на землю в США)

Ex. 3: Match the verbs and word combinations.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. to survey | a) boundaries of a lot |
| 2. to store | b) a deed or a title to land |
| 3. to include | c) a poll tax in the country |
| 4. to determine | d) a lawsuit between landowners |
| 5. to register | e) the metes-and-bounds of real property |
| 6. to process | f) geographical information on computer |
| 7. to conduct | g) adjoining and adjacent parcels of land |
| 8. to introduce | h) details of the ownership and the land tenure |

Ex. 4: Choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) BLM | a) Geographic Information System | |
| 2) GIS | b) Land Information System | a) a method |
| 3) GPS | <u>for</u> c) Public Lands Survey System | <u>is</u> b) a system <u>which</u> |
| 4) LIS | d) Bureau of Land Management | c) an agency |
| 5) PLSS | e) Global Positioning System | |

is used for

- a) providing reliable location and time information in all weather and at all times and anywhere on or near the Earth. It's based on a global navigation satellite system.
- b) rectangular surveying and identifying land parcels, particularly for titles and deeds of rural, wild or undeveloped land.
- c) cadastral and land-use mapping on the basis of GIS, typically used by local governments.
- d) administering America's public lands by the United States Department of the Interior.
- e) storing and manipulating geographical information on computer.

Ex. 5: Answer the following questions.

- 1) What year student are you?
- 2) What department do you study at?
- 3) Do you study land cadastre?
- 4) How long have you been studying it?
- 5) It's very interesting and at the same time it's very difficult to study land cadastre, isn't it? Why?
- 6) At what chair of the Mining

Department is land cadastre studied? 7) What can you say about the role of a land cadastre in civilized society? 8) What do you think the term *land cadastre* mean?

Ex. 6: Before reading text 1 try to predict main tasks solving by means of the land cadastre:

A) Choose the words and word combinations below, which are right in your opinion. Translate them, please.

The land cadastre solves problems connected with:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) value of land | 7) cutting area | 13) register of lots |
| 2) land ownership | 8) lakes and rivers | 14) cultivations |
| 3) forests and woods | 9) GPS coordinates | 15) lodgings |
| 4) location of lots | 10) land taxation | 16) land art |
| 5) land application | 11) dimensions | 17) tenure |
| 6) only public lands | 12) ground water | 18) areas |

B) Read the first two paragraphs of text 1 and say if you are right.

Ex. 7: Read text 1 to answer the following questions.

- 1) What is a land cadastre? What does it use?
- 2) What kind of details does the land cadastre include?
- 3) Where did the term «cadastre» come from?
- 4) What is the land cadastre used in a legal system for?
- 5) What is given to each parcel of land?
- 6) What are units of land defined by? Who are they used by?
- 7) What is an integral part of cadastral systems?
- 8) What is called real property?
- 9) What importance has cadastral data in society and in any Public Lands Information System?

Text 1

Land Cadastre

1. A land cadastre or cadastre (also spelt cadaster), using a cadastral survey or cadastral map, is a comprehensive register of the

metes-and-bounds of real property of a country. A land cadastre commonly includes details of the ownership, the land tenure, the precise location (some include GPS coordinates), the dimensions (and area), the cultivations if rural, and the value of individual parcels of land. Also, the land cadastre is a register of land property to be taxed. Cadastres are used by many nations around the world, some in conjunction with other records, such as the register of a title to land.

2. In most countries, legal systems use the land cadastre to define the dimensions and location of land parcels described in legal documentation. The cadastre is a fundamental source of data in disputes and lawsuits between landowners.

3. The word *cadastre* came into English through French from Late Latin *capitastrum*, a register of the poll tax, and the Greek *katastikhon*, a list or register, from *kata stikhon* – literally, «down the line», in the sense of «line by line» along the directions and distances between the corners mentioned and marked by monuments in the metes and bounds. The word forms the adjective *cadastral*, used in public administration, primarily for ownership and taxation purposes.

4. The land cadastre is normally a parcel-based system; information is geographically referenced to unique, well-defined units of land. These units are defined by the formal or informal boundaries marking the extent of lands held for exclusive use by individuals and specific groups of individuals (families, corporations, etc.). Each parcel is given a unique code or parcel identifier. Examples of these codes include addresses, GPS coordinates and lot numbers.

5. Often the land and the buildings on this land are referred to as real estate and the various rights associated with land are called real property. Any type of real property can be recorded in the land cadastre if the right or its restriction can be associated with a definite unit of land. Land cadastre is an integral part of cadastral systems (such as PLSS, BLM and LIS) which are used to provide information for various land uses in society. The data often have a great legal, social and economic importance. The land cadastre forms a part of the base data required in any public lands information system.

(taken from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadastre>)

Ex. 8: Skim text 1 and choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) In text 1 the word 1) lot 3) individual
2) data 4) monument

stands for Russian

- 1) **A.** столб **B.** памятник **C.** межевой знак.
2) **A.** личность **B.** индивидуум **C.** физическое лицо.
3) **A.** лот **B.** участок земли **C.** налог **D.** множество.
4) **A.** факты **B.** информация **C.** данные **D.** элементы.

- 2) In text 1 the term 1) public lands {2) legal system} stands for Russian

- 1) **A.** легальная система. 2) **A.** народные земли.
B. юридическая система. **B.** государственные земли.
C. административная система. **C.** общедоступные земли.
D. законодательная система. **D.** муниципальные земли.

- 3) The word combination 1) «down the line» {2) «line by line»} stands for Russian

- 1) **A.** граница за границей. 2) **A.** сверху донизу.
B. линия к линии. **B.** вниз по инстанциям.
C. строка за строкой. **C.** сведения о чём-либо.
D. страница за страницей. **D.** вниз по лестнице.

Ex. 9: Complete the following sentences.

- 1) The land cadastre uses ____.
a) a cadastral survey or cadastral map
b) a cadastral map or cadastral data
c) a cadastral data or cadastral plan
- 2) A unique code of each parcel of land includes ____.
a) address, GPS coordinate
b) address, GPS coordinate, lot number
c) address, GPS coordinate, lot number, lot dimensions
- 3) The land cadastre is a fundamental source ____.

- a) of getting information on landowners' lives
- b) of data in disputes and lawsuits between landowners
- c) of the economic state of the country

Ex. 10: Replace the English words and word combinations in italics by their synonyms.

1) The land *cadaster* which plays an important role in society keeps *records of boundaries* of real property *of our state*. 2) The land *cadastre* forms a part of *the main information* required in any public lands information system. 3) Land *cadastre* is *necessary to* any cadastral systems. 4) The land *cadastre* is *associated with the estimation of lots* as well. 5) Each parcel of land is given *a unique code*.

Ex. 11: Translate the fourth and the fifth paragraphs of text 1 in written form for 20 minutes.

Ex. 12: Discuss with your partner.

Why is the land cadastre of great importance in the modern society?

Ex. 13: Situation: Your friend who has some problems with his English is to give a report on land cadastre in English tomorrow. Help him to translate some fragments of his report from Russian into English. Your task is to replace the Russian words and word combinations in italics by their English ones.

Земельный кадастр is a main register *границ* *земельной собственности* of a country. *Задачи, которые решаются* by the land cadastre, *связаны с оценкой индивидуальных земельных участков, их местоположением* (*sometimes with GPS coordinates*), *размерами и обработкой*. Также, одной из задач of land cadastre является учёт of land property, которая облагается налогом.

Законодательства большинства стран use the land cadastre для того чтобы определить основные данные по lots described в правовых документах.

The land cadastre *играет важную роль* как законный источник информации в спорах и судебных тяжбах между землевладельцами.

Кроме этого, it can регистрировать документы, устанавливающие право землевладения.

Ex. 14: Make up your own definition of the land cadastre.

Ex. 15: Before reading text 2 try to memorize the following terms connected with units of length and land area adopted by the International System of Units (SI):

1. acre акр – земельный участок (около 0,4 гектара)
2. chain чейн – мерная цепь (66 футов или 20.12 м)
3. furlong фарлонг – восьмая часть мили (201.2 м)
4. section секция – земельный участок (640 акров)
5. township тауншип – участок, у которого все границы, кроме северной, имеют длину 6 миль (около 10 км)

Ex. 16: Skim text 2 to entitle it.

Text 2

In land surveying Gunter's chain is a former measuring instrument 66 feet (20.12 m) long, subdivided into 100 links, each of which was a short section of wire connected to the next link by a loop. It was devised by Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), the English mathematician.

It has now been superseded by the steel tape and electronic equipment. This length as a unit is equal to 1 / 10 furlong or 1/80 mile. The chain is used in English speaking countries.

A furlong is a unit of length that is equal to 10 chains or 201.2 metres or an eighth of a mile. It is used in English speaking countries.

An acre is a unit of area which comprises 4,050 square metres or 0.405 hectares (ha). A square with 100 m sides has an area of 1 hectare. The acre and the hectare are used in most countries.

A square mile (abbreviated as *sq mi* and sometimes as *mi²*) is an international unit of measure for an area equal to the area of a square of one

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

**Fig. 1. Numbering
within a township**

statute mile (1609 m).

It should not be confused with *miles square*, which refers to the number of miles on each side squared. For instance, 20 miles square (20 × 20 miles) is equal to 400 square miles. One square mile is equivalent to: 640 acres, 259 ha or 2.589 sq km.

A section is a one square mile block of land, containing 640 acres, or approximately one thirty-sixth of a township.

Due to the curvature of the Earth, sections may occasionally be slightly smaller than one square mile. 36 sections making up one township on a rectangular grid are numbered *boustrophedonically*¹ within townships with north at top (Fig. 1).

According to the Land Ordinance of 1785 adopted by the U.S. Congress each Section 16 within the township was designated as school land which income went into construction and upkeep of the schools. These regulations are being observed in most U.S. states.

A township using in land-surveying is a measure of land equal to an approximately six miles square area of land (9.654 km).

Each side of the township is equal to 480 chains. Each township contains 36 sections. It is used in the North American countries.

.....
Remark: *boustrophedonically*¹ adverb – from the noun *boustrophedon*. This word is taken from the Greek language. Its etymology is from «ox» + «to turn», because the hand of the writer goes back and forth like an ox drawing a plough across a field and turning at the end of each row to return in the opposite direction (i.e. «as the ox ploughs»).

.....
(taken from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadastre>)

Ex. 17: Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who was the chain devised by? 2) What has Gunter's chain been replaced by? 3) Why may section be slightly smaller than one square mile? 4) Why did the U.S. Congress keep in reserve each Section 16 within the township according to the Land Ordinance of 1785?

Ex. 18: Choose the right answers.

1) In text 2 the term *boustrophedonically* standing for English __1.__ came from __2.__ as __3.__.

1. **A.** to number sections within a township in a zigzag manner
- B.** to number sections one after another within a township like a line characterized by sharp turns in alternating directions
- C.** to number sections within a township from right to left and from left to right in alternate section rows

- 2. A. Holland B. Late Latin C. German D. Greek**

- 3. A.** «the seven ploughing oxen» **B.** «as an ox turns in ploughing»
C. «the amount of land one pair of oxen could plough in a day»

2) The term *statute mile* stands for English (1) {for Russian (2)} ____.

- 1) **A.** land mile
B. earth mile
C. ground mile
D. nautical mile
- 2) **A.** земельная миля
B. статическая миля
C. сухопутная миля
D. статусная миля

Ex. 19: Choose the right answers. *Mile square or square mile?*

The 100 miles square {100 square miles} land area makes up

- a) 10 b) 100 c) 1 000 d) 10 000 1) square miles.
2) miles square.

Ex. 20: Choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

1) An acre {2) A chain 3) A furlong 4) A section 5) A township}

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| <u>is a unit of</u> | 1) land area | <u>that is equal to</u> | 1) 1 | 1) metres |
| | 2) length | | 2) 6 | 2) miles square |
| | | | 3) 20.12 | 3) square metres |
| | | | 4) 201.2 | 4) square mile |
| | | | 5) 4.050 | |

or 1) 0.405 hectares or 1) 1 / 8 mile.
2) 10 chains 2) 1 / 0 furlong.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 3) 36 sections | 3) 1 / 36 township. |
| 4) 66 feet | 4) 1 / 640 square mile. |
| 5) 640 acres | 5) 36 square miles. |

Ex. 21: Situation: You are to make a short report on the structure of a township in English next lesson. Your task: Look at the figure to describe it for 10 minutes.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----|----|----|--------------|-------------|
| 36 | 31 1 mile | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 80 ch. | 31 |
| 1 1 mile | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 80 ch. 6 |
| 12 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| 13 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 18 |
| 24 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 19 |
| 25 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 30 |
| 36 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 31 |
| 1 | 6 | 6 miles = 480 chains | | | | | 6 |

Figure 2. *Theoretical township diagram showing method of numbering sections with adjoining sections*

Ex. 22: Make calculations of a township square according to metric system. Use a Figure from Ex. 21: as a model.

Take into account that:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 chain is equivalent to: | 20.12 metres |
| 1 furlong | 201.2 metres |
| 1 mile | 1609 metres or 1.609 kilometres |

How many

- 1) meters are there in 80 chains? {in 8 furlongs?} _____

- 2) kilometres are there in 6 miles? ____
- 3) kilometres square are there in 1 township? ____
- 4) square metres are there in 1 square mile? ____
- 5) square kilometres are there in 1 section? {in 1 township?} ____

Ex. 23: Read text 3 to answer the following questions.

- 1) What does cadastral survey document?
- 2) What were cadastral surveys used for?
- 3) What is PLSS?
- 4) What does the Dominion Land Survey mean?
- 5) What parts do cadastral surveys divide the surveyed areas into?
- 6) What is Land descriptions in Western North America principally based on?
- 7) What other tasks are GIS and LIS employed on?
- 8) What kind of additional information can you get from cadastral maps?

Text 3

Cadastral surveys and cadastral maps

1. Cadastral surveys document the boundaries of land ownership, by the production of documentations, diagrams, sketches, plans, charts, and maps.

They were originally used to ensure reliable facts for land valuation and taxation. An example from early England is the Domesday Book. Napoleon established a cadastral system for France that is regarded as the fore-runner of most modern versions.

2. The PLSS is a cadastral survey of what is now the western United States begun in 1785 after international recognition of the United States.

The Dominion Land Survey is a similar cadastral survey conducted in Western Canada begun in 1871 after the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Both cadastral surveys are made relative to *principal meridian*¹ and *baselines*² (Fig. 3). These cadas-

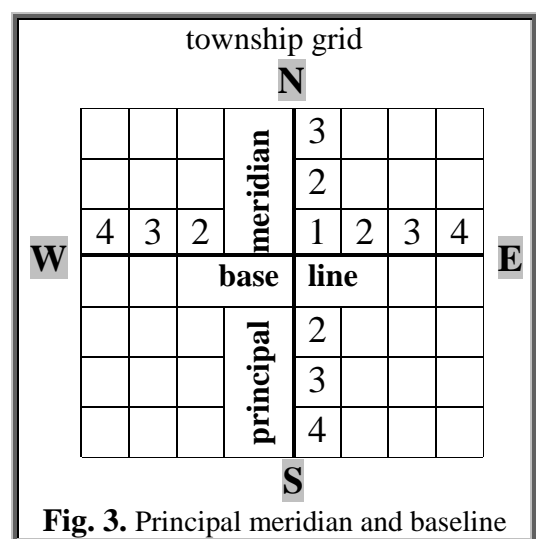


Fig. 3. Principal meridian and baseline

tral surveys divided the surveyed areas into townships and inside townships (Fig. 4) into sections.

3. Most cities and towns feature straight streets and avenues aligned with survey boundaries of townships and sections. Properties are generally rectangular and often have dimensions measured in chains. Land descriptions in Western North America are based on these land surveys.

In the US, survey maintains records of all public lands. Such surveys require investigation of the history of land use, legal accounts, and other documents.

4. Cadastral survey is a base element in GIS or LIS used to assess and manage land and built infrastructure.

Such systems are also employed on a variety of other tasks (to track long-term changes for geological studies).

5. A cadastral map is a map that shows the boundaries and ownership of land parcels.

Some cadastral maps show additional details, such as survey district names, unique identifying numbers for parcels, certificate of title numbers, positions of existing structures, section or lot numbers, adjoining and adjacent street names.

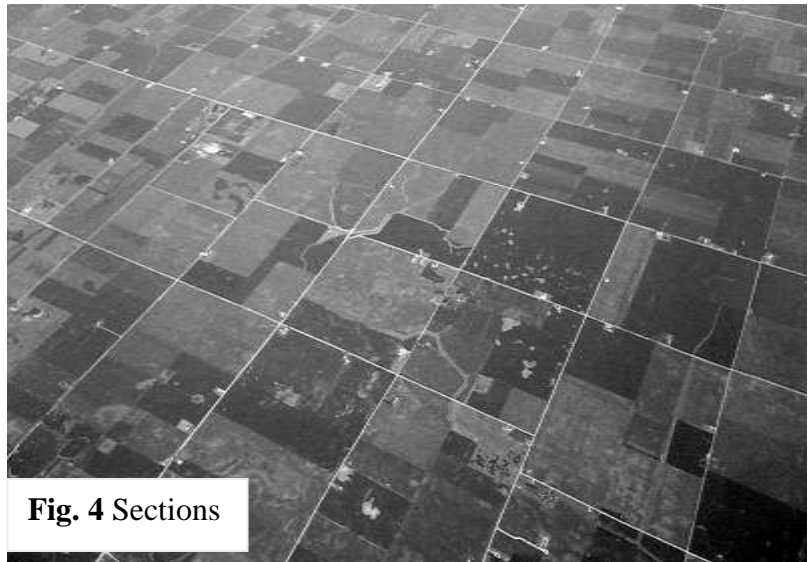


Fig. 4 Sections

6. All cadastral maps are designed to make local situations tangible to an outsider, and in doing so, enable states to collect data on their subjects. Cadastral maps are always a great simplification, but they in themselves help change reality.

Remarks:

*Principal meridian*¹ – a meridian line running through an arbitrary point chosen as a starting point for all sectionalized land within a given area.

*Base line*² – a parallel of latitude, or approximately a parallel of latitude, running through an arbitrary point chosen as the starting point for all sectionalized land within a given area.

(taken from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadastre>)

Ex. 24: Skim text 3 and choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) In text 3 the word 1) document
 2) feature
 3) outsider 1) a noun
 4) property is 2) a verb that stands

for Russian

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) A. имение. | C. земельный участок. |
| B. собственность. | D. частная собственность. |
| 2) A. аутсайдер. | C. посторонний человек. |
| B. неспециалист. | D. прохожий. |
| 3) A. характерная черта. | C. отводить важнейшее место. |
| B. особенность. | D. быть характерной чертой. |
| 4) A. документ. | C. юридически подтверждать. |
| B. свидетельство. | D. свидетельствовать. |

- 2) In text 3 the term 1) *a principal meridian* {2) *a baseline*}
stands for English the principal 1) north-south
 2) east-west **A.** line
 B. point
 C. mark
 D. curve used for
dividing townships between 1) north and south.
 2) east and west.

Ex. 25: Choose the right answer.

- 1) Lots are generally ____.
a) triangular b) rectangular c) polygonal d) rectilinear
- 2) Surveys originally used to ensure reliable facts for land ____.
a) registration and valuation c) taxation and documentation
b) valuation and taxation d) documentation and records
- 3) ____ of the lot boundaries belong to cadastral survey.
a) Sketches, plans and charts
b) Sketches, plans, charts and maps
c) Sketches, plans, charts, maps and diagrams
d) Sketches, plans, charts, maps, diagrams and models

Ex. 26: Complete the following sentences according to the content of text 3.

- 1) A cadastral map is a map that shows ____.
- 2) The US cadastral survey keeps ____.
- 3) Cadastral surveys are made ____.
- 4) GIS and LIS are widely used for ____.
- 5) Cadastral maps are developed ____.

Ex. 27: Choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) Cadastral surveys {2) Cadastral maps} including
- a) survey district names, certificate of title numbers
 - b) positions of existing structures, parcel identifiers
 - c) diagrams, sketches, plans, charts, and maps
 - d) section or lot numbers, adjoining and adjacent street names
- are used for 1) showing the boundaries and ownership of parcels
2) documenting the boundaries of land ownership
- as well as 1) for dividing areas into townships and section.
2) for making local situations tangible to an outsider.

Ex. 28: Discuss with your partner.

- Why is {1) the cadastral survey} of great importance? 1) ____
- {2) the cadastral map} 2) ____

Ex. 29: Translate the second, the third, the fourth and the sixth paragraphs of text 3 using a dictionary for 30 minutes.

Ex. 30: Translate into English.

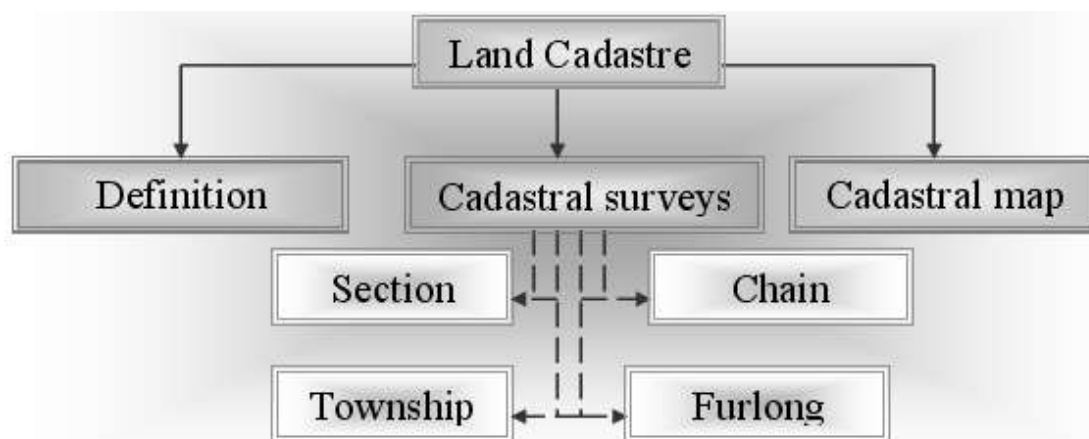
Виды кадастровых съёмок юридически подтверждают границы земельной собственности разными правовыми документами, диаграммами, чертежами, таблицами, планами и картами земельных участков. Первоначально они использовались для предоставления надёжных данных оценки земли и её налогообложения. Кадастровая карта – это карта, изображающая существующие границы территории земельной собственности или земельных участков.

Ex. 31: Summarize the information from text 3 using expressions on page 35.

Ex. 32: Situation: Your friend has written a short report on the land cadastre. Your task is to look through his report, find and correct false information for 10 minutes. There are 17 contextual mistakes in his report.

1. A land cadaster or cadastral land is a comprehensive register
2. of the boundaries of personal property and real estate of the
3. country. The land cadaster deals with only the ownership of
4. public lands. Also, it includes dimensions, the cultivations, the
5. approximate location (PLSS coordinates) and the value of
6. properties. Cadaster is not in charge of registration of a title to
7. land. As a reliable source of information cadaster is often used
8. in discusses and lawsuits between slave-owners. The word
9. «cadaster» is derived from English. Each parcel is given a
10. code that consists of address, GIS and plot of a landowner.
11. The land cadastre uses cadastral survey and cadastral card.
12. Now in the European land information systems cadastral
13. surveys divide areas into sections and inside each section into
14. townships. Each section is equal to six miles square and each
15. township is equal to 93.200 square miles.

Ex. 33: Tell about the land cadastre using the chart given below.



Ex. 34: Make up an abstract on the land cadastre using information of the Part I. Use expressions on page 35.

PART II. History of the Land Cadastre

Ex. 1: Memorize the following words and word combinations.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. acres (pl.) | площадь земли |
| 2. cadastres (pl) | писцовые книги (ист.) |
| 3. capitation | подушная подать, подушный налог |
| 4. census | перепись чего-л. |
| 5. clergy | духовенство |
| 6. duty paid in kind | натуральная повинность |
| 7. farm boundary | внутрихозяйственное |
| adjustment | землеустройство |
| 8. landowner property | помещичье землевладение |
| 9. level of income | размер доходов |
| 10. levy charges | взимать сборы |
| 11. lot lines | границы земельного участка |
| 12. monastic landholding | монастырские земли |
| 13. real estate | недвижимое имущество |
| 14. records (pl.) | учёт данных |
| 15. spatial quantity | размер территории |
| 16. subjugate tribal people | покорять племена |
| 17. tax; to tax | налог; облагать налогом |

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 18. taxation | налогообложение, подать (ист.) |
| 19. taxator | таксатор, сборщик налогов |
| 20. taxer | финансовый чиновник |
| 21. yoke | иго |

Ex. 2: Match the verbs and word combinations.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. to give | a) tribal people |
| 2. to keep | b) monastic landholding |
| 3. to levy | c) level of income in cadastres |
| 4. to subjugate | d) duty paid in kind and capitation |
| 5. to introduce | e) charges of landowner properties |
| 6. to register | f) census of farm boundary adjustment |
| 7. to conduct | g) clergy a right to acquisition of real estate |
| 8. to tax | h) records of acres, spatial quantity and lot lines |

Ex. 3: Replace the Russian words and word combinations in italics by their English ones.

- 1) In ancient Egypt Pharaoh's *сборщики налогов* plotted information on *земельных налогах* on clay tables.
- 2) The aim of *учёта внутрихозяйственного землеустройства* was to control *помещичьи землевладения и монастырские земли*.
- 3) The first *перепись* of Russian lands belongs to the twelfth century.
- 4) *Писцовые книги* were introduced by the Russian princes in the thirteenth century.
- 5) In the period of Mongol-Tatar *ига* the first *перепись русских земель* was carried out in 1273.
- 6) During the feudalism *финансовые чиновники по налогам проводили учёт размеров территории участков земли*.
- 7) Peter the First introduced *подушный налог в России*.

Ex. 4: Answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you study the history of the land cadastre?
- 2) Who of you knows when and where the land cadastre was first mentioned?
- 3) Is it very important to know phases of the land cadastre?

- 4) What problems did the land cadastre solve in the ancient times in your opinion?

Ex. 5: Read text 1 to answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does the history of the land cadastre come from?
- 2) Who conducted the land evaluation twice a year?
- 3) What tables were data on taxation and other relevant land information plotted on?
- 4) What did the land cadastre of ancient Rome represent in 400 B.C.?
- 5) What was the aim of the land cadastre in the epoch of feudalism?
- 6) What resulted in the study of land resources and enforcement of the land cadastre?
- 7) What was the feudal land tax based on?
- 8) When did a land registration arise within the system of the land cadastre?

Text 1

History of the land cadastre

1. The history of the land cadastre comes from ancient Egypt. In Pharaohs' time (in 4000 B.C.) every list of land estimation to be taxed was carefully conducted. Twice a year the land estimation was carried out by special *taxators* who were Pharaoh's taxers. Information on tax collection, their distribution process and other pertinent land information were plotted by them on clay tables.

2. The land cadastre of ancient Rome (in 400 B.C.) was a description of the land ownership. In special registers one could find some information on ground parcels and their dimensions, on some ways of their cultivations as well as on the quality of lands and their profitability. Plans of estates, their names, their boundary lines and their measurement were plotted on bronze tables. In that place Roman taxers kept records of necessary data on properties as well as on parcels including description of their land quality.

3. In the epoch of feudalism the records of the farm boundary adjustment had got further development. Their aim was to have control of the development of landowner properties. The feudal state kept cadastral records of lands as means of production for landed taxation. During the

feudalism a land registration legalizing the right of private ownership of land arose within the system of the land cadastre.

4. Thus, the formation of states and development of taxation resulted in the study of land resources and enforcement of the land cadastre. The land tax was based on acres. At the defined stage of land cadastre the taxers began to keep records not only spatial quantity of land parcels but conditions of land quality. Also, they began to register a level of income received from the lands that had various kinds of quality.

Ex. 6: Skim text 1 and choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) In text 1 the word 1) list
2) plot
3) acres 1) a verb
4) records is 2) a noun that stands for Russian

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) А. акр. | С. обширное поместье. |
| В. площадь земли. | Д. площадь земли в акрах. |
| 2) А. реестр. | С. вносить в список. |
| В. огороженное место. | Д. составлять список. |
| 3) А. участок земли. | С. наносить данные на что-л. |
| В. чертёж. | Д. делить на участки. |
| 4) А. учёт данных. | С. записывать. |
| В. факты. | Д. заносить в список. |

- 2) In text 1 the word 1) stage {2) estate 3) state} stands for Russian

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1) А. сословие. | 2) А. штат. | 3) А. часть развития. |
| В. имущество. | В. государство. | В. этап развития. |
| С. имение. | С. режим. | С. уровень развития. |
| Д. состояние. | Д. состояние. | Д. состояние развития. |

- 3) In the word combination from text 1 1) data on property
2) landowner property

the word *property* stands for Russian

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| А. земельный участок. | С. землевладение. |
| В. собственность. | Д. частная собственность. |

- 1) a tax
 4) In text 1 the word 2) a taxator stands for Russian
 3) a taxation
 A. сборщик налогов C. налог E. налогоплательщик
 B. облагать налогом D. брать плату F. налогообложение

Ex. 7: Choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) Egypt a) 400 B.C. a) Pharaoh's
In ancient in
 2) Rome b) 4000 B.C. b) Roman taxers kept records of
 1) tax collection, their distribution process and other pertinent land information twice a year
 2) plans of estates, their names, their boundary lines and their measurement
and plotted necessary information 1) on bronze tables.
 2) on clay tables.

Ex. 8: Replace the English words and word combinations in italics by their contextual synonyms.

1) In ancient Egypt every *register of land valuation* was carried out by Pharaoh's *taxers*. 2) Twice a year Pharaoh's *taxers registered data on taxation* and other *relevant* land information on clay tables. 3) In Roman *cadastral books* there were some *data on ownership* or *real estate connected with metes-and-bounds of parcels*.

Ex. 9: Complete the following sentences according to the content of text 1.

1) The history of the land cadastre comes from _____. 2) The land cadastre of ancient Rome was _____. 3) The land tax was based on _____. 4) At the defined stage of land cadastre taxers began to keep _____.

Ex. 10: Translate the third and the fourth paragraphs of text 1 without a dictionary for 20 minutes.

Ex. 11: Discuss with your partner: Why had the records of the farm boundary adjustment got further development in the epoch of feudalism?

Ex. 12: Situation: You have just found an article devoted to the history of the land cadastre in the Russian journal «Cadastral Bulletin». Your task is to translate it into Russian for 20 minutes.

Земельный кадастр характеризуется длинной историей развития. Так в Египте, во времена первых фараонов (4 тыс. лет до н.э.) проводились оценочные списки земель подлежащих налогообложению. Оценку земель дважды в год проводили таксаторы – чиновники фараона. В древнем Риме (4 в до н.э.) земельный кадастр представлял собой описание земельной собственности. В особые реестры вносили сведения о размере земельных участков, способе их обработки, качестве и доходности земель. На бронзовые таблицы наносили планы имений, их названия, границы и размеры землевладений, а также, приводились сведения о качестве земель и о самом хозяйстве.

Ex. 13: Summarize the information from text 1 using expressions on page 35.

Ex. 14: Answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you study the history of land cadastre in Russia?
- 2) Is Russian land cadastre young or old in comparison with other foreign cadastres?
- 3) Is it very important to know the native land cadastre? And why?

Ex. 15: Before reading text 2 try to predict some problems solved by the Russian land cadastre of the past.

A) Choose the word combinations below, which are right in your opinion. Translate them, please.

In Russia the land cadastre solved some problems connected with:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) church lands records | 7) real estate of clergy |
| 2) quantitative records of soil | 8) tax-free tribal people |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3) monastic landholding records | 9) quality of land |
| 4) surveying of deposits | 10) foreign real estate |
| 5) qualitative records of lands | 11) census of the Russian lands |
| 6) duties paid in kinds | 12) land estimation |

B) Read text 2 and say if you are right.

Ex. 16: Read text 2 again to answer the following questions.

- 1) When were the first records of land kept in Russia?
- 2) What kind of lands did these records touch?
- 3) When were the first censuses of lands conducted in Russia?
- 4) When were the oldest cadastral documents found in Russia?
- 5) When did the first Tatar census take place in Russia?
- 6) What documents were called «cadastrés»?
- 7) When and by whom was the all-round census of the Russian lands carried out?
- 8) Who introduced a capitation in Russia?

Text 2

Development of the land cadastre in Russia

1. The land cadastre in Russia is characterized by its long history of development. Having much in common with the western kinds of land cadastre on social nature Russian one differs from them in its certain specific properties. In Russia the first records of lands have already been kept in the 9th century. These records which touched mainly monastic landholding and church lands gave clergy a right to acquisition of real estate and land in particular. In the 10th century the land data collection arose because of levying charges and taxations with Russian princes from the tribal people subjugated by them.

2. The qualitative records of lands existing in the 11th century were kept by Russian princes and had a simplified character. But the first censuses of lands which touched their qualitative as well as quantitative characteristics belong to the 12th century. Also, the oldest cadastral documents found in Russia are land descriptions in the period of Mongol-Tatar yoke. The first Tatar census took place in 1245, but the all-round census of the Russian lands was carried out by them in 1273. At the same

time Russian princes were conducting the census of the Russian lands as well. Cadastral registers connected with land descriptions by the Russian princes were called «cadastres».

3. In the 16th century a special institution was established. Its aim was to keep records of land. But during the 17th century loosening of the existed system of land cadastre took place in Russia. Extraordinary tax collections and a large number of duties paid in kinds were introduced by Russian landowners for their benefit in the taxation system. But in 1713 a capitation was introduced by Peter the First. In this period the qualitative records of lands and their estimation lost their value and stopped using in the land taxation for the long term, therefore the quantitative records of lands were of great importance.

4. In 1837 Ministry of State Property started developing a new land cadastre. A great amount of work has been done, namely, in surveying and determination of lot lines, records of their quality and valuation. However, a great need to create a new land cadastre appeared in the second half of the 19th century because of the speedy growing capitalist mode of production.

Ex. 17: Skim text 2 and choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

1) In the word combination 1) special property {2) state property} the word *property* stands for Russian

A. имущество.

C. частная собственность.

B. свойство.

D. земельный участок.

2) The word combination *Russian* 1) *princes* {2) *landowners*} stands for Russian 1) российские A. правители. E. землевладельцы.

2) русские

B. принцы.

F. латифундисты.

C. короли.

G. помещики.

D. князья.

H. цари.

Ex. 18: Choose the right answer.

1) In the ninth century the first records of Russian lands touched mainly _____.

A. landlord ownerships and landowner properties

- B. landowner properties and church lands
- C. church lands and monastic landholding
- D. monastic landholding and peasant parcels

2) In the 13th century Russian princes kept records connected with 1. that were called 2.

1. A. land taxation
B. land description
C. quality of lands
D. quantity of lands
2. A. cadastre B. cadaster C. cadastres D. cadastral

3) A new land cadastre adopted by the Ministry of State Property registered the following characteristics of parcels, such as: _____.

- A. surveying and determination
- B. surveying, determination and estimation
- C. surveying, determination, estimation and quality
- D. surveying, determination, estimation, quality and quantity

Ex. 19: Say what wasn't mentioned in text 2?

1) A special body which aim was to maintain records of Russian lands was founded in the sixteenth century. 2) For their benefit Russian landowners introduced a lot of duties paid in kinds in the taxation system. 3) In Russia the oldest cadastral documents were found in the period of Mongol-Tatar yoke. 4) The first censuses of Russian lands were written by Russian taxers on birch bark.

Ex. 20: Complete the following sentences.

- 1) The land cadastre in Russia is characterized by _____.
- 2) At the same time Russian princes were conducting _____.
- 3) In 1837 Ministry of State Property started developing _____.
- 4) Qualitative records of lands existing in the 11th century had _____.
- 5) Loosening of the existed system of land cadastre took place _____.

Ex. 21: Choose the right variants from the given elements to compose the sentences.

- 1) the first Tatar census
2) the land data collection
In Russia 3) the first records of lands 1) was 1) kept
4) the first censuses of lands 2) were 2) carried out
5) the qualitative records of lands
6) all-round census of Russian lands
1) by clergymen a) in the 9th century
2) by Tatar princes b) in the 10th century
3) by Russian princes c) in the 11th century
d) in the 12th century
e) in 1245
f) in 1273 and touched
1) mainly monastic landholding and church lands.
2) the quality of land and had a simplified character.
3) their qualitative as well as quantitative characteristics.
4) descriptions of Russian lands in the period of Mongol-Tatar yoke.
5) levying charges and taxations from the tribal people subjugated by them.

Ex. 22: Translate the third and the fourth paragraphs of text 2 in written form for 20 minutes.

Ex. 23: Discuss with your partner.

- 1) Why did the land data collection arise in the 10th century?
- 2) Why was a capitation introduced by Peter the First in 1713?
- 3) Why were the quantitative records of lands of great importance?
- 4) Why did a great need to create a new land cadastre appear in the second half of the 19th century?

Ex. 24: Translate into English.

Развитие земельного кадастра в России характеризуется своей длинной историей. Первые описания русских земель, которые появились ещё в 9 веке, касались в основном церковных и монастырских земель. Благодаря этим описаниям духовенство наделяло себя

недвижимым имуществом, в частности землёй. Также, в этот период времени сбор данных о земле возник из-за взимания сборов и податей с племён, которые покорили русские князья.

В 11 веке ведётся качественный учёт русских земель. Данный учёт имел упрощённый характер. Первые переписи русских земель, определяющие их количественно-качественные характеристики, проводятся в 12 веке. На занимаемой монголо-татарами территории России, в 13 веке ими была проведена повсеместная перепись русских земель. В это же самое время русские князья проводят перепись на своих территориях, информация которой регистрируется в «писцовых книгах», т.е. в кадастровых документах.

Ex. 25: Summarize the information from text 2 using expressions on page 35.

Ex. 26: Before reading text 3 memorize the following words and word combinations given below.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. appeal | мольба, призыв; апеллировать |
| 2. assessment | сумма обложения |
| 3. assessor | податной чиновник |
| 4. decision | решение |
| 5. endeavour | пытаться, стараться |
| 6. evade | уклоняться |
| 7. livestock | домашний скот |
| 8. miscellaneous dues | разные сборы |
| 9. proceeds (pl) | доход |
| 10. quash | аннулировать, отменять |
| 11. sentence | наказание |
| 12. shire | графство |
| 13. skilful subterfuge | искусная отговорка, увёртка |
| 14. unalterable | неизменный |
| 15. wealth | богатство |
| 16. with impunity | безнаказанно |
| 17. worth | цена, ценность |

Ex. 27: Before reading text 3 try to predict what the word combination «Domesday Book» means:

A) Choose the right answer.

1) Domesday Book that is translated into Russian as 1. consists of 2. parts.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. A. Домовая книга | D. Книга церковных сборов | | | |
| B. Соборная книга | E. Книга страшного суда | | | |
| C. Книга обзора | F. Церковно-приходская книга | | | |
| 2. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five | E. six |

2) Domesday Book was compiled in 1. at the end of 2. century.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. Australia | 2. A. the 11 th |
| B. Austria | B. the 12 th |
| C. Canada | C. the 13 th |
| D. England | D. the 14 th |
| E. Holland | E. the 15 th |
| F. Ireland | F. the 16 th |
| G. Russia | G. the 17 th |
| H. the USA | H. the 18 th |

B) Read the first, the second and the third paragraphs of text 3 and say if you are right.

Ex. 28: Read text 3 to answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Domesday Book?
- 2) When was it completed?
- 3) Who was Domesday Book executed for?
- 4) When and where had William I of England his deep speech with his counselors?
- 5) What for did William send his men all over England to each shire?
- 6) What was one of the main purposes of the survey?
- 7) In what language was Domesday Book written?
- 8) How many parts are there in Domesday Book? And what are they?
- 9) What was the primary object of the Domesday survey?
- 10) What is the great bulk of Domesday Book devoted to?

- 11) What did the Domesday survey do more than recorded names of the new holders of lands and the assessments on which their tax was to be paid?

Text 3

Domesday Book

1. *Domesday Book* is the record of the great survey of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086, executed for William I of England, or William the Conqueror. While spending the Christmas of 1085 in Gloucester, William had deep speech with his counsellors and sent his men all over England to each shire to find out what or how much each landholder had in land and livestock, and what it was worth.

2. One of the main purposes of the survey was to determine who held what and what taxes had been liable; the judgment of the Domesday assessors was final – whatever the book said about who held the material wealth or what it was worth, was the law, and there was no appeal. It was written in Latin. Richard Fitz Nigel, writing 1179, stated that the book was known by the English as «Domesday», that is the Day of Judgement for as the sentence of that strict and terrible last account cannot be evaded by any skilful subterfuge, so when this book is appealed to ... its sentence cannot be put quashed or set aside with impunity. That is why we have called the book «the Book of Judgement» ... because its decisions, like those of the Last Judgement, are unalterable.

3. Domesday Book is really two independent works. One, known as *Little Domesday*, covers Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. The other, *Great Domesday*, covers much of the remainder of England and parts of Wales, except for lands in the north that would later become Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and County Durham. There are also no surveys of London, Winchester and some other towns.

4. Despite its name, *Little Domesday* was actually larger as it is far more detailed, down to numbers of livestock. It has been suggested that *Little Domesday* represents a first attempt, and that it was found impossible, or at least inconvenient, to complete the work on the same scale for *Great Domesday*.

5. The primary object of the Domesday survey was to ascertain and record the fiscal rights of the king. These were mainly: the national land tax, paid on a fixed assessment; certain miscellaneous dues, and the proceeds of the crown lands.

6. The Domesday survey therefore recorded the names of the new holders of lands and the assessments on which their tax was to be paid. But it did more than this; by the king's instructions it endeavored to make a national valuation list, estimating the annual value of all the land in the country, 1) at the time of Edward the Confessor's death, 2) when the new owners received it, 3) at the time of the survey, and further, it reckoned the potential value as well. It is evident that William desired to know the financial resources of his kingdom, and it is probable that he wished to compare them with the existing assessment, which was one of considerable antiquity. The great bulk of Domesday Book is devoted to the somewhat arid details of the assessment and valuation of rural estates, which were as yet the only important source of national wealth.

7. The importance of Domesday Book for understanding the period in which it was written is difficult to overstate. As H.C. Darby noted, anyone who uses it can have nothing but admiration for what is the oldest *public record* in England and probably the most remarkable statistical document in the history of Europe. The continent has no document to compare with this detailed description covering so great a stretch of territory.

(taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domesday_Book)

Ex. 29: Choose the right variants to make sentences.

- 1) In text 3 the word stands for English a person who
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) an assessor | 4) a landholder |
| 2) a confessor | 5) an owner |
| 3) a counsellor | |

stands for English a person who

- 1) gives advice on a specified subject
- 2) has something which belongs to him
- 3) is a priest who hears confessions and gives absolution and spiritual counsel
- 4) owns land, especially one who either makes their living from it or rents it out to others
- 5) is employed to calculate for example the value of land, or the amount of money that should be paid for it in tax

and it is translated into Russian

А. советник.

С. податной чиновник.

Е. собственник.

В. исповедник. **Д.** владелец земельного участка.

- 2) In text 3 the word stands for Russian
- 1) stretch
2) sentence
3) assessment
- 1) **А.** предложение. 2) **А.** сумма обложения. 3) **А.** длина.
В. суждение. **В.** оценка имущества. **В.** участок.
С. наказание. **С.** определение ценности. **С.** полоса.
Д. приговор. **Д.** определение стоимости. **Д.** отрезок.
- 3) Domesday Book consists of 1) Great Domesday that is 1) larger
2) Little Domesday 2) smaller
and that covers 1. Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.
2. much of the remainder of England and parts of Wales.

Ex. 30: Choose the right answer.

Domesday Book is a comprehensive record of 1. of land in England, made in 2. by order of 3.

1. **А.** the extent and value
В. the extent, value and ownership
С. the extent, value, ownership, and liabilities
Д. the extent, value, ownership, liabilities and quality
2. **А.** 1068 3. **А.** Charles I
В. 1069 **В.** Alfred the Great
С. 1086 **С.** Edward the Confessor
Д. 1096 **Д.** William the Conqueror

Ex. 31: Match the beginning of the sentences to their ends.

1. One of the main purposes of the survey was ... a) to ascertain and record the fiscal rights of the king.
2. The importance of Domesday Book is ... b) to know the financial resources of his kingdom.
3. The primary object of the Domesday survey was ... c) to determine who held what and what taxes had been liable.
4. William desired ... d) difficult to overstate.

Ex. 32: Discuss with your partner.

- 1) Why was the first census of land in England called by the English as Domesday Book?
- 2) Why has William I of England decided to take the first survey in his Kingdom?
- 3) Why is Little Domesday larger than Great Domesday?
- 4) Why is the importance of Domesday Book for understanding the period in which it was written difficult to overstate?

Ex. 33: Using a dictionary translate the second, the sixth and the seventh paragraphs of text 3 for 30 minutes.

Ex. 34: Using a dictionary translate the following text for 30 minutes.

Книга страшного суда

«Книга страшного суда» – свод материалов первой в Европе всеобщей поземельной переписи, проведённой в Англии в 1085–1086 годах по приказу Вильгельма Завоевателя. Материалы переписи представляют собой беспрецедентный источник сведений о социальном, экономическом и демографическом развитии Англии XI века. Название книги ссылается на библейский Судный день, когда всем людям должен быть предъявлен полный список их деяний. Перепись была завершена к концу 1086 года и её результаты были предоставлены королю. «Книга страшного суда» состоит из двух частей: так называемая «Малая книга», описывающая графства Норфолк, Саффолк и Эссекс, и «Большая книга», описывающая всю остальную Англию, за исключением северных областей, а также Лондона, Винчестера. «Малая книга» имеет больший размер, поскольку содержит более подробную информацию о каждом поместье. Её создание было первой попыткой систематизировать результаты переписи, от которой пришлось отказаться из-за неудобности пользования столь детальным объёмом информации.

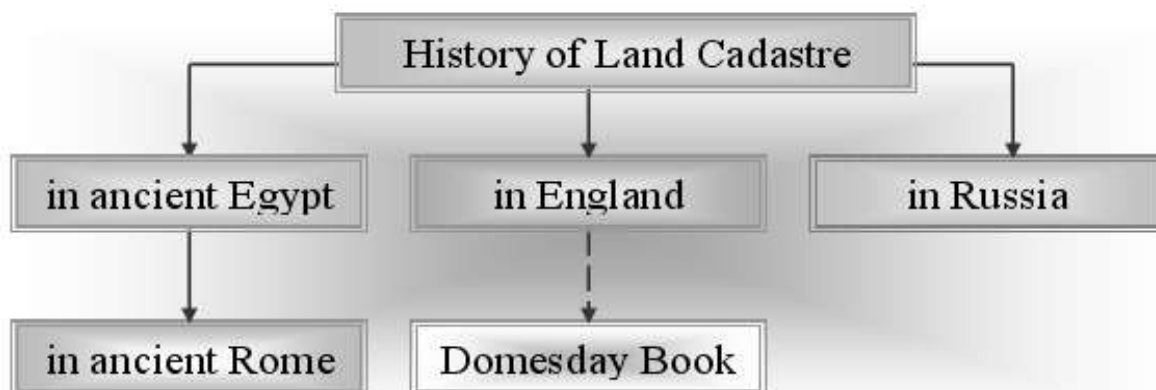
(taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domesday_Book)

Ex. 35: Make up a summary of text 3 using expressions on page 35.

Ex. 36: Situation: Your friend has written a short report on the history of land cadastre. Your task is to look through his report, find and correct false information for 10 minutes. There are 20 contextual mistakes in his report.

1. The history of the land cadastre comes from the ancient
2. Roman Empire (approximately: 40 centuries B.C.). In ancient
3. Egypt (in 4000 A.D.) twice a month the land estimation was
4. carried out by Pharaoh's taxes. Data on taxation and other
5. permanent land information were plated on bronze tables. In
6. the epoch of feudalism the records of the farm boundary
7. adjustment had not got further development. The land tax was
8. based on hectares. In Russia the first records of lands have
9. already been kept by the Mongol-Tatar in the eighth century.
10. The first Tatar census took place in the 13th century. Cadastral
11. registers of land were called «register books» by the Russian
12. landowners. The first records of land in England were con-
13. ducted by William I of England and William the Conqueror in
14. 1068–1085. These records were written into Domestic Book
15. that consisted of 2 parts: one is Little Domesday, the other is
16. Great Domestic that is larger than the first one.

Ex. 37: Tell about the history of land cadastre using the chart given below.



Ex. 38: Make up an abstract on the history of land cadastre using information of the Part II. Use expressions on page 35.

Appendix

Языковые клише для составления аннотаций и рефератов

а) для представления данных «шапки»:

The title (the headline, the heading) of the article (text) is...

It is published in the methodical book «...» of 2012.

The author of the article (text) is...

It is written by...

б) для информационной части аннотации или реферата:

The article (text) deals with (touches upon, is devoted to, describes)...

The main idea of the article is to show...

It consists of (contains) ... parts (chapters) dealing with the information on...

It is reported about the development of (the improvement of, the experiment in the field of, the results of, a new design of, the characteristics of)...

Details of the design (of the technology, of the process) are given.

It is spoken in detail about...

A brief description of ... is given.

It is spoken in short about...

Mention is made of...

Special (much) attention is given (is paid) to...

It is specially noted that...

в) клише, оформляющие выводы:

The author concludes with consideration of...

The author comes to the conclusion that...

In conclusion the author says that...

The article (text) is (well, poorly, not profusely) illustrated with...

The information of the article (the text) is addressed to students (graduates, engineers, specialists, all those interested in)...

The article (text) may be recommended to...

The information of the article (text) is interesting (important, useful, hard to understand, rich in contents).

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ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫЙ КАДАСТР

**Методические материалы по английскому языку
для обучающихся направления подготовки
21.03.02 Землеустройство и кадастры**

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