**20.11. 2020 Задание по английскому языку для 31ЗИО**

Урок 13. Работа с текстом и послетекстовые упражнения.

**Ответ оформите в документе Word и отправьте по адресу 7ninasun@gmail.com**

1. **Переведите текст и откорректируйте перевод, переводчик иногда переводит неправильно! Вставьте подходящее слово в пробел. Put the words into the gaps in the text.**

**What Is 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 includes a description of land parcels linked to other records describing the nature of the inter­ests, and ownership or control of those interests. The Cadastre often describes the value of the parcel and its improvements. It may be es­tablished for fiscal purposes (e.g. valuation 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. Ca­dastral reform is concerned with the improvement of cadastral sys­tems.

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

- information identifying those people who have interests in parcels of land;
- information about those interests, e.g. land duration of rights, re­strictions and responsibilities;

- information about the parcel, e.g. location, size, improvement, value.

Land tenure is concerned with 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 in re­lation to the establishment and maintenance of the Cadastre. The Sur­veyor may be responsible for:

 - cadastral surveying and mapping; \*- cadastral information recording;

* land valuation;
* 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. To fully utilize modern technology it is important to have trained personnel and facilities to maintain the equipment. Unfortunately this infrastructure is not found in many countries, thereby limiting the use of modern tech­nology.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы STUDENT’s QUESTIONS**

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| 1) | How important is farming in your country? |
| 2) | Is farming in your country in a healthy condition? |
| 3) | What crops are farmed in your country? |
| 4) | What livestock is raised in your country? |
| 5) | Do you think farming offers a good quality of life? |
| 6) | How different is farming across the world? |
| 7) | What do you think of farming GM crops? |
| 8) | How can subsistence farming become more profitable? |
| 9) | What do you think of the intensive farming methods used in rich countries? |
| 10) | Do you think the farming of crops for biofuels is a good idea? |