

*Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
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Аграрно-технологический институт

Рекомендовано МССН

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Наименование дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Рекомендуется для направления подготовки/специальности

35.03.10 Ландшафтная архитектура

(указываются код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

Направленность программы (профиль)

Бакалавриат

(наименование образовательной программы в соответствии с направленностью (профилем))

1. Цели и задачи дисциплины:

Основной целью практического курса иностранного языка является подготовка будущих специалистов к практическому использованию иностранного языка в профессиональной и личностной деятельности на уровне коммуникативной компетенции (готовности и способности), необходимой и достаточной для осуществления иноязычного межкультурного устного и письменного общения в профессионально-деловой сфере общения в рамках изучаемой тематики.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО:

Дисциплина **Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** относится к базовой части блока 1 учебного плана. (Б1.0 базовая компонента, вариативная компонента)

В таблице № 1 приведены предшествующие и последующие дисциплины, направленные на формирование компетенций дисциплины в соответствии с матрицей компетенций ОП ВО.

Таблица № 1

Предшествующие и последующие дисциплины, направленные на формирование компетенций

№ п/п	Шифр и наименование компетенции	Предшествующие дисциплины	Последующие дисциплины (группы дисциплин)
1.	УК-4, УК-6	Иностранный язык	Иностранный язык (перевод)

3. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

УК-4 – способен к коммуникации в межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии на русском как иностранном и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) на основе владения взаимосвязанными и взаимозависимыми видами репродуктивной и продуктивной иноязычной речевой деятельности, такими как аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо и перевод в повседневно-бытовой, социокультурной, учебно-профессиональной, официально-деловой и научной сферах общения.

УК-6 – Способен управлять своим временем, выстраивать и реализовывать траекторию саморазвития на основе принципов образования в течение всей жизни.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

Знать: Лексический минимум в объеме 2000 учебных лексических единиц общего и терминологического характера, основную терминологию по специальности.

Уметь: использовать не менее 900 терминологических единиц и терминологических элементов.

Владеть: иностранным языком в объеме, необходимом для возможности коммуникации и информации из зарубежных источников.

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 6 зачетных единиц.

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Модули		
		9	10	11
Аудиторные занятия (всего)	52			
В том числе:	-	-	-	-
<i>Лекции</i>				
<i>Практические занятия (ПЗ)</i>	52	18	16	18
<i>Семинары (С)</i>				
<i>Лабораторные работы (ЛР)</i>				
Самостоятельная работа (всего)	164	54	56	54
Общая трудоемкость	час	216	72	72
	зач. ед.	6	2	2

5. Содержание дисциплины

В содержание обучения включены: сферы и ситуации профессионально-делового и социокультурного общения, темы, языковые и лингвострановедческие знания, языковой и речевой материал, тексты, навыки понимания и использования языкового материала в устных и письменных видах речевой деятельности на иностранном языке, умения иноязычного устного и письменного общения, относящиеся к указанным сферам специальности.

5.1. Содержание разделов дисциплины

Профессиональное общение

Features of a Landscape
Tools and Equipment 1
Tools and Equipment 2
Tools and Equipment 3
Materials
Planters
Types of Plants
Flowers
Trees

Shrubs
Vines
Grasses
Groundcovers
Measurements
Basic Actions
Soil Preparation
Soil Amendments
Planting
Plant Maintenance
Watering 1
Watering 2
Drainage
Growing Trees
Growing Shrubs
Growing Lawns
Lawn Maintenance
Diseases and Pests 1
Diseases and Pests 2
Seasons
Health and Safety
Review of Lexis

8. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины:

Компьютеры и проекторы для демонстрации слайдов – 3 комплекта;

Компьютерный класс для проведения контрольного тестирования и самостоятельной работы студентов в сети Интернет – 10 компьютеров.

9. Информационное обеспечение дисциплины

а) базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы:

Учебный портал РУДН: <http://web-local.rudn.ru/web-local/kaf/rj/index.php?id=86>

Учебный портал: <http://www.English-language.ru>

Информационно-справочная система: <http://www.foreign-languages.com>

Информационно-справочная система: <http://www.language.ru>

Онлайн-словарь: <http://www.webster.com>

10. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины:

1. Реферирование научной литературы по специальности. Английский язык :учебное пособие / Е. А. Нотина, И. А. Быкова, В. Э. Улюмджиева. – 2-е изд. – Москва : РУДН, 2020 – 112 с.
2. Обучение написанию научных статей : учебно-методическое пособие / Е. А. Нотина, И. А. Быкова, В. Э. Улюмджиева. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : РУДН, 2020 –50 с.
3. Нотина Е.А., Сухарев С.А., Улюмджиева В.Э. «Ландшафтная архитектура». –М., 2018
4. John Eastwood/ Oxford Practice Grammar (Intermediate)/Oxford University Press, 2018

11. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

От обучающегося требуется посещение практических занятий, выполнение заданий преподавателя дисциплины, знакомство с рекомендованной и обязательной литературой и др.

Самостоятельная работа во внеаудиторные часы может проходить в аудиториях кафедры, на платформе MS Teams, где обучающиеся могут изучать материал по презентациям, подготовленным преподавателями кафедры, а также по компьютерным тестам.

Учебные пособия в электронном виде по ряду изучаемых тем размещены на страницах кафедры и сотрудников кафедры иностранных языков АТИ в ТУИС, а также на локальных ресурсах электронно-библиотечной системы РУДН.

В качестве одной из форм самостоятельной работы предусмотрена подготовка презентаций по предложенной преподавателем теме.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа включает:

изучение материала по учебнику, учебным пособиям на бумажном и электронном носителях; подготовку реферативного сообщения по избранной теме; подготовку к выполнению контрольных работ и тестовых заданий.

В каждом практическом занятии предусмотрены:

- тема и вопросы для изучения;
- конкретный перечень навыков и умений, которыми должен овладеть студент;
- в конце каждого занятия даны контрольные вопросы и задания, которые позволяют самостоятельно определить успешность усвоения изучаемого материала.

12. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

INTRODUCTION

With the purpose of highlighting the landscape architect's involvement with the plants in the course of executing the planning phase of a project, and to show where and how plant material is applied during this process, it is necessary to describe the various steps of the landscape design process briefly. Once this background is set, the impact of current availability of indigenous plant material on the success of the designs will be considered. The conclusion will focus on the needs

of the landscape architect in the form of a wish list and a few recommendations for the future will be made.

BACKGROUND

Historically, from an availability point of view, it has been much easier designing with exotic than with indigenous plants. The history of the use of plant materials and the influence of the northern hemisphere in this regard is quite important. Garden styles developed over many centuries and horticulture responded to these in grand style by creating a plant material palette to suit each era. The historical development of countries and their trade amongst one another is reflected in their landscapes and the use of newly encountered and acquired plants increased as the globe was conquered. All this knowledge and the relevant northern hemisphere plant materials found their way to our shores, in particular through the old parks departments of local councils and the council nurseries. Many of the horticulturists in their employ during those days had studied in the UK and brought their experience to South Africa. This has left us with a legacy of exotic plants that cannot be discarded overnight. This situation has, however, become environmentally unacceptable and also inhibits the potential of creating a large indigenous plant supply.

To set the stage it is perhaps necessary to indicate what, in terms of plant material, is currently available to the landscape architect. The basic starting point here is the general grower's catalogues, price, and availability lists that general growers make available from time to time. Certain basic standards, mainly intended to satisfy the retail market, are set for the majority of plants listed. They have to grow easily from seed or cuttings, grow reasonably fast to a size acceptable for the market, be easy to maintain in terms of feeding and pruning and be disease resistant and last but not least, be highly attractive and guaranteed sellers on the floor. These factors all contribute to keep the grower's stock moving and earning him/her a successful business. When these lists are inspected carefully, the conclusion is drawn that the main criterion according to which most indigenous plants, excluding trees, manage to appear on these lists are above all, the attractiveness of their flowers.

The second source is the catalogues of plant material supplied by specialist propagators of indigenous plants, again with the intention to mainly satisfy the demand of the retail market, created by the current wave of "planting indigenous" to save water or to attract birds into the home garden. With that as background, the next step would be to consider the process of landscape design, and how plant availability affects the end result of a landscape design.

THE PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Landscape architecture is defined as being a form of art by which the earth's surface is modelled and shaped on a scientific basis into surroundings, often picturesque, that suit a variety of human activities. Landscape architecture involves the planning and design of all open space, be it interior such as atria or exterior such as parks, home gardens, golf or office park estates. Landscape architecture also involves dealing with the natural landscape by restoring it after constructions such as roads, bridges, or dams have cut into it, or by rehabilitating the natural landscape when lesser developments have caused the landscape to deteriorate somewhat. This description of landscape architecture leads to dividing the work into two distinct categories, i.e., restoration of natural landscapes and designed landscapes.

Landscape Restoration.

In an extremely simplified way, supplying materials for the restoration of the natural landscape is in some ways easier. The supply of plant materials in this regard is two-fold, and entails harvesting and supplementation. The first entails harvesting from the natural environment before

the project commences. This includes collecting seed over a period of time for hydro-seeding, and tree and shrub rescue from the project area and growing them in containers for later planting back to the site. Supplementation implies that harvesting alone might not be sufficient and therefore the planting can be supplemented by the supply of trees and shrubs that naturally occur in the area and have been specifically procured or grown for the particular project.

Landscape design.

The designed landscape is the more important section in terms of plant material supply because it presents a greater plant use opportunity. Landscape design emphasises the concept of spatial relationships and aesthetics. This category of landscape architecture is a more direct form of art, applying hard and soft surface materials to the landscape as an artist would apply paint to a canvass. The application of plants within the field of landscape architecture is collectively called planting design and forms the basis for this part of the discussion. The following review will explain where planting design fits into the whole process, which consists of two main sections, namely site planning and detailed design.

Site Planning. Site planning involves:

- Site analysis (internal and external natural and man-made features and influences).
- Identification of the needs and requirements of the user and the resultant demand thereof upon the site.
- Zoning and circulation planning to achieve the solution to the spatial arrangement of the activities, and lastly.
- Synthesis of the aforesaid into a schematic prefiguration of the layout proposals, called a master plan.
- Once the designer has completed a master plan, the process moves on to the more detailed level of design.

Detailed Design.

Detailed design involves: (1) A sketch plan presenting the execution of the concept, objectives, and design principles; (2) The supporting drawings of site engineering solutions, and, (3) Planting design.

Planting design involves the extensive use of plants and their combinations to give expression to the concepts developed for the design, and gives specific quality to the conceptual spaces created on plan. It culminates in the proposal of a list of specific plant species to be used in a particular design. In this regard the landscape architect can opt for any of the following points of departure:

- Pure design-based planting, using any plant, of any origin – indigenous or exotic – that would complete or give absolute meaning to the design;
- As above, but using only indigenous plants from any part of the country;

- Create/adapt the design to accommodate only local indigenous species; or;
- The design being such that it simulates nature as far as possible in any part of both the functional and aesthetic application of plants.

The planting design process is solution-driven plant material application. Two categories are identified:

- Functional solutions: The pure functional solutions to site and user needs, are screening, shade provision, creation of microclimate, etc.
- Aesthetic solutions: Aesthetic solutions of the design are dealt with on three levels.
 - 1) A basic aesthetic solution: This is achieved by creating spaces with walls, floors, and ceilings, and perhaps also, if required, by manipulating those spaces to become smaller or larger, closer or further away by applying line, colour, texture, focal points, repetition, etc.
 - 2) The contextual application of the basics: Styles such as formal, informal, tropical, seasonal, or Japanese as well as the current ordered informal indigenous style for example form the context within which the plant material application takes place.
 - 3) Enhanced aesthetics: In conjunction with the basics, enhanced aesthetics are applied by stimulation of the senses, i.e., sight (colours, textures, shapes), touch (surface textures), smell (flowers, fruit, and leaves), taste (flowers, fruit, and leaves), and sound (rustle of leaves, stems, seed in dried fruit pods, etc.). In addition, the enchantment of wildlife is added to the aesthetic experience by addition of elements for butterflies, birds, and beasts for their breeding, feeding, resting, and requirements.

Plant material selection includes the following:

- Planting spot specification: From the abovementioned processes a point is reached where each planting spot in a specific design has a very detailed specification in terms of function and aesthetics. For example: a screening plant in a public open space, 2 m tall, forming a dense wall, that should be perceived to be far away, and be colourful. It is also part of an informal design depicting movement through the various seasons. The plant should also impart a fragrance and attract birds. In addition, aspect, as well as climatic and soil conditions needs to be taken into consideration. This process is repeated for each of the planting spots within the design.
- Plant species characteristics: When plant species characteristics are considered, they can be grouped into a number of encompassing basic criteria where no subjective application evaluation is included, i.e., no subjective deduction is made as yet to categorise a plant as an ideal street tree. This basic criteria would include growth form; plant size, visual shape, growth rate and life expectancy; colour of the trunk, new

growth, flowers, leaves, fruit; texture of bark, leaves, the plant as a whole; leaf type, shapes, and size; inflorescence and flower types, shapes, and sizes; flowering and fruiting times; root characteristics and preferences; metamorphic organs; fragrance; poison; edibility; ecological characteristics such as minimum and maximum temperature tolerance, water requirements, wind tolerance, humidity preference, exposure to light intensities, region of occurrence, specific habitat, soil texture, pH and drainage preferences, tolerance to pollution, attraction to birds and other wildlife for their specific needs; and lastly litter production, pest, and disease tolerance/resistance, as well as practical use such as cut flowers and medicinal aids. To each criterion a number of specific categories can be assigned, i.e.,

- 1) Criterion: Flower colour – would include a complete range of categories from primaries through all their combinations as well as shade and hues by adding the neutrals of black and white, as well as degrees of brightness.
- 2) Criterion: Minimum temperature – would include for example very hardy (below -12°C), hardy (-5°C to 12°C), semi-tender (0°C to 05°C), and tender (above 0°C).
- 3) Criterion: Shape/form – would include categories such as round, conical, triangular, bushy, flat crowned, candelabriformed, weeping, slender or wide, sedentary, or stemmed or grafted standard.

When the earlier planting spot specification example is considered, this leads to the following description in terms of plant species characteristics: an evergreen dense shrub; 2 m tall; pastel coloured flowers in pink, mauve, blue; dull green to grey leaves, finely textured with a sweet fragrance; no thorns or spines; and either flowers or fruit that attract birds. It should be able to grow in an open aspect, with minimum temperatures of the region falling to -7°C in winter, an average annual rainfall of approximately, 550 mm per annum, and no major dropping of leaves, flowers or fruit – a grouping of 14 specific requirements.

ASSIGNMENTS

Ex.1 Read and translate the text into Russian in writing, using double-spaced intervals between the lines for editing.

Word study

Ex.2 Learn the following word combinations: recall the sentences in which they are used in the text and use them in sentences of your own.

Stage a) Make up English-Russian pairs choosing the suitable equivalents.

1. With the purpose of highlighting the landscape; 2. Architects involvement with the plants; 3. Once this background is set; 4. The impact of current availability of

indigenous plant material; 5. The conclusion will focus on the needs of the landscape architect in the form of; 6. A few recommendations for the future will be made; 7. Indigenous plants; 8. The influence of the northern hemisphere; 9. In this regard; 10. Plant material palette suit each era;

1. Дикие растения; 2. Влияние растений; 3. В этом случае; 4. Влияние северного полушария; 5. Заключительный этап будет включать требования ландшафтного дизайнера по оформлению формы; 6. Работа ландшафтного дизайнера с растениями; 7. Для выбора ландшафта; 8. Палитра растительности подходит для каждой эпохи.

Stage b) Make up English-Russian pairs choosing the suitable equivalents.

1. Архитектура ландшафта; 2. Природный ландшафт; 3. Дороги, мосты или дамбы, существующие на территории данной местности; 4. Сбор семян; 5. Восстановление природного ландшафта; 6. Поставка растительного материала в два этапа; 7. Посадка растений; 9. Сбор урожая; 10. Доставка деревьев и кустарников; 11. Ландшафтный дизайн.

1. Landscape architecture; 2. Natural landscape; 3. Roads, bridges or dams have cut into it; 4. Collecting seed; 5. Rehabilitation of natural landscape; 6. Two-fold supply of plant material; 7. Planting; 8. Harvesting; 9. Landscape design; 10. Supplementation of trees and shrubs.

Comprehension

Ex.3 Answer the following questions.

1. What is plant material propagation?
2. Why is the history of the use of plant materials quite important?
3. How did garden styles develop over many centuries?
4. Why is the influence of the northern hemisphere quite important in this regard?
5. How was the plant materials palette to suit each era created?
6. How is the historical development of countries and their trade reflected in their landscapes?
7. What was the situation with a legacy of exotic plants?
8. What plant material is currently available to the landscape architects?
9. How are basic standards for the market set?
10. How do these factors contribute to keep the grower's stock moving?
11. How are the catalogues of plant material supplied?
12. What would be the next step and how plant availability affects the end of landscape design?

Ex.4 Put the jumbled part of the sentences in the right order.

1. Landscape architecture is defined as being a form of art (which, is shaped, into, surroundings, picturesque, snit, a human, variety, activities, often).
2. Landscape architecture involves the planning (be, it, atria, interior, such as,

- exterior, open space, design, and, off, all, parks, home gardens, golf, estates, office, or, park).
3. Landscape architecture also involves (dealing, by, it, restoring, natural, landscape, after, such as, bridges, or, into, it, dams, roads, bridges, have, cut, rehabilitating, caused, landscape, the, somewhat, deteriorate, to).
 4. This description of Landscape architecture lends to (now, the, into, to, dividing, two, categories, i.e., distinct, restoration, landscapes, natural, designed, landscapes).
 5. The first entails harvesting from the natural environment (project, the, before, commences).
 6. Supplementation implies that harvesting alone (be, not, might, therefore, and, planting, the, be, can, supplement, the, of, supply, by, trees, shrubs, and, naturally, that, occur, area, the, in, and, have, specifically, been, procured, grown, or, the, project, for, particular).

Ex.5 Match the statements in column B with the terms in column A thus defining their meanings.

A.	B.
1.Landscape design 2.Planting design 3.Site planting 4.Landscape architecture 5.Detailed design 6.Functional solution 7.Planting spot specification 8.Plant species characteristics 9.Bushveld 10.Thicket 11.Trunk 12.Leaves 13.Fruit 14.Fragrance 15.Inflorescence	A. the application of plants within the field of landscape architecture. B. the concept of spatial relationships and aesthetics. C. more direct form of out, applying hard and soft surface materials to the landscape. D. site analysis, identification of the needs and requirements of the user and the resultant demand thereof upon the site. E. number of shrubs, trees etc., growing close together. F. mail body of tree opp. to branches. G. expanded organs of plant – springing of site of them. H. plant’s or tree’s edible product. I. sweet smell J. veld composed largely of bush. K. fitness to be eaten L. arrangement of flowers of plants in relation to axis to each other. M. screening shade proration, creation of microclimate. N. reaching the point, where each planting spot has a detailed specification

	<p>in terms of function and aesthetics. O. grouping into a number encompassing basic criteria, where no subjective application evaluation is included.</p>
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Ex. 6 Give the main ideas of the text in logical order.

Ex. 7 Look up the meanings of the following terminological word combinations in a bilingual special dictionary. Use the terms in your translation from Russian into English.

Landscape architecture, planting, design, landscape restoration, natural landscape, two-fold supply of plant material, harvesting, trees, shrubs, hydro-seeding, landscape design, site analysis, site, zoning, circulation planning, spatial arrangements.

Indigenous plant, exotic plant, surface textures, rustle of leaves, seed in dried fruit pod, wildlife, plant material selection.

Life expect, trunk, fruiting time, inflorescence, fruit characteristics, root characteristics, fragrance, edibility, poison.

Ecological characteristics, soil texture, specific habitat.

Litter production, disease tolerance, past resistance, humidity preference, degrees of brightness, comical, bushy, flat crowned, candelabriformed, weeping, stemmed standard, grafted standard, sedentary, evergreen dense shrub, mauve, pastel colored flower, thorns, spines, annual rainfall, palette, propagators.

Vegetation communities, office park development, bushveld, renosterveld, mesic succulent ticket, mountain fynbos.

Coastal forest, grassland, clay thorn bushveld, dry sandy high-veld, rocky high-veld, sour low-veld bush-veld, mixed bush-veld, procurement of plant materials, design projects.

Vegetation communities, timing of the planting phase, landscape construction, landscape architects, restoration of natural landscapes.

Landscape growers, landscape construction, scientific support.

Indigenous orientated planting, plant communities, horticultural.

Ex.8 Render the following texts in English in written form. Look through the text first. Make use of the vocabulary list if necessary.

Архитектура пейзажа. Архитектура пейзажа является формой искусства, с помощью которой на научной основе моделируется и формируется поверхность земли. Она создает окружающую среду, часто довольно живописную, подходящую для многих видов человеческой деятельности. Архитектура пейзажа включает в себя планирование и дизайн всего открытого пространства, будь то атриумы (закрытые пространства) или

открытые (внешние) пространства, такие, как парки, домашние сады, места для игры в гольф или офисные парки. Архитектура пейзажа также включает использование природного пейзажа, восстановление его после строительства различных мостов, дорог и дамб, пересекающих его или воспроизведение естественного пейзажа. Такая архитектура пейзажа делит работу на две различные категории, т.е. на восстановление природных пейзажей и спроектированных пейзажей.

Восстановление пейзажа. Поставлять материалы для восстановления природного пейзажа крайне простым способом гораздо легче. В этом случае поставка растительного материала двойная, она включает сбор урожая и дополнительные мероприятия. Первое заключается в том, что перед началом проекта урожай собирают из почвы в естественных условиях окружающей среды. Это включает в себя сбор семян в течение определенного периода времени для последующего орошения, а также вырывание деревьев и кустарников из земли на территории проекта и выращивание их в контейнерах, чтобы позднее высадить их обратно на то же место. В дополнении предполагается, что одной уборки урожая недостаточно и, поэтому, ее надо дополнить поставкой деревьев и кустарника, который растёт в том месте, либо специально доставляется туда или выращивается для конкретного проекта.

Ландшафтный дизайн. Спроектированный пейзаж является более важным участком для поставки растительного материала, так как он предоставляет больше возможности использовать растения. Ландшафтный дизайн подчеркивает концепцию пространственных связей и эстетики. Эта категория пейзажной архитектуры является более прямой формой искусства, при которой применяются твердые и мягкие материалы поверхности для данного пейзажа, аналогичным образом художник наносит краску на полотно. Коллективное использование растений в области ландшафтной архитектуры называется посадочным дизайном; он образует основу этой части дискуссии. В данном обзоре выяснилось, где именно больше всего подходит растительный дизайн в рамках всего процесса, который состоит из двух этапов, а именно: планирования местоположения и детального дизайна.

Планирование местоположения. Планирование местоположения включает: анализ местоположения (влияние внутренних и внешних природных признаков), идентификацию нужд и требований пользователя и, соответственно, полученное требование к местоположению участка, планирование для решения пространственного устройства и синтез всего вышеуказанного в форме схематических предложений, называемых главным планом, по завершению основного плана процесс переходит на более подробный уровень дизайна.

Остальной дизайн. Детальный дизайн включает: план-набросок, показывающий исполнение замысла (концепции), целей и принципов дизайна; вспомогательные чертежи инженерного решения местоположения участка и растительный дизайн. Растительный дизайн включает расширенное использование растений и их сочетаний для придания экспрессии (выразительности) замыслам, разработанным для дизайна, и дает особое количество концептуальным пространствам, созданным на плоскости. Он завершает предложение со списком особых растений, используемых при определенном дизайне. В этом случае архитектор пейзажа может выбрать любые из следующих точек отступления от замысла (концепции). Процесс растительного дизайна – это использование растительного материала, диктуемое конкретным решением. Существуют две категории конкретных решений: 1. Функциональные решения и 2. Эстетические решения.

Ex.9 Explain grammar structures used in the following sentences.

1. Garden styles developed over many centuries and horticulture responded to these in grand style by creating a plant material palette to suit each era.
2. The historical development of countries and their trade amongst one another is reflected in their landscapes and the use of newly encountered and acquired plants increased as the globe was conquered.
3. Many of the horticulturists in their employ during those days had studied in the UK and brought their experience to South Africa.
4. The situation has, however, become environmentally unacceptable and also inhibits the potential of creating a large indigenous plant supply,
5. To set the stage it is perhaps necessary to indicate what, in terms of plant material is currently available to the landscape architect.
6. Certain basic standards, mainly intended to satisfy the retail market, are set for the majority of plants listed.
7. These factors all contribute to keep the grower's stock moving and earning him\her a successful business.
8. With that as background, the next step would be to consider the process of landscape design, and how plant availability affects the result of a landscape design.
9. Landscape architecture is defined as being a form of art by which the earth's surface is modeled and shaped on a scientific basis into surroundings, often picturesque, that suit a variety of human activities.
10. Landscape architecture involves the planning and design of all open space, be it interior such as atria or exterior such as parks, home gardens, golf or office park estates.

Ex.10 Find the sentences with the words in column A in the text. Paraphrase them using the synonyms in column B.

Instead of	We can say
1.to slow	To demonstrate
2.to describe	To characterize, depict, express
3.to snit	To accommodate, to adapt
4.to set	To arrange, to establish
5.to indicate	To denote, to display
6.to grow	To enlarge, to expand
7.to maintain	To support, to look after
8.to appear	To arise, to emerge
9.to save	To conserve, to guard, to safeguard
10. to attract	To allure, to captivate

Ex.11 Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary

1. The supply _____ plant materials _____ this regard is two-fold and entails harvesting and supplementation.
2. The first entails harvesting _____ the natural environment _____ the project commences.
3. This includes collecting seed _____ a period _____ time _____ hydro-seeding, and tree and shrub rescue _____ the project area and growing them _____ containers _____ later planting back _____ the site.
4. Supplementation implies that harvesting alone might not be sufficient and therefore the planting can be supplemented by the supply _____ trees and shrubs that naturally occur _____ the area and have been specifically procured or grown _____ the particular project.
5. The designed landscape is the more important section in terms _____ plant material supply because it presents a greater plant use opportunity.
6. Landscape design emphasizes the concept _____ spatial relationships and aesthetics.
7. This category _____ landscape architecture is a more direct form _____ art, applying hard and soft surface materials to the landscape _____ an artist would apply paint to a canvass.
8. The following review will explain where planting design fits _____ the whole process, which consists of two main sections, namely site planning and detailed design.

Ex. 12 Find the corresponding English sentences in the text. Analyze the sample translation and find out the language transformations used.

1. Растительный дизайн включает в себя широкое использование растений для придания выразительности замыслам (концепциям), разработанным для дизайна, и придает особое качество

- концептуальным пространствам, созданным на плоскости.
2. Он состоит в том, чтобы составить особый список растений, используемых для конкретного дизайна.
 3. Для этого ландшафтный архитектор может выбрать любые из следующих отправных моментов.
 4. Процесс дизайна растений состоит в использовании растительного материала в зависимости от принимаемых решений.
 5. Растение должно также источать аромат и привлекать птиц.

Speech practice

Ex. 13 Using the information and facts from the text make up a conversation on the key questions given below. (Work in pairs)

1. What does planting spot specification include?
2. What are plant species characteristics?
3. What are color criteria?
4. What are minimum temperature criteria?
5. What leads to the following description in terms of plant species characteristics?
6. Are there many apparent combinations of the various criteria and categories of plants?

Review

Ex. 14 Make up a report on the subject of your choice and present it in class using the term pattern and vocabulary from the unit.

Creative writing

Ex.15 Write an Essay on the topic of the list.
Use some additional material from Internet.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ВО РУДН.

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