

## Практическая работа № 7

**Тема:** Профессиональная лексика, фразеологические обороты и термины по теме: «Мировые лесные ресурсы»

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

**Содержание работы:**

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст ответьте на вопросы.
2. Выполните лексико-грамматические упражнения по теме.

**Запомните необходимый минимум профессиональной лексики:**

- **lumber** – пиломатериалы
- **plywood** – фанера
- **construction timber** – материал для строительных конструкций
- **pulpwood** – баланс
- **Douglas fir** – пихта Дугласа
- **hemlock** – тсуга канадская
- **Sitka spruce** – ель серебристая
- **larch** – лиственница
- **aspen** – осина
- **poplar** – тополь
- **beech** – бук
- **shed leaves** – сбрасывать листья
- **small owner** – мелкий собственник
- **balsam fir** – пихта канадская
- **a lesser extent** – наименьший размер
- **sawn goods** – распиленная продукция
- **deciduous** – с опадающими листьями
- **tannin** – дубильное вещество, танин
- **railroad ties** – железнодорожные шпалы
- **pulp** – целлюлоза
- **cedar** – кедр
- **pole** – свая, шест
- **post** – столб, подпорка
- **flooring** – половой настил
- **veneer** – шпон

**1. Выполните письменный перевод текста.**



### *Forests of the USA and Canada*

Two English-speaking countries across the ocean possess large forest resources. They are Canada and the USA.

The amount of timber resources of the USA is second only to Russia. Forest land occupies one third part of the United States area.

There are over one thousand species of trees in the USA. In Europe (without Russia) there are less than one hundred. England has about thirty and France thirty-five. Out of the one thousand kinds of trees in America only about one hundred have much commercial value as lumber. Of these about sixty are hardwoods and about forty are softwoods, but only fifteen hardwoods and fourteen softwoods are extensively used for lumber, plywood and construction timber.

The softwoods are the oldest family of trees in the United States. The commercial softwoods of importance are: southern yellow pine, Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce, larch, and white fir. Hardwoods which are broad-leaved and usually shed leaves in autumn furnish about 20 per cent of US commercial wood products. They are oak, maple, birch, beech and others.

Most part of the forest land is privately owned and consist of small parks and farms under 5,000 acres. The care of these forests lies on the small owner. There are 146 national forests furnishing 159 million acres in the United States. The national forests are administrated by the United States Forest Service. The forest resources of Canada amount to 11,6 billion cubic meters.

The most important forest trees in Canada are the spruces. About one third of Canada's timber is spruce. Its wood is used for pulpwood, lumber and plywood.

Second only to the spruces are two-needled pines. These pines furnish 11 per cent of Canada's standing timber volume. Third in importance are the true firs, of which the most distributed is the balsam fir. Its wood is commonly cut as pulpwood and to a lesser extent, as sawn goods. Next is a family of broad-leaved deciduous trees – aspen and poplar.

Fifth among Canada's forest trees is the Hemlock. Western hemlock is a main commercial source of tannin, while the wood is used for railroad ties, lumber and pulp.

The tree, responsible, more than any other, for British Columbia's world-wide reputation for timber is the coastal form of Douglas fir. Douglas fir is used extensively for lumber, plywood and construction timber. Next in order are the cedars. Their wood is light and resistant to decay. In virgin forests they reach heights of 150-200 feet and diameters of 8 to 10<sup>3</sup> feet. Their wood is used for lumber, poles and posts.

Finally there are the birches. Most distributed is the white birch which grows widely throughout Canada. The most important hardwood tree in eastern Canada is the yellow birch. Its wood is much in demand for flooring, furniture veneer and railroads ties. Canada is indeed fortunate to possess such a variety of useful tree species. The pine and spruce in the east, and Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock in British Columbia have won for Canada its position as the world's leading nation in forest products trade.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. How many species of trees are in the USA?
2. The spruces are four-needled pines, aren't they?
3. What height has Douglas fir?
4. What trees are the commercial softwoods of importance?
5. What part does forest land occupy of the USA?
6. Are the national forest administrated by the land owners or by the United States Forest Service?
7. Has England about 50 species of trees?

**3. Подберите эквиваленты к словам, запишите**

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Softwood     | а. Древесина        |
| 2. Maple        | б. Широколиственные |
| 3. Lumber       | в. Клён             |
| 4. Decay        | г. Гниение          |
| 5. Broad-leaved | д. Хвойные породы   |

**4. Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо и переведите предложения:**

1. The wood is used \_\_ rail roads ties, lumber and pulp.
2. There are \_\_ one thousand species \_\_ trees \_\_ the USA.
3. The care \_ these forests lies \_\_ the small owner.
4. Douglas fir's wood is \_\_ used \_ lumber, poles and posts.
5. It is wood is much \_\_ demand flooring, furniture veneer and rail roads ties.

**5. Составьте словосочетания и переведите их:**

1. the eldest family	<b>of</b>	a. the USA area
2. a variety		b. trees in the USA
3. one third part		c. timber resources
4. the amount		d. tannin
5. a commercial source		e. useful tree species

