**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**Текущего контроля по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Специальный перевод первого иностранного языка в области транспорта»**

**При проведении текущего контроля обучающемуся предлагается выполнить последовательный перевод одного текста.**

**Примерный перечень текстов**

**Семетр 7**

1. *Secondhand Book Sale Raises Cash for Children*

Since Russian tax law offers few incentives for charitable giving, local fundraisers have come up with some creative and savvy projects to entice expats and Russians alike to give to charitable causes. Read to Help, a collaboration between the Anglia bookstore and British-registered charity Action for Russia's Children, or ARC, is one such project. Read to Help is a secondhand book sale, the proceeds of which are distributed among several children's charities affiliated with ARC. Irina Khan, director general of Anglia, said the store's costumers frequently asked about donating used books, and many Russians studying English would visit the store looking for contemporary English-language fiction, but would not be able to afford new books.

1. *Universities urged to root out student cheats*

Universities are today being urged to take the growing menace of plagiarism by students more seriously. Cheats are a minority, but their actions anger and discourage other students and devalue the status of British qualifications, says a report going out to UK universities and higher education colleges.

The guidelines, called Deterring, Detecting and Dealing with Student Plagiarism, published online by the universities' joint information systems committee (Jisc), say universities need to nominate specific members of staff to deal with cases of plagiarism, but that the whole institution, from the vice-chancellor downwards, must coordinate policy to deal with a problem that has grown with the spread of the internet.

1. *An End to Killing Kids*

This week, the US Supreme Court abolished the execution of juveniles, leaving only a handful of nations still using capital punishment for minors. While convicted adults still face the death penalty, the popularity of capital punishment may be waning in America. According to The Economist, recent developments indicate that the United States no longer wishes to be out of step with its allies and the world community on this issue. The US Supreme Court opinion on the matter specifically referenced "international opinion" as a factor behind its ruling. In other cases, too, the high court referred to a "wider civilization" that, in historically sharing Western traditions, may function as unofficial compass for US law. Not all lawmakers feel similarly, however, and on many issues, a wide gulf still separates US and world philosophy.

1. *Sweden Pushes Its Ban on Children's Ads*When kids in Sweden watch the Pokemon cartoon series, they don't hear the jingle that everywhere else in the world ends each show: "Gotta catch `em all." The country's consumer ombudsman deemed it stealth advertising, ruling that the tune is a surreptitious plug for Pokemon playing cards. That's illegal on Swedish television. In fact, Stockholm has prohibited all TV advertising aimed at children under the age of 12 since 1991, so the ruling wasn't all that radical. What alarms advertisers and broadcasters is that Sweden wants the rest of Europe to follow its lead. It has used its six-month stint in the rotating presidency of the European Union to push hard for severe restrictions on television commercials directed at youngsters, and it's made headway.
2. *The center for investigative reporting*

The Center for Investigative Reporting is a nonprofit news organization dedicated to exposing injustice and abuse of power through the tools of journalism. Led by a staff in San Francisco and powered by a nationwide team of independent reporters and producers, CIR is organized along three functions: as a journalism venture fund, investing in promising investigations at their early stages to give them a chance in the increasingly competitive news marketplace; as a documentary production house, producing investigations for television and radio; and as a publicity firm, maximizing the impact of the best investigations from the journalism community by promoting them to decision-makers, citizen groups and our journalism peers. Together, these activities equip citizens with the information they need to participate fully in the democratic process and bring about needed changes in laws, regulations, and the operations of government, corporations, and institutions.

1. *Feeling wanted*

At the age of 44, childless and single after the death of her long-term partner, Sarah had given up hope of being a mother. But tomorrow, Castro Street is the heart of San Francisco's Gay Districtthe part-time teacher from south London will meet Louise — the one-year-old child she is about to adopt. Sarah has been encouraged to adopt as part of a pioneering drive by Southwark17 council. The authority's campaign aims to raise adoption and fostering rates by targeting those who assume — wrongly — that they are unsuitable to adopt or foster. Louise has been in foster care since her young, single mother gave her up for adoption at birth. Her right foot is slightly malformed and will need minor corrective surgery and physiotherapy over the next two years, but she is expected to develop into a healthy child. For her, adoption will give her the stable and permanent home she desperately needs. For Sarah, it will mean she is finally able to realise her desire to care for a child.

1. *The Nineties*

Television was always an instrument of political power in the Soviet Union, and by the 1990s, before the break-up of the Soviet Union and in the troubled times afterwards, it continued to be a political battleground — complicated by commercial interests and big money. Channel Two was transferred to the Russian government and provided an antiSoviet (and anti-Gorbachev) perspective. A bit later other private channels like TV6, NTV and Ren-TV appeared. Hundreds of local channels — first with nothing more than a couple of VCRs and a transmission point - appeared in the provinces, showing a variety of local news, translated Western news broadcasts and pirated films. Advertising, music clips, and finally MTV hit the airwaves. Pensioners and housewives watched Santa Barbara with bated breath, game shows appeared, the first successful Russian serials were launched with the popular cop show Улицы Разбитых Фонарей (The Streets of Broken Streetlamps), while everyone continued to watch a range of talk shows and public affairs programming.

1. *Tricks of the tongue*

What do Henry Kissinger, Joseph Conrad and Vladimir Nabokov have in common? They all learnt a second language and used it brilliantly, but traces of their native tongue never left them. Conrad had an accent so thick his friends could barely understand him. Kissinger's grinding logic is purveyed in a guttural German accent, while Nabokov refused ever to be interviewed in English. As he said: «I think like a genius, I write like a distinguished author, I speak like a child». Yet here is the point. Kissinger's brother, a few years younger, travelled to the United States at the same time as Henry, and speaks without a trace of an accent. In him, it seems, the sound pattern of German had not had time to take over the language centers of his brain and set like concrete.

1. *Murphy's Law*

Not long after Simon Murphy started work as head of the North school in Ashford, Kent, one of his students came up to him and said, "Why have you come here, sir? It's crap. "This was the summer term of 2001 and that summer only 9% of the students got at least five good GCSEs and, once again, it was in the list of England's bottom 100 schools. It had been named and shamed for its high levels of truancy and was on special watch because it had only just lost the tag as a school with serious weaknesses. The school had developed a bad reputation for behavior, and numbers were spiraling down. The buildings were mostly old and pretty decrepit with plenty of teaching still going on in temporary huts built in the Second World War, which were well past their sell-by date. There was a £250,000 budget deficit. To top it all, as Murphy joined it was named in Hansard21 as a school that had gone on to a four-day week because it couldn't recruit enough teachers; it was more than 25% understaffed. Without improvement it was a prime candidate for closure.

1. *OPEC agrees record oil output cut*

The oil producers' cartel OPEC has agreed to make a record cut in output, slashing 2.2 million barrels per day from its current supply. OPEC has made two other cuts since September, meaning it has cut a total of 4.2 million bpd in four months. In a news conference, OPEC said that it hoped the record cut would boost prices but that it had no formal price target. The cut is effective from 1 January, but the big question with OPEC production cuts is always whether the member states will actually make the cuts they have agreed to. Oil prices fell following the agreement, because weekly US inventories figures provided further evidence that motorists were cutting back on their consumption. Demand for petrol in the four weeks to 12 December was down 2.7% from the same period last year. US light, sweet crude for January fell $2.07 to $41.53 a barrel on the New York Mercantile\* Exchange. There was some doubt among analysts about whether the cut would be enough to push prices higher, even if members did comply with it. "Historically OPEC has had to remove around five million barrels from the market in previous slumps, and they're facing bigger problems now than they have done before," said Michael Lewis, head of commodity research at Deutsche Bank.

**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**Промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Специальный перевод первого иностранного языка в области транспорта»**

**При проведении промежуточной аттестации обучающемуся предлагается выполнить последовательный перевод одного текста, а также дать ответ на вопрос из нижеприведенного списка.**

**Примерный перечень текстов для зачета**

**Семетр 7**

1. *Button gaffe embarrasses Clinton*

Russian media have been poking fun at the US secretary of state over a translation error on a gift she presented to her Russian counterpart. Hillary Clinton gave Sergei Lavrov a mock "reset" button, symbolizing US hopes to mend frayed ties with Moscow. But he said the word the Americans chose, "peregruzka", meant "overloaded" or "overcharged", rather than "reset". Daily newspaper Kommersant declared on its front page: "Sergei Lavrov and Hillary Clinton push the wrong button." Relations between Washington and Moscow have cooled in recent years over Russia's role in the war in Georgia, US support for the entry of Georgia and Ukraine to Nato, and the planned US missile shield based in central Europe. Efforts to heal the rift\* got off to an awkward start on Friday as the two sides met in Geneva, when Mrs. Clinton presented Foreign Minister Lavrov with a green box tied in green ribbon. As reporters watched, the US secretary of state assured her Russian opposite number her staff had "worked hard" to ensure it was accurate. "Was it right?" she inquired with a smile. "You got it wrong," Mr. Lavrov responded, also smiling, before pointing out the mistake.

1. *Deadly car bomb in Pakistan city*

A car bomb has killed at least six people and injured about 70 in the north-western Pakistani city of Peshawar, police say. The explosion happened outside a cinema in a busy marketplace, senior police official Abdul Ghafoor Afridi said. Buildings were severely damaged, and cars destroyed in the blast. The attack came on the day the UN appealed for $543m in aid to help more than 1.6 million people displaced by fighting in north-west Pakistan. No group has said it carried out the Peshawar attack. The cinema, Tasvir Mahal, is located in a densely populated area and the street is usually crowded. Its facade was severely damaged. The blast happened while a film was being shown, but it was unclear if members of the audience were injured. Surrounding restaurants and shops were also damaged. Residents said the blast was very loud and heard in many parts of Peshawar, AFP news agency reported. A similar blast six days ago outside an internet cafe in Peshawar killed 11 people.

1. *Society and its problems*

As we live in a very modern society fully using the gifts of nature and technology it is not surprising, that we often observe different problems of people, who have lost the feeling of responsibility and humaneness. It concerns everybody, children and adults.

Children at schools no more play on the playgrounds, communicating with each other normally, help each other without waiting for something in response. They are playing virtual games, spending hours writing messages, watching movies and competing with each other on who has better clothes or cell phones. Moreover children had become more independent and self confident. It is good, that they know now their rights, but it is more than bad that they offend their parents, do not respect them and talk rudely to them.

Adults have their own problems, in spite of being more experienced and smart. Alcohol, drugs, gambling are their ways of escaping from responsibility, everyday life, resolving home problems. Most of crimes happen because of alcohol and drugs. So many children suffer from violence by their parents being drunk or drugged. So many illnesses exist just due to the usage of drugs and alcohol. There are so many deaths caused by this, and no one can reduce its rate for so many decades.

I think that we as modern humanity should take more pains to prevent our children from going this wrong way leading to nowhere, just death and pain. No one knows his destiny and future, but it is in our power to fight the distribution and usage of drugs and alcohol in the society, and especially among young people. We need the right authorities which will realize the responsibility for the people, and heaviness of this burden. Only together we can open the real future for our children.

1. *Climate change*

Wikipedia defines climate as follows:

Climate encompasses the statistics of temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological elements in a given region over a long period of time. Climate can be contrasted to weather, which is the present condition of these same elements and their variations over shorter time periods.

Climate may be inherently variable as evidenced by the irregularity of the seasons from one year to another. This variability is normal and may remain partially understood. It is related to changes in ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, solar radiation and other components of the climate system. In addition, our climate also has its extremes (such as floods, droughts, hail, tornadoes and hurricanes), which can be devastating. However, in recent decades, a number of indicators and studies show more and more evidence of climate warming across the globe. A disturbing phenomenon that challenges human habits and activities which are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.

*The green house effect*

The greenhouse effect is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by gases in the atmosphere warm a planet’s lower atmosphere and surface. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896.

1. *World Water Day*

World Water Day is observed on March 22 since 1993. It was declared as such by the United Nations General Assembly. This day was first formally proposed in Agenda of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Observance began in 1993 and has grown significantly ever since.

The UN and its member nations devote this day to implementing UN recommendations and promoting concrete activities within their countries regarding the world’s water resources. Each year, one of various UN agencies involved in water issues takes the lead in promoting and coordinating international activities for World Water Day.

In addition to the UN member states, a number of NGOs promoting clean water and sustainable aquatic habitats have used World Day for Water as a time to focus public attention on the critical water issues of our era. Every three years since 1997, the World Water Council has drawn thousands to participate in its World Water Forum during the week of World Day for Water. Participating agencies and NGOs have highlighted issues such as a billion people being without access to safe water for drinking and the role of gender in family access to safe water.

1. *Education*

Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct, and technical competency. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions, as well as mental, moral & aesthetic development.

Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula.

The right to education is a fundamental human right. Since 1952, Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. At world level, the United Nations’ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under its Article 13.

Educational systems are established to provide education and training, often for children and the young. A curriculum defines what students should know, understand and be able to do as the result of education. A system of policies, regulations, examinations, structures and funding enables teachers to teach to the best of their abilities. Sometimes educational systems can be used to promote doctrines or ideals as well as knowledge, which is known as *social engineering*. This can lead to political abuse of the system, particularly in totalitarian states and government.

Primary (or elementary) education consists of the first years of formal, structured education. In general, primary education consists of six or seven years of schooling starting at the age of 5 or 6, although this varies between, and sometimes within, countries. Globally, around 70% of primary-age children are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is rising.

1. *Pollution and its Negative Effects*

Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution.

Pollution occurs when ecosystems cannot get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex. They can come from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents … These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live: destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air…

Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. We have to consider satisfying the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that we should remedy existing pollution, but also anticipate and prevent future pollution sources in order to protect the environment and public health. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

1. Ivory Trade

Ivory trade poses a threat to the very existence of elephants. Ivory hunters were responsible for wiping out elephants in North Africa perhaps about 1,000 years ago, in much of South Africa in the 19th century and most of West Africa by the end of the 20th century. At the peak of the ivory trade, pre 20th century, during the colonization of Africa, around 800 to 1,000 tons of ivory was sent to Europe alone.

Elephant ivory has been exported from Africa and Asia for centuries with records going back to the 14th century BC. Throughout the colonization of Africa ivory was removed, often using slaves to carry the tusks, to be used for piano keys, billiard balls and other expressions of exotic wealth.

Although many ivory traders repeatedly claimed that the problem was habitat loss, it became glaringly clear that the threat was primarily the international ivory trade.

Should there be a legal trade in elephant ivory? This debate has been going on since at least 1989, when the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) voted to “ban” the international trade in ivory after a ferocious wave of poaching in Africa that left hundreds of thousands of elephants butchered.

While some conservationists say that a limited legal ivory trade is needed to satiate demand, especially in China, in a controlled manner, environmental activists ask whether elephants can survive a legal ivory trade. They argue that the 1989 ban must be kept in place to protect elephants, especially now that poaching has once again risen to catastrophic levels.

1. *Health Benefits of Fasting*

Fasting is part of the practices of many religions including Islam, Judaism and Christianity. Today many are trying to dig up the benefits of fasting. Some people fast for spiritual reasons while others fast as a way to physically discipline the body. Whatever reasons one might come up with, it has been scientifically proved that fasting has tremendous health benefits.

First, fasting is said to play an important role in the detoxification of the body. Detoxification is a normal body process of eliminating or neutralizing toxins through the colon, liver, kidneys, lungs, lymph glands, and skin. This process starts when fasting. Food no longer enters the body and the latter turns to fat reserves for energy. These fat reserves were created when excess glucose and carbohydrates were not used for energy or growth, not excreted, and therefore converted into fat. When the fat reserves are used for energy during a fast, it releases the chemicals from the fatty acids into the system which are then eliminated through the body organs, leading to the cleansing of the whole body.

Another known benefit of fasting is the healing process that is obvious in the body during a fast. When fasting energy is diverted away from the digestive system due to its lack of use and towards the metabolism and immune system. The healing process during a fast is made easy by the body’s search for energy sources. Abnormal growths within the body, tumors and the like, do not have the full support of the body’s supplies and therefore are more susceptible to disappear.

1. *Thanksgiving*

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the USA and Canada. In The USA, it is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November every year. The Canadians celebrate it on the second Monday in October. It is associated with giving thanks to God. In the beginning people expressed gratitude for the harvest they reaped. It used to be a religious holiday but now it has become a secular celebration.

The most important part of the celebration is the dinner which includes the customary turkey served with cranberry sauce, and pumpkin. A lot of business goes on during this holiday. For example, restaurants take advantage of the holiday to sell turkey dinners.

Families and friends usually get together for a large meal or dinner during Thanksgiving and have a lot of fun. That’s why, the Thanksgiving holiday weekend is considered one of the busiest travel periods of the year. Students are given a four-day or five-day weekend vacation. Thanksgiving is also a paid holiday for most workers.

**Вопросы к устному ответу для зачёта**

1. Лексические трансформации: генерализация.
2. Лексические трансформации: конкретизация.
3. Лексические трансформации: смысловая модуляция.
4. Перевод интернациональной и псевдоинтернациональной лексики
5. Ложные друзья переводчика
6. Перевод фразеологизмов
7. Перевод неологизмов
8. Грамматические трансформации: перестановки
9. Грамматические трансформации: добавления
10. Грамматические трансформации: опущения
11. Замена частей речи при переводе
12. Передача модальных глаголов
13. Передача инфинитива и инфинитивных конструкций
14. Перевод метафоры
15. Перевод имен собственных
16. Перевод реалий