

Практическая работа №16

Тема: Состояние лесного хозяйства в России, виды лесной промышленности на территории России.

Цель: совершенствование навыков перевода текста профессиональной направленности с целью извлечения информации по данной теме.

Содержание работы:

1. Прочитайте текст, выпишите основную мысль текста с переводом
2. Сопоставьте термины с их определениями на английском
3. Выполните перевод предложений



RUSSIA IS THE LEADING PRODUCER OF TIMBER.

Nearly one third of world's forest resources is in Russia. Birch, oak and beech form hardwood species, while pine, spruce and larch form softwood species. The wood of the main commercial forest trees is of fine texture and high strength quality.

The sapwood of the redwood is close-grained and of an attractive creamy color. This wood is much less liable to warping and twisting than sappy open-grained wood and is therefore especially suitable for joinery purposes.

The finest redwood comes from the Kara Sea ports. The white wood shipped from the White Sea ports is of fine quality as well.

There are many factors which influence the growth of trees in the forest. Attention should be paid to the influence of climatic conditions, the effect of latitude, rainfall, temperature and the effects of mountains, deserts and the Gulf Stream.

The forests of Russia are situated in various climatic zones and contain a great variety of tree species. Pine and spruce forests occur mainly in the North-European regions of Russia; larch, birch and aspen in Siberia; oak in the central forest zone, beech in the Caucasus, the Crimea and the south-western European regions of Russia

Eastern Siberia is believed to become one of the great future centers of hardwood raw materials. Birch, maple, aspen, oak, walnut, ash and such valuable species as the AMUR cork tree, used as a substitute for imported cork-such are the species forming the hardwood forests of the Far East. The enormous distances to the main consumption areas and the severe climate have created many difficulties in logging and transportation, but these are being successfully overcome. Many new enterprises of heavy and light industry are being built here.

According to new plans of economic development of the country the Siberian wood will be consumed on the spot. Russia produces 35 million cubic meters of sawn-goods annually. Our country is one of the leading producers and exporters of timber. Export consists of sawn softwood (redwood and white wood), poles, pit-props, sleepers and plywood. The production of particle boards of superior grade is quickly increasing. Exports are made to all the West-European countries.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the timber resources of Russia are rationally utilized in accordance with the sound national economic plan of timber consumption.

2.Соотнесите термины (a) с соответствующими определениями (b)Переведите:

(a)	(b)
1) forestry	A) actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve a desired, healthy, and functioning condition
2) gross growth	B) the rate of death of a species in a given population or community
3) mortality	C) an area of homogeneous vegetation, in structure and composition
4) old-growth forest	D) a natural forest virtually uninfluenced by human activity
5) patch	E) the scientific study or practice of cultivating or managing forests
6) restoration	F) the number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations
7) viable population	G) a wooded area, usually greater than 200 years of age, that has never been altered or harvested by humans
8) virgin forest	H) total increase in stand volume computed on growing-stock trees or live trees

3. Переведите предложения на английский:

1. Главная лесообразующая порода – лиственница, переработка которой всегда затруднена. Наибольшая нагрузка приходится на европейский север, юг Сибири и Дальний Восток.
2. Для производства мебели используется бук, дуб и другие ценные породы дерева. Перевозка мебели дороже, чем перевозка древесины, для ее производства требуется высококвалифицированная рабочая сила. Как правило, производство мебели размещается у потребителя.
3. Производство спичек удовлетворяет потребности населения – на каждый район приходится по одной фабрике. Сырье для производства спичек – осина. Центры: Калуга, Рыбинск, Киров, Томск, Благовещенск
4. Производство фанеры (из березы) и паркета (из дуба и бука) размещается в районах богатых смешанными лесами.