

Практическая работа №10

Тема: Профессиональная лексика, фразеологические обороты и термины по теме «Классификация леса».

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

Содержание работы:

1. Переведите текст «Different Types of Forests»
2. Сделайте лексический словарь к тексту, выписав слова по теме с переводом.
3. Составьте 5-7 предложений используя профессиональную лексику из практической №8 и №10

Запомните необходимый минимум профессиональной лексики:

1. **hardwoods** - лиственные породы
2. **softwoods** - хвойные породы
3. **conifers** - хвойные деревья
4. **as well as** - а также
5. **refer (to)** - называть
6. **black walnut** - чёрный орех

1. Переведите текст. Сделайте лексический словарь к тексту

Different Types of Forests

There are three types of forests:

➤ Evergreen Forests:

1. An evergreen forest is a forest consisting entirely or mainly of evergreen trees that retain green foliage all year round.
2. Evergreen forests are usually found in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall and having a temperature of 15 °C to 30 °C.
3. They occupy about seven per cent of the Earth's surface and harbour more than half of the world's plants and animals. They are found mostly near the equator
4. These forests are dense, multi-layered and harbour many types of plants and animals. The trees in an evergreen forest have broad leaves that release excess water through transpiration.

➤ Deciduous Forests:

1. Forests where a majority of the trees lose their foliage at the end of the typical growing season are called deciduous forests.
2. Trees found in a deciduous forest vary by region, but generally include species such as oak, beech, walnut, maple, chestnut and hickory. Deciduous forests grow in areas where rainfall is sufficient to support tree growth.
3. Deciduous forests are well suited to deal with extremes in temperatures. After losing leaves in winter, the trees enter a period of dormancy until the warmer weather returns and the growing season is once again underway.

➤ Coniferous Forests:

1. Coniferous forests are made up mainly of cone-bearing or coniferous trees, such as spruces, hemlocks, pines and firs. The leaves of these trees are either small and needle-like or scale-like and most stay green all year around.
2. Coniferous forests are found mainly in the northern hemisphere, although some are found in the southern hemisphere.
3. Coniferous trees thrive where summers are short and cool and winters long and harsh. The needle-like leaves have a waxy outer coat which prevents water loss in freezing weather and the branches are soft and flexible and usually point downwards, so that snow slides off them.
4. The temperate coniferous rain forests sustain the highest levels of biomass in any terrestrial ecosystem and are notable for trees of massive proportions