**Задания для получения допуска к экзамену по дисциплине «Письменный перевод первого иностранного языка»**

1. Изучите особенности следующих транслатологических типов текста: научно-технических, газетно-журнальных, энциклопедических, искусствоведческих, философских текстов, документов, деловых писем, законодательных, инструкций, рецептов, рекламных текстов, мемуаров.

**2. Выполните письменный перевод и переводческий анализ следующих текстов:**

**Газетно-журнальный текст**

**Alaska Looks at a Nuclear Threat, and Shrugs It Off**

***By KIRK JOHNSONJULY 13, 2017***

In Washington, the news that North Korea may have developed an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of hitting Alaska set off a wave of anxiety.

But here in Alaska — already home to survivalists, end-of-the-world preppers and all-around tough cookies — the latest geopolitical hubbub is being taken in stride.

“You’ve always got to keep your edge,” said Robert Allison, 60, yanking up a sleeve to show off his United States Airborne Infantry tattoo, etched into a bicep.

More than one out of every eight adults in Alaska is, like Mr. Allison, a military veteran — the highest concentration in the nation. Another 6 percent or so of Alaskans are on active duty, or in an active-duty family.

Both numbers are a legacy of the huge Army and Air Force bases in the state, and the fact that many people who were sent here for their tours of duty never left. Proximity to the Far East is a given: Russia is 55 miles from the farthest western edge, and if you jump on a plane from Anchorage, Miami is farther away than Tokyo.

Continue reading the main story

Anybody old enough to remember the Cold War, when Alaska was for decades at the front lines of national defense with an array of listening posts and ready-to-scramble air bases just across the Arctic Circle from the Soviets, also already knows the feeling of being a hot nuclear target. Some people recalled it as just something that came with the territory. You shrugged it off.

“I’ve lived a good life, so if something happens, it happens,” said Gary Melven, 68, a Vietnam War veteran — United States Navy — and son of a World War II infantryman. Mr. Melven was a boy in Anchorage when the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, and the famous Distant Early Warning Line radar sites of Alaska and Canada were straining for signs of incoming missiles.

“It was just background, growing up,” said Mr. Melven, the manager of Eagle Enterprises, a store south of downtown Anchorage that sells emergency survival supplies for fishing crews, pilots and outdoor enthusiasts.

“I was more interested in riding my bike,” he added.

To hang out for a few days in some of Anchorage’s military surplus and survival gear stores is to hear a lot of casual fatalism like that. People who are used to calculating risk said they saw little reason for increased alarm now from North Korea. City officials, from the mayor on down here in the state’s largest metropolitan area, have also said they were seeing little sign of panic or fuss.

“What are we going to do up here that we’re not already doing? They’re not going to evacuate Anchorage. We have more to worry about from an earthquake and tsunami,” said John Humphries, 56, a former military helicopter pilot who is now an investigator for the state medical examiner.

Mr. Humphries was shopping on a recent morning at 907 Surplus, a military supply store in a strip mall east of downtown, where a stream of men and women — many in uniform, stationed just down the street at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson — were coming by on a recent morning.

At 907 Surplus you can buy a green sniper scarf, a biochemical gas-mask canister or a pair of sub-zero-rated Army boots. Marpat Woobies, camouflage-colored wet-weather poncho liners beloved by Marines and great for backcountry Alaska, too, go for $30. But if you have to ask what they are, then you’re probably shopping in the wrong place.

The store’s co-owners, David Chatterton and Jeremy Wise — both Army veterans themselves — said they had heard little concern from their customers about North Korea. So-called preppers, mostly civilians, are part of the market in shops like theirs, but prepping — laying up emergency food, weaponry and shelter supplies — goes only so far when it comes to a potential strike by an atomic warhead.

**Энциклопедический текст**

**Photosynthesis**

Photosynthesis, the process by which green plants and certain other organisms transform light energy into chemical energy. During photosynthesis in green plants, light energy is captured and used to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen and energy-rich organic compounds.

It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of photosynthesis in the maintenance of life on Earth. If photosynthesis ceased, there would soon be little food or other organic matter on Earth. Most organisms would disappear, and in time Earth’s atmosphere would become nearly devoid of gaseous oxygen. The only organisms able to exist under such conditions would be the chemosynthetic bacteria, which can utilize the chemical energy of certain inorganic compounds and thus are not dependent on the conversion of light energy.

Energy produced by photosynthesis carried out by plants millions of years ago is responsible for the fossil fuels (i.e., coal, oil, and gas) that power industrial society. In past ages, green plants and small organisms that fed on plants increased faster than they were consumed, and their remains were deposited in Earth’s crust by sedimentation and other geological processes. There, protected from oxidation, these organic remains were slowly converted to fossil fuels. These fuels not only provide much of the energy used in factories, homes, and transportation but also serve as the raw material for plastics and other synthetic products. Unfortunately, modern civilization is using up in a few centuries the excess of photosynthetic production accumulated over millions of years. Consequently, the carbon dioxide that has been removed from the air to make carbohydrates in photosynthesis over millions of years is being returned at an incredibly rapid rate. The carbon dioxide concentration in Earth’s atmosphere is rising the fastest it ever has in Earth’s history, and this phenomenon is expected to have major implications on Earth’s climate.

Requirements for food, materials, and energy in a world where human population is rapidly growing have created a need to increase both the amount of photosynthesis and the efficiency of converting photosynthetic output into products useful to people. One response to those needs—the so-called Green Revolution, begun in the mid-20th century—achieved enormous improvements in agricultural yield through the use of chemical fertilizers, pest and plant-disease control, plant breeding, and mechanized tilling, harvesting, and crop processing. This effort limited severe famines to a few areas of the world despite rapid population growth, but it did not eliminate widespread malnutrition. Moreover, beginning in the early 1990s, the rate at which yields of major crops increased began to decline. This was especially true for rice in Asia. Rising costs associated with sustaining high rates of agricultural production, which required ever-increasing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides and constant development of new plant varieties, also became problematic for farmers in many countries.

**Искусствоведческий текст**

**The Greek Art of Classical Period (480-323 B.C.)**

Scholars date the beginning of the classical period with the invasion of Greece by the Persians and its end with the death of Alexander the Great. During the second half of the 400's B.C., Athens, which had emerged as the most powerful Greek city-state, was the center of Greek art. Even after its defeat by the city of Sparta in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), Athens' artistic achievements continued to influence Greek art.

*Architecture*

The Parthenon was built between 447 and 432 B.C. on the ruins of an earlier temple destroyed by the Persians. It is considered the greatest example of the Doric order. Larger than the standard temple, it measures 228 feet (70 meters) long and 1011/2 feet (31 meters) wide. It has eight columns across the front and back, and 17 down each side. The Parthenon was built entirely of marble. It was decorated with magnificent sculptures portraying various battles, a procession of Athenians honoring the Greek goddess Athena, and scenes from Athena's life. Although now a ruin, the Parthenon still stands today, dominating Athens' Acropolis (the highest point of the city).

The Erechtheum was built on the Acropolis about 20 years after the Parthenon. It has the slim proportions and decorative details typical of the Ionic order. Unlike most other temples, the Erechtheum has porches extending from both sides. One of the porches is the famous Porch of the Maidens. It has columns in the shapes of female figures.

Another notable Doric temple is the temple of Apollo at Bassae. Built between 420 and 400 B.C., its interior contains the earliest known Corinthian columns. After the 400's B.C., architects continued to work with the Doric and Ionic orders. But they tended to add ornamentation and experiment further with combining the orders in a single building.

Among the other architectural forms created by the Greeks during this period were the stoa and the theater. The stoa was a long roofed hall or promenade that had a solid back wall and a colonnade at the front. The structure was used as a shopping center, a law court, or simply a shelter from the weather. Stoas were also used to enclose spaces, such as markets. Theaters were an important part of every Greek city. They were usually situated against a hill where the audience could sit to watch the performances. Performances were dedicated to Dionysus, the god of wine.

**Философский текст**

**Performance And Being**

**Dzifa Benson is compelled to consider the nature of performance.**

*“All the world’s a stage*

*And all the men and women merely players*

*They have their exits and their entrances*

*And one man in his time plays many parts”*

*From As You Like It by William Shakespeare*

Romantic aestheticians would have it that art, and by extension, performance, is a heightening of the common human activity of expressing emotions to the point where they are experienced and rendered lucid to the performer and audience in a way that is rarely seen in everyday life. Performance in its ideal expression can even give you creative license to transform what you think is possible. Here I am brought to mind of Martin Luther King. Anybody can have a radical message, but how did King disseminate his message of non-violence and racial equality in such a way that his achievements represent a powerful paradigm shift in the way any self-respecting society views itself? King was a pastor, an orator, an eloquent public speaker. In essence he was a performer; but as a performer he was a visionary who became the living embodiment of his dream. This is what makes him a great performer. A great performer such as King opens the windows of human desire and ultimately shapes attitudes and insights that change cultures.

If I could attain even a smidgen of Martin Luther King’s power to move people through words and gestures, I think I’d be doing alright. When I am performing, there’s a desire I can taste to bridge the gap in understanding between me and my audience. I want to find new ways, new language, verbal and non-verbal to express universal truths. I want to push the challenge of understanding deeper, for me and my audience. To put it more dramatically, I want to punch through the chest of the obvious to get to the blood-soaked, beating heart of things: to hold the core of truth up still pumping with life for all of my audience to see. The question is, how I can transcend my self to reach the sublime?

Can a single performance even be a microcosm of life? Well yes, if I gather as many of my faculties (sensitivity, observation, knowledge, experience, memory, imagination etc.) together and bring them to bear on my performance so that the truth and my essential nature shine forth, as happened with Martin Luther King. I believe performance represents an effort to translate ideas into actions, beliefs into habits, philosophy into life. But how to do this? Initially, I might turn to Seneca the Younger, Roman philosopher, statesman and dramatist as a guide. Seneca’s brand of Stoic philosophy emphasized practical steps by which one might confront life’s problems. The Stoics performed a daily search for freedom from dependence on anything external to the self. From what I can tell, Seneca endorsed the practice of philosophy as a daily disciplined performance for the attentive gaze of an audience from which one never escapes: one’s self.

**Деловое письмо**

**Appreciation letter**

Date

Dear Joyce,

Your effort on behalf of the Boys and Girls Club to engage our staff in a worthwhile charitable event is noteworthy. Your participation in the organization of the silent auction, the buffet appetizers, the cocktail hour, and locating speakers provided our company with significant positive press in the local community.

When my wife and I attended the event, several people thanked me for providing company resources to assist with the event. Your time and commitment stand out, but you also recruited 15 other staff members.

Everywhere we went at the event, our staff was helping due to your recruiting and commitment to the charitable cause.

Our employees were parking cars, delivering and recording silent auction wins, greeting guests, running the coat check, and more. The company logo on their sweaters was a nice touch, too, as all attendees saw the level of support that we provided at the event due to your charitable contributions.

It feels good to know that your efforts set a fund raising record for the club. I wanted to take the time to tell you that we deeply appreciate your charitable contributions of time, energy, and talent to such a worthy cause on our behalf.

Thank you.

Bill

On Behalf of Your Exec Team

cc: Executive Team

**Законодательный текст**

### Universal Declaration of Human Rights

#### Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

#### Article I

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

#### Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

**Рецепт**

**Lemon cookies**

### You will need:

Two-layer cookies with lemon 1 lemon; 3 cups flour; 2 eggs; May 1 cup sugar; 200 g butter; 0.5 teaspoon of baking soda. Cottage cheese and lemon cookies: 200 grams of cottage cheese; 200 g flour; 200 g sour cream; 1 cup of sugar; 1 lemon; 0.5 teaspoon of baking soda.

## Instruction how to cook lemon cookies

Step 1:

Very tasty obtained two-layer cookies with sour-sweet lemon layer. In a deep bowl, lightly beat the eggs with the sugar glass. Add the butter and rub well. Pour baking soda and flour and knead a soft dough. Divide it into two parts and one put in the cold. The remaining dough, roll into a flat rectangular layer and place on a sheet, greased with butter and sprinkled with flour.

Step 2:

Take cooking lemon filling. Thoroughly wash the lemon with hot water. Cut it into pieces, select seeds. Add the lemon into the blender and turn into a homogeneous mass. Put it in a bowl, add half a cup of sugar and rub the mixture thoroughly until complete dissolution of the crystals.

Step 3:

Absolutely layer spread the lemon filling on a layer laid on a baking sheet. Remove the dough from the refrigerator podmerzshie and grate it on a coarse grater, turning into flakes. Evenly sprinkle of lemon stuffing and submit baking in the oven, preheated to 180 ° C for 35-40 minutes. Ready hot reservoir cut into squares or diamonds, place cookies on a serving plate and cool.

Step 4:

No less tasty pastries from curd dough with the addition of lemon. He will give a delicate fragrance of liver and almost imperceptible sour taste. Curd carefully rub with sour cream and a half cups of sugar. In a separate bowl lightly beat the eggs and pour them into the mixture. Add soda.

Step 5:

Lemon wash your brush and pour over boiling water. Grate zest and squeeze the juice from the pulp. Lemon juice and grated zest, add to the mixture, stir and add flour portions. Knead a soft dough. Do not wrinkle it too hard, or it will get tough. Roll out the dough into a reservoir and cut glass circles.

Step 6:

In the middle of each cup pour a quarter of a teaspoon of sugar and fold in four blank. Baking brush with oil and place the cookies on it at some distance from each other. Note that in the oven baked to increase in size. Put the pan in the oven, preheated to 180 ° C and bake until the product does not acquire a nice golden color. Remove them from the pan and serve. Cottage cheese and lemon biscuits in delicious warm and cold.

**Рекламный текст**

**Matte Liquid Lipstick**

The Matte Liquid Lipsticks (Bunny, Doll and Baby Girl) have high intensity pigment for an instant bold matte lip. The extremely long-wearing lipstick contains moisturizing ingredients for a comfortable, emollient and silky feel that does not dry your lips out.

**﻿Gloss**Sugar Plum is a soft, shimmering gloss that glides on the lips smoothly and evenly leaving behind a luminous and voluminous effect. A blend of vitamin E and highly emollient ingredients provide hydration and moisturize the lips, while natural lip enhancers provide volume. The gloss has an even and saturated application that delivers a long lasting brilliantly glossy end look.

**Мемуары**

The other consideration was that General Sheridan with the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was operating on the north side of the James River, having come down from the Shenandoah. It was necessary that I should have his cavalry with me, and I was therefore obliged to wait until he could join me south of the James River.”

“Let us now take account of what he was doing. On the 5thof March I had heard from Sheridan. He had met [Jubal] Early between Staunton and Charlottesville and defeated him, capturing nearly his entire command. Early and some of his officers escaped by finding refuge in the neighboring houses or in the woods.”

“On the 12thI heard from him again. He had turned east, to come to White House. ….I had supplies sent around to White House for him and kept the depot there open until he arrived….Sheridan had about ten thousand cavalry with him, divided into two divisions commanded respectively by [General George] Custer and Devin….His cavalry was in as fine a condition as when he started, because he had been able to find plenty of forage. He had captured most of Early’s horses and picked up a good many others on the road.

**Образец выполнения предпереводческого анализа текста**

**Some Principles of Critical Thinking**

To learn to think critically, you need to familiarize yourself with four fundamental principles that characterize the process. Each of these principles can be regarded as a thinking skill or a set of related thinking capabilities. Honing these skills takes time and practice, but you may be surprised how quickly you can start mas­tering them and applying them to your course work, practical problems that arise in daily living, and your personal beliefs, about complex social issues.

The four main principles that underlie critical thinking are: 1) identifying and challenging underlying assumptions; 2) check­ing for factual accuracy and logical consistency; 3) accounting for the importance of context; and 4) imagining and exploring alterna­tives. While we do not mean to suggest that this is an exhaustive list or that it is the only available strategy for learning critical thinking, these principles do lay a strong foundation for the criti­cal evaluation of new information.

**Sample pre-translational analysis:**

1. External factors.

The source from which the passage for translation is taken is unknown. But we can suppose that this is the text on psychology. The author is not mentioned. It can be assumed that the author is a specialist in psychology dealing with critical thinking processes.

2. The readership is varied ranging from ordinary people to students studying psychology, sociologists, politicians who need critical thinking in their activity(as indicated in paragraph 1)

3.As far as information is concerned, we can find cognitive and emotional information in the text. The information density is not very high. There are no abbreviations, but there is enumeration with signs of compressing punctuation (colon) in the 2d paragraph.

4.The communicative task of the passage is to give the reader some knowledge on the principles of critical thinking, to lead the reader into the topic, to get him interested, to induce him to buy this book.

5.The type of the text is popular-science.

In the text we can find the following features:

* Terms and terminology(e.g. critical thinking, thinking capabilities), but not so many as in scientific texts.
* Scientific vocabulary (e.g. fundamental principles, can be regarded, related etc.)
* Present Simple helps to present true facts.
* Passive constructions are used to give

objective information(e.g. can be regarded, may be surprised), but not so many as in scientific texts.

These means help to present cognitive information. Emotional information is represented by means of the following:

* direct address to the reader(you need, you may be surprised) which creates the effect of the author’s convergence with the reader;
* words with emotive connotation ( honing);
* emphatic construction (do lay a strong foundation)
* there is digression to spoken language on the background of literary written language (1 paragraph)

The above-mentioned features prove that the passage for translation is a popular-science one.

Литература:

Алексеева И.С. Введение в переводоведение. Ч.2, гл.10-11

**Вопросы к экзамену**

1. Письменный перевод аутентичного текста (газетно-журнальных, энциклопедических, музыковедческих, искусствоведческих, философских тексов, документов, деловых писем, законодательных, религиозных текстов, инструкций, рецептов, рекламных текстов, мемуаров, художественных текстов) с английского языка на русский язык (2000-2500 знаков)
2. Переводческий анализ текста с комментариями переводческих решений.
3. Реферативный перевод текста с русского языка на английский язык (2000 знаков)