

Владимирский государственный университет

Н. К. ЯШИНА

**ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО
ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД**

**Учебно-практическое пособие
по английскому языку**

Владимир 2022

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«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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Посвящено выработке и развитию навыков письменного перевода специальных текстов по таким областям знаний, как «Право», «Экология», «Медицина», «Экономика», «Образование», «Политика», «Информационные технологии».

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PREFACE

Подготовка специалистов в области перевода предполагает практику в переводе научной и технической (специальной) литературы.

Пособие состоит из семи модулей, которые содержат список ключевых слов, относящихся к определённой области знаний; текст для перевода и анализа; упражнения, имеющие одинаковую структуру и типологию и направленные на закрепление лексики и понимание прочитанного; предпереводческий анализ; определение стратегии перевода.

Заключительный этап работы по теме каждого модуля – задание по письменному переводу текста специальной тематики с русского языка на английский.

INTRODUCTION

Предпереводческий анализ текста. Разработка стратегии перевода

Этап предпереводческого анализа текста рассматривается ведущими переводчиками (М. П. Брандес, И. С. Алексеева) не только как непеременимое условие выполнения качественного перевода, но и как вполне конкретная техника понимания смысла переводимого текста.

Основное предназначение предпереводческого анализа состоит в том, чтобы воспринять переводимый текст как единое целое, а затем, разложив его на компоненты, выявить его типологические признаки, понять, какие трудности он содержит, что в нём релевантно, значимо для последующего перевода, а чем можно пожертвовать, какую стратегию перевода выбрать. Следовательно, предпереводческий анализ текста можно определить как многоаспектную аналитическую деятельность по извлечению смысла оригинала и определению инварианта перевода.

Приведем **схему предпереводческого анализа текста**, разработанную отечественным переводчиком И. С. Алексеевой, в которую она включила следующие пункты:

1. Сбор внешних сведений об оригинальном тексте:

- автор;
- время создания и публикации;
- источник (книга, интернет-сайт, журнал или газета);
- реципиент текста.

Внешние сведения помогают переводчику при выборе стратегии перевода. Например, если текст предназначен для детей, то недопустимы сложные синтаксические конструкции, а также элементы, усложняющие его восприятие и понимание.

2. Определение состава и плотности информации. И. С. Алексеева выделяет четыре вида информации:

- когнитивную;
- оперативную;
- эмоциональную;
- эстетическую.

Когнитивная информация включает объективные сведения о внешнем мире (характеристика оборудования, описание производственных условий и т. п.).

Оперативная информация представлена призывами к совершению определенных действий путём применения различных побудительных средств: форм глагольного императива, инфинитивов со значением императивности, модальных глаголов, лексических интенсификаторов.

Эмоциональная информация – это сведения, относящиеся к сфере чувств (приветствие, прощание, слова оценки – могут быть ограничены деловым этикетом; эмоционально окрашенные лексика и синтаксис).

Эстетическая информация включает метафоры, рифму, игру слов, эпитеты и другие стилистические тропы, привлечение невербальных знаков, средства фонетической стилистики.

Каждый вид информации имеет свои средства выражения в языке. Иногда приходится переводить тексты, в которых сочетается несколько видов информации. Такими текстами являются рекламные объявления, в которых соединяются все четыре вида информации: когнитивная (название фирмы, продукта, цена); оперативная (призывы приобрести товар); эмоциональная (оценка качества продукта); эстетическая (игра слов, рифма, крылатые фразы, повторы).

Однако большинство текстов основаны на каком-либо одном виде информации. Например, технические или научные тексты содержат в основном когнитивную информацию, тексты культурно-бытовой сферы общения – эмоциональную, а в художественных текстах преобладает эстетическая информация. Однако стоит отметить, что редко встречаются тексты, содержащие только один вид информации. Даже научные тексты не бывают чисто когнитивными, полностью лишёнными эмоционального содержания.

Ещё один фактор, который нужно определить переводчику, – плотность информации, или её компрессивность. Выделяют три вида плотности информации:

- высокую;
- среднюю;
- низкую.

Так, в технических текстах используется много терминов, сокращений, статистических данных, формул и т. п. – средств повышения плотности информации. Отметим, что повышение плотности информации свойственно только когнитивному виду.

3. Коммуникативная цель, или коммуникативное задание, текста. Целью текста может быть сообщение новых сведений, установление контакта, убеждение в необходимости купить товар, инструктирование и т. п. Установление коммуникативной цели текста помогает переводчику определить доминанты перевода.

4. Речевой жанр. Определение, к какому жанру относится переводческий текст, помогает найти верные языковые средства оформления перевода. Как правило, тексты одного и того же жанра схожи в различных языках. Например, инструкция к лекарственному средству или бытовому прибору на английском и русском языках имеет одинаковую структуру и схожий лексический состав, незначительно отличаясь синтаксическими структурами. Структура научного доклада одинакова как в английском, так и русском языке. Однако свои стилистические особенности есть в написании публицистических статей на английском и русском языках.

Достоинство схемы, разработанной И. С. Алексеевой, – её целостный характер. Схема учитывает все аспекты анализируемого текста, помогая избежать переводческих ошибок и повысить качество перевода. Даже её как будто нарочитая громоздкость со временем устраняется, поскольку у переводчика вырабатывается навык автоматического предпереводческого анализа, занимающего минимум времени.

Пример предпереводческого анализа

Текст

PRECAUTIONS: Before taking abacavir, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: pancreatitis from using other HIV medicines, high blood fat levels (triglycerides), liver problems (e. g., hepatitis B or C, cirrhosis), alcohol use.

If you stop using abacavir even for a short time and then restart the drug, you have an increased chance of developing the very serious (possibly fatal) allergic reaction. Do not stop treatment unless directed by your doctor. Before restarting abacavir, consult your doctor or pharmacist, and be sure you have easy access to medical care. Also make sure you know the symptoms of this allergic reaction (listed in the Warning section and the warning card provided with this medication).

Caution is advised when using this drug in children because they may be more sensitive to the effects of the drug, especially the increased risk of pancreatitis.

Kidney function declines as you grow older. This drug is removed by the kidneys. Therefore, caution is advised when using this drug in the elderly because they may be more sensitive to the effects of the drug.

This medication should be used only when clearly needed during pregnancy. However, HIV medicines are now usually given to pregnant women with HIV. This has been shown to decrease the risk of HIV transmission to the baby. Abacavir may be part of that treatment. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor.

It is not known if this medication passes into breast milk. Because breast milk can transmit HIV, do not breast-feed.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: Your healthcare professionals (e. g., doctor or pharmacist) may already be aware of any possible drug interactions and may be monitoring you for it. Do not start, stop or change the dosage of any medicine before checking with them first.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all prescription and nonprescription/herbal products you may use, especially of methadone.

This medication must not be taken with other medications that contain abacavir. Check the labels on all your other prescription medications to make sure they do not contain abacavir. If you have any questions, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

This document does not contain all possible interactions. Therefore, before using this product, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all the products you use. Keep a list of all your medications with you, and share the list with your doctor and pharmacist.

Анализ текста

Анализируется текст, состоящий из двух разделов разного объема, каждый со своим заголовком; общий заголовок отсутствует.

Автор, источник и год издания текста неизвестны. Объем текста 2573 печатных знака (без пробелов), 416 слов.

В тесте описываются меры предосторожности при приеме лекарственного препарата абакавир (abacavir) и его взаимодействие с другими препаратами.

Основной лексический фон в данном тексте представлен общеупотребительной лексикой (easy, take, stop, use, time, make sure, direct, section, provide, advise, children, elderly, given, women) и лексикой общенаучного описания (levels, problems, access, increase, effects, sensitive); соотношение между ними смещается в сторону первой.

В тексте в достаточном количестве (до 15 %) присутствуют термины, относящиеся к области медицины и фармакологии (pancreatitis, triglycerides, hepatitis B, dosage, medicine, methadone). Термины структурно просты (не более трех компонентов – blood fat levels) и по большей части деспециализированы (allergic reaction, kidney, liver, alcohol, pregnancy, dosage). Эмоциональная лексика в тексте отсутствует, оценочная лексика в основном нейтральна (high, increased, easy,

decline), эмоциональная оценка (very serious, fatal) ограничивается оценкой интенсивности аллергических реакций.

Текст в целом атемпорален, в нем представлены сказуемые в Present Indefinite (tell, have, stop, consult, is advised). Случаи отклонения от основного типа темпоральности – сказуемые в Present Perfect (has been shown) и Present Continuous (may be monitoring) – не оказывают серьезного влияния на общую тенденцию. В первом случае речь идет о полученных результатах, во втором – о действии (наблюдении), которое может происходить в данный момент времени.

В тексте употреблены сказуемые в страдательном залоге (is advised, is removed, should be used, are given, has been shown), безличные предложения (It is not known). Характерная особенность текста – глаголы в повелительном наклонении (do not breast-feed, do not start, discuss the risks, do not stop) и модальные глаголы (may be more sensitive, must not be taken, should be used). Используются местоимения you, your (your doctor, if you have any other allergies, if you stop using, your healthcare professionals, may be monitoring you).

Синтаксически текст относительно простой. Употребляются как простые, так и сложные предложения, среди последних много условных предложений.

Из графических средств присутствуют косая черта (nonprescription/herbal products) и скобки, которые считаются средством сжатия передаваемой информации. К последним также относятся сокращения (специальные терминологические – HIV и общеязыковые – e. g.).

Информация в тексте излагается логично и последовательно. Одним из средств связи в тексте выступают ключевые слова (в данном случае термины, например abacavir), которые, в частности, показывают, что оба раздела текста представляют собой единое целое. Отсутствие в тексте вводной информации – признак того, что данные разделы являются частью гипертекста.

Проведенный анализ текста позволяет сделать следующий вывод.

В тексте присутствуют три вида информации: когнитивная (характерные черты – использование лексики общенаучного описания,

терминов, безличных предложений, предложений со сказуемым в страдательном залоге, средств повышения плотности передаваемой информации; атемпоральность, логичность и последовательность изложения фактов), а также оперативная и эмоциональная информация (используются модальные глаголы, повелительное наклонение, личные и притяжательные местоимения для обращения к реципиенту текста).

Источник текста – групповой (передается информация в определенной сфере), реципиент – коллективный с гораздо меньшей компетентностью в описываемой области (признак адаптации информации – использование простой, частично деспециализированной терминологии).

Коммуникативное задание анализируемого текста – сообщить значимые сведения и определить связанные с ними действия, регламентируя деятельность человека в определенной области (медицина, фармакология). Таким образом, анализируемый текст представляет собой отрывок из аннотации к медикаменту.

Стратегия перевода текста

Стратегия перевода разрабатывается для того, чтобы продумать оптимальные шаги, необходимые для достижения адекватного перевода конкретного текста. Для этого нужно определить:

– меру переводимости текста (в случае неполной переводимости – чем она обусловлена, повлечет ли за собой изменения типологических признаков текста и неполноту его передачи, какие способы преодоления этих проблем предлагаются);

– степень конвенциональности переводимого текста, каким образом она повлияет на перевод;

– переводческие соответствия (эквивалентные, варианты, трансформационные), какие из них должны преобладать в переводе и почему.

Пример стратегии перевода текста

Данный текст полностью переводим, поскольку он не содержит «непереводимых» компонентов – эмфатических и эмоциональных конструкций, этнографических реалий, имен собственных и названий, которые трудно найти.

Главная задача при переводе данного текста – полная передача когнитивной и эмоциональной информации, а также соблюдение традиций оформления подобного вида текстов, существующих в языке перевода. Основными переводческими соответствиями будут варианты соответствия при передаче лексики общенаучного описания и общеупотребительной лексики, эквивалентные соответствия при передаче терминов (для передачи названия аннотируемого препарата рекомендуется транслитерация). Будет использовано незначительное количество грамматических трансформаций (передача безличных и неопределенно-личных форм с помощью пассивного залога).

Особое внимание следует обратить на глаголы в повелительном наклонении и средства обращения к реципиенту. При передаче данных структур нужно учесть, будет ли этот текст использоваться как аннотация к лекарству или как часть рекламного буклета. В первом случае из текста необходимо убрать «личностный компонент» в соответствии с правилами оформления аннотаций к медикаментам на русском языке (do not stop treatment unless directed by your doctor. – До консультации с врачом/без разрешения врача прекращать лечение не рекомендуется). В приведенном примере глагол в повелительном наклонении (do not stop treatment) был заменен на инфинитив в сочетании с глаголом в пассивном залоге (Прекращать лечение не рекомендуется), при этом эффект общения с реципиентом исчез. Подобные изменения будут сопровождаться большим количеством переводческих трансформаций.

Если текст станет частью рекламного буклета, то обращение к реципиенту нужно сохранить (Не прекращайте лечения, не посоветовавшись с врачом).

Unit 1

LAW

1.1. The Concept of Law

Word List:

- set of enforced rules – набор принудительных правил
- to have obligations – иметь обязательства
- to establish the rules – устанавливать правила
- to define a person's rights and obligations – определить права и обязанности человека
- to set penalties – устанавливать штрафы
- to violate the rules – нарушать правила
- to enforce the rules – соблюдать правила
- government body – правительственный орган
- to obey the laws – подчиняться законам
- justice – справедливость
- to lose respect – терять уважение
- to amend or abolish laws – изменять или отменять законы
- to break a law – нарушать закон

Text

Law is the set of enforced rules under which a society is governed. Law is one of the most basic social institutions and one of the most necessary. No society could exist if all people did just as they pleased without regard for the rights of others. Nor could a society exist if its members did not recognize that they also have certain obligations toward one another. The law thus establishes the rules that define a person's rights and obligations. The law also sets penalties for people who violate these

rules, and it states how government shall enforce the rules and penalties. However, the laws enforced by government can be changed. In fact, laws are frequently changed to reflect changes in a society's needs and attitudes.

In most societies, various government bodies, especially police agencies and courts, see that the laws are obeyed. Because a person can be penalized for disobeying the law, most people agree that laws should be just. Justice is a moral standard that applies to all human conduct. The laws enforced by government have usually had a strong moral element, and so justice has generally been one of law's guiding principles. But governments can, and sometimes do, enforce laws that people believe to be unjust. If this belief becomes widespread, people may lose respect for the law and may even disobey it. In democratic societies, the law itself provides ways to amend or abolish unjust laws.

In ancient societies, laws were written by leaders, to set out rules on how people can live, work and do business with each other. Today in most countries, laws are written and voted on by groups of elected politicians in a legislature, such as a parliament or congress. To follow the laws of a society is to do legal things. An activity is illegal if it breaks a law or does not follow the laws.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is law?
2. What does the law establish?
3. What bodies see that the laws are obeyed?
4. What is one of the guiding principles of a law?
5. When may people lose the respect for law?
6. Whom are laws usually written by now?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. One of the guiding principles of law is _____.
2. Law defines _____ of people.
3. If a person doesn't _____ he should be penalized.
4. A law is _____ under which a society is governed.
5. In democratic societies, the law provides ways _____ unjust laws.
6. The law sets penalties for people who _____.

to violate the rights, justice, the rights and obligations, a set of enforced rules, to obey the laws, to abolish

II. What is the Russian for:

government bodies, to abolish unjust laws, to lose respect for the law, to enforce rules, to amend laws, to define rights and obligations, justice, to break a law, to establish the rules, social institutions, to violate the rules.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. The laws enforced by government have usually had a strong moral element, and so justice has generally been one of laws guiding principles.

2. In most countries laws are written by groups of elected politicians.

3. To follow the laws of society is to do legal things.

4. In ancient societies laws are written by leaders to set out rules on how people can live, work and do business with each other.

5. In fact, laws frequently are changed to reflect changes in a society`s needs and attitudes.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

1.2. Legal Systems

Word List:

civil law – внутригосударственное право

legal system – юридическая система

to codify – кодифицировать (составлять кодекс)

civil code – гражданский кодекс

common law – общее право

islamic law (Sharia) – закон шариата

customary law – обычное право

legislature – законодательная власть

to legislate – издавать законы

jurisdiction – отправление правосудия

statute – статут (закон, законодательный акт)

judiciary – суд, судебная власть

judge – судья

to override (reject) any precedent – отвергать (не принимать во внимание) прецедент.

Text

The civilian legal system or civil law system is the general typology of legal systems found in most countries. It is an alternative to common law system and has its roots in Roman law. It is employed by almost every country that was not a colony of Great Britain. In most jurisdictions the civil law is codified in the form of a civil code but in some countries, like Scotland, it remains uncoded, most codes follow the tradition of the Code Napoleon in some fashion. Notably, the German code was developed from Roman law with reference to German legal tradition.

Common law is a system of Law used in England, all of the states of the United States (except Louisiana) and other former British possessions such as in the Laws of Australia, Canada, India and Ireland.

Islamic law (sharia) is derived from the Koran and used in some middle Eastern nations, such as in the Laws of Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Common Law (case law precedential law) regulates, via precedents, how laws are to be understood.

Common Law is derived from anglo-saxon customary law, also referred to as judge – made law, as it developed over the course of many centuries in the English courts. The English called their system the common law because it is applied throughout the country.

English common law developed through the rules and principles that judges traditionally followed in deciding courts cases. But judges could expand precedents to make them suit particular cases. They could also override (reject) any precedents that they considered to be in error or outdated. In this way judges changed many laws over the years. The common law thus came to be law made by judges.

Civil law is based on legislation that is found in constitutions or statutes passed by government. The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collections called codes most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code commissioned by the Roman emperor Justinian I in A.D. 500's Justinian's

code updated and summarized the whole of Roman Law. It was called the Corpus juric civilis meaning Body of Civil Law. For this reason legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as civil-law systems.

In civil-law countries, such as France, Germany and Mexico, the statutes, not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law. Judges may refer to precedents in making their decisions but they must base every decision on a particular statute and not on precedent alone.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is the civil legal system found in most countries?
2. What form is the civil law codified in?
3. What is Islamic law based on?
4. What are the historical roots of the civil law system?
5. What is civil law based on?
6. Are judges in civil – law countries allowed to refer to precedents?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. In most _____the civil law is codified in the form of a civil code.
2. _____is a system of law used in England.
3. Islamic law (sharia) is derived from _____.
4. Civil law is based on _____that is found in constitutions or statutes passed by government.
5. In _____, such as France, Germany and Mexico, the _____and not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law.
6. English common law developed from the rules and principles that _____traditionally followed in deciding _____.

court cases, jurisdictions, Koran, civil-law countries, common law, statutes

II. What is the Russian for:

legal system, common law, statute, legislation customary law, judge-made law, law codes, civil law, Islamic law jurisdictions, precedential law, override precedents, to make decisions by law.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Laws of Australia, Canada, India: Islamic law is derived from the Koran and used in some middle Eastern nations.

2. But judges could expand precedents to make them suit particular cases.

3. It is an alternative to common law system and has it's roots in Roman law.

4. Civil law is based on legislation that is found in constitution or statutes passed by Government.

5. The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collection called codes.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

1.3. Branches of Law

Word List:

tort – деликт, гражданское правонарушение

the law of tort – деликтное право

property law – право собственности; вещное право; нормы, регулирующие имущественные права

business law – право, регулирующее область деловых отношений

inheritance/succession law – наследственное право

family law – семейное право

marriage law – брачное право

commercial law – торговое право

corporate law – право корпораций

company law – право, регулирующее деятельность акционерных компаний

criminal/penal law – уголовное право

constitutional law – конституционное право

law martial – военное положение

industrial/employment law – трудовое право

patent law – патентное право

to enact the law – принять закон

to elaborate the law – разработать закон

to go to law – обратиться к правосудию

to make laws – разрабатывать законы

to practice law – заниматься юридической/адвокатской деятельностью

within the law – в рамках закона

Text

Law can be divided into two branches: 1) private law and 2) public law. Private law deals with the rights and obligations people have in their relations with one another. Public law concerns the rights and obligations people have as members of society and citizens. Both private law and public law can be subdivided into several branches. However the various branches of public and private law are closely related and in many cases they overlap.

Private law determines a person's legal rights and obligations in many kinds of activities that involve other people. Such activities include everything from borrowing or lending money to buying a home or signing a job contract.

Private law can be divided into several major branches according to the kinds of legal rights and obligations involved. The main branches are 1) contracted commercial law; 2) tort; 3) property law; 4) inheritance law; 5) family law; 6) commercial law. The dividing line between the various branches is not always clear, however. For example, many cases of property law also involve contract law.

Contract law sets rules on agreements to buy and sell items and services. It regulates the roles, relationships and obligations of parties engaging in the negotiation of a legal agreement.

A tort is a wrong of injury that a person suffers because of someone else action. The action may cause bodily harm; damage a person's property, business, or reputation; or make unauthorized use of a person's property. The victim may sue the person or persons responsible. The law of tort deals with the right and obligations of the persons involved in such cases. Law of torts governs compensation for wrongful acts (negligence, nuisance, deformation, trespass, etc.).

Properly law states the rights and obligations that a person has when they buy, sell or rent homes and land (called real property or realty), and objects (called personal property or personality).

Inheritance law, or succession law, concerns the transfer of property upon the death of the owner. Nearly every country has basic inheritance laws, which list the relatives or other persons who have first rights of inheritance. But in most Western nations, people may will their property to persons other than those specified by law. In such cases, inheritance law also sets the rules for making of wills.

Family law determines the legal rights and obligations of husbands and wives and of parents and children. It covers such matters as marriage, divorce, adoption, and child support.

Commercial law applies to the rights, relation and conduct of individuals and businesses involved in commercial trade. Commercial law can be classed together with contract and company law as business law.

Public law defines a person's rights and obligations in relation to government. Public law also describes the various divisions of government and their powers.

Public law can be divided into four major branches: 1) criminal law, 2) constitutional law, 3) administrative law, and 4) international law. In many cases the branches of public law, like those in private law, can overlap. For example, a violation administrative law may also be a violation of criminal law.

Criminal law (penal law) is the body of law which regulates governmental sanctions (such as imprisonment and/or fines) as retaliation for crimes against the social order.

Constitutional law deals with the important rights of the government, and its relationship with the people. It mainly involves the interpretation of the constitution, but also involves things like the powers of the different branches of government.

Administrative law is used by ordinary citizens who want to challenge decisions made by government. It also involves things like regulations, and the operation of the administrative agencies that the president creates.

International law is used to set out the rules on how countries can act in areas such as trade, the environment, or military action. International law also governs the relations between citizens of different states and international organizations. Its two main sources are customary law and treaties. The Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war are an example of international law.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What branches can law be divided into?
2. What does private law deal with?
3. What is a fort?
4. What does family law determine?
5. Where is international law used?
6. What does the public law define?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Public law concerns _____ people have as members of society and citizens.
2. Constitutional law deals with _____ of the government and its relationship with people.
3. Inheritance law concerns _____ upon the death of the owner.
4. Private law can be divided into several _____ according to the kinds of legal rights and obligations involved.
5. Commercial law applies to the rights, relation and conduct of individuals and businesses involved in commercial trade and is known as _____.
6. _____ sets rules on agreements to buy or sell items and services.

rights and obligations, major branches, contract law, transfer of property, important rights, business law
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II. What is the Russian for:

contract law, the law of tort, marriage law, criminal/penal law, patent law, to elaborate the law, to practice law, property law, family law, commercial law.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of this text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Private law deals with the rights and obligations people have in their relations with each other.

2. But in most Western nations, people may will their property to persons other than those specifies by law.

3. Criminal law (penal law) is the body of law which regulates governmental sanctions (such as imprisonment and/or fines as retaliation for crimes against the social order.

4. Administrative law is used by ordinary citizens who want to challenge decisions made by the government.

5. Contract law regulates the roles, relationships and obligations of the parties engaging in the negotiation of a legal agreement.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

1.4. Law and Culture

Word List:

legitimate – законный

to issue a law – издать закон

recognized authority – признанная власть

to enact a law – принять закон

constitutional amendment – поправка к конституции

executive order – распоряжение

rulemaking – нормотворчество

adjudication – судебное решение

to come into existence – появиться

culture of law – культура права

to evade – уклониться

to forego personal revenge – отказаться от личной мести

to take grievances – принимать жалобы

to arbitrate disputes – разрешать споры

culture of honour – культура чести

to stem from – происходить из

disproportionate revenge – непропорциональная месть

Text

One of the fundamental similarities across different legal systems is that, to be of general approval and observation. A law has to appear to be public, effective, and legitimate, in the sense that it has to be available to the knowledge of the citizen in common places or means. It needs to contain instruments to grant its application, and it has to be issued under given formal procedures from a recognized authority.

In the context of most legal systems, laws are enacted through the processes of constitutional charter, constitutional amendment, legislation, executive order, rulemaking, and adjudication; within Common law jurisdictions, rulings by judges are an important additional source of legal rules.

However, de facto laws also come into existence through custom and tradition.

Law has an anthropological dimension. In order to have a culture of law, people must dwell in a society where a government exists whose authority is hard to evade and generally recognized as legitimate. People forego personal revenge or self-help and choose instead to take their grievances before the government and its agents, who arbitrate disputes and enforce penalties.

This behavior is contrasted with the culture of honor, where respect for persons and groups stems from fear of the disproportionate revenge they may exact if their person, property, or prerogatives are not respected. Cultures of law must be maintained. They can be eroded by declining respect for the law, achieved either by weak government unable to wield its authority, or by burdensome restrictions that attempt to forbid behavior prevalent in the culture or in some subculture of the society. When a culture of law declines, there is a possibility that an undesirable culture of honour will arise in its place.

Answer the following the questions about the text.

1. What law must be to be effective and legitimate?
2. How are laws enacted?
3. What is the difference between culture of law and culture of honour?
4. What are the possible dangers of declining respect for the law?
5. What purpose does a set of laws serve?
6. What will happen when a culture of law declines?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. _____ must be maintained.
2. In the context of most legal systems, laws are enacted through the processes of _____.
3. A law has to appear to be public, effective and _____.

4. However, de facto laws also _____ through custom and tradition.

5. A law has to be issued under given formal procedures from a _____.

6. Common law jurisdiction, ruling for judges are important _____.

legitimate, a recognized authority, constitution charter, come into existence, to maintain the culture of law, additional source of legal rules

II. What is the Russian for:

general approval and observation, to be legitimate, to enact a law, constitutional amendments, common law, jurisdictions, culture of law, to evade authority, to fake grievances, culture of behavior, to forego personal revenge.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. In order to have a culture of law, people must dwell in a society where a government exists whose authority is hard to evade and generally recognized as legitimate.

2. When a culture of law declines, there is a possibility that an undesirable culture of honour will arise in its place.

3. However, de facto laws also come into existence through custom and tradition.

4. People forego personal revenge or self-help and choose instead to take their grievances before to government and its agents, who arbitrate disputes and enforce penalties.

5. Law has an anthropological dimension.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Отрасли права занимаются узкоспециализированными проблемами. Каждая из них отличается своим объектом изучения и методом воздействия. Предметом отрасли права считают особую группу социальных отношений, а методом – те приёмы, благодаря которым осуществляется правовое наведение порядка.

Применять способы регулирования одной отрасли права для другой бессмысленно. Каждая отрасль права имеет свои структурные части – правовые институты.

Все отрасли права разбиты на две большие группы. К первой относятся отрасли материального права, ко второй – отрасли процессуального права. Материальное право регулирует общественные связи при помощи прямого воздействия. Оно распространяется на все материальные отношения, которые могут сложиться между людьми. В эту категорию права входят трудовые, семейные, имущественные и другие отношения. К отраслям права, входящим в эту группу, можно отнести: конституционное, финансовое, административное, трудовое, гражданское, уголовное, земельное, финансовое, экологическое и семейное право.

Процессуальное право, в отличие от материального, рассматривает приёмы и систему права в обществе, указывает на обязанности людей. В сферу процессуального права входят и дела, которые предназначены для рассмотрения в Конституционном суде.

Текст 2

Особое место в правовой системе отведено судьям. В каждом государстве судебная власть находится в числе основных властных категорий. Суд является государственным органом, при помощи законодательства реализующим правосудие. Суд – это основной способ разрешения споров.

Именно суд, рассмотрев все доказательства, выносит приговор по уголовным и другим делам. Суд, вынося вердикт в процессуальном порядке, следует законодательству. Подобные функции присущи судам общей юрисдикции. Для особых дел создаются специализированные суды, которые имеют узкую направленность и квалификацию. Таким судам подведомственны дела, связанные с той или иной сферой жизни общества и гражданина. Дела, относящиеся к военной службе, подведомственны военным судам (трибуналам). Торговые и экономические дела могут разбирать арбитражные суды. Среди специализированных судов также выделяются таможенные, решающие таможенные споры, и др.

Важнейший из судов – Конституционный суд. Его главная задача – контроль за следованием основному государственному документу – Конституции. Кроме того, здесь рассматриваются государственные споры или пересматриваются определённые дела.

Unit 2

MEDICINE

2.1. Are Anti-TB Drugs Used Properly?

Word List:

epidemic of incurable TB – эпидемия неизлечимого туберкулеза

international charity organizations – международные
благотворительные организации

to beat an alarm – бить тревогу

lethal disease – смертельная болезнь

to develop a resistance to drugs – развивать устойчивость
к лекарствам

schemes of treatment – схемы лечения

to use antibiotics properly – правильно использовать антибиотики

drug-resistant TB – туберкулез с лекарственной устойчивостью

a patient – пациент

to take the drug – принимать препарат

to refute charges – опровергнуть обвинения

to get a firm foothold – получить прочную основу

to receive drugs free of charge – получить лекарства бесплатно

drug-addicts – наркоманы

to be entitled – иметь право

to keep TB incidence under control – держать под контролем
заболеваемость туберкулезом

full-fledged TB – развивающийся туберкулез

drug-resistant strains of TB – лекарственно-устойчивые штаммы
туберкулеза

to accuse oneself of incompetence – обвинять кого-то
в непрофессионализме

Text

International experts predict an epidemic of incurable TB

Representatives of British, Belgian and American international charity organizations working in our country beat an alarm. Russia is becoming “the world`s incubator for a lethal disease – a new incurable form of TB”. As to these organizations, they think that daily thousands of patients develop a resistance to drugs because of the fact that the doctors use “nonstandard schemes of treatment” and do not use antibiotics properly. The situation is akin to an epidemic. The foreign medics are so frightened that they have sent an open letter to the Russian President.

Actually these international organizations are over-dramatizing the situation as they usually tend to do. Drug-resistant TB is not a new form of the disease at all. Drug-resistant bacteria appeared when medics started to use penicillin.

When a patient is taking the drug for a long period of time (even ordinary aspirin or analgin), his organism gets used to it and simply does not react. It is just the same way with anti-TB drugs. So drug-resistant TB cases are registered not only in Russia, but all over the world. By the way, when the Federal Anti-TB Program was being drafted, medics noted an increase of TB worldwide because of Koch's bacterium becoming habitually resistant to existing drugs.

The Russian doctors refute charges of using non-standard methods of treatment brought against them. “We are not that backward not to know how to use antibiotics”. Russia has its own school of TB treatment, which does not differ too much from that in the West – the case is that we treat different forms of the disease using different methods. By the way, the Western system, whereby the patient is given four antibiotics daily for 6 months running, is getting a firm foothold in today`s Russia as well. Drug-resistant forms of TB result from many patients` failing to complete

the course of treatment, rather than from inappropriate treatment. Some patients take drugs which they receive free of charge, but try to economize on food, although healthy food is essential for their recovery. Moreover, there is a large group of TB sufferers, with homeless people, migrants, drug-addicts etc. among them, which can be saved by compulsory/

In today's Russia the disease is spreading fast because of social problems. Local authorities often forget that TB patients are entitled under the law to separate housing. In their turn, the medics also cannot keep TB incidence under control because it is related to poor living conditions. As we know, the virus of TB is present in 99 percent of the adult population. It remains suppressed due to local immunity, although full-fledged TB can be provoked by anything from stress to malnutrition. In fact, the Russian doctors a century ago believed that a person could stay immune to TB infection living in a room with an incurable of TB patient, but die consumption in case of unshared love.

In prisons the situation is especially critical. The incidence rate among the inmates is 50 times higher than the national average. Two thirds of the registered drug-resistant TB cases are in prisons and correctional centers. Labor camps are in critically short supply of anti-TB drugs and are unable to create the necessary conditions for the isolation and treatment of TB patients, but it is impossible to pardon all TB-infected criminals as those restored to liberty would comprise 80 percent of the prison population.

The doctors are well aware of the drug-resistant strains of TB and try to fight back the disease relying on the existing limited funds. International charity organizations are doing their best to help the situation. In particular, they provide for anti-TB measures in correctional centers and prisons. That, however, is hardly a reason for them to accuse their colleagues of incompetence.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Why do international charity organizations working in our country beat an alarm?
2. Are these organizations over-dramatizing the situations?
3. What happens if a person is taking a drug for a long time?
4. Do Russian doctors refute charges of using non-standard methods of treatment brought against them?
5. Why is the disease spreading fast in today's Russia?
6. What are these social problems?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Russia is becoming the world's incubator for _____ – a new incurable form of TB.
2. Some patients take drugs which they receive _____.
3. Russia has it's _____ which does not differ too much from that in the west.
4. As we know, the virus of TB is present in 99 percent of _____.
5. The Russian doctors _____ if using non-standard methods of treatment.
6. _____ is not a new form of disease at all.

drug-resistant TB, own school of TB treatment, to receive drugs free of charge, adult population, to refute charges, lethal disease

II. What is the Russian for:

to take the drug, inappropriate treatment, epidemic of incurable TB, to develop a resistance to drugs, a new incurable form of TB, recovery,

drug-addicts, to keep TB incidence under control, compulsory treatment, full-fledged TB.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you make in the following sentences?

1. As to these organizations, they think that daily thousands of patients develop a resistance to drugs because the fact that the doctors use non-standard schemes of treatment and do not use antibiotics properly.

2. By the way, when the Federal anti-TB Program being drafted, medics noted an increase of TB worldwide because of Koch's bacterium becoming in habitually resistant to exiting drugs.

3. The Russian doctors refute charges of using non-standard methods of treatment brought against them.

4. It remains suppressed due to local immunity, although full-fledged TB can be provoked by anythings from stress to malnutrition.

5. Labour camps are in critically short supply of anti-TB drugs and are unable to create the necessary conditions for the isolation and treatment of TB patients.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

2.2. Incurable TB is Making Comeback

Word List:

drastic remedy – сильное средство

medics – медики

to remain immune – оставаться невосприимчивым

to remain obscure – оставаться неясным

to be in short supply – быть в дефиците

syringe – шприц

to catch TB – заразиться туберкулёзом

to get HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) – заразиться ВИЧ-инфекцией

insufficient treatment – недостаточное лечение

to result in mutation – привести к мутации

to cause the relapse of TB – вызвать рецидив туберкулёза

to meet the prisons requirements – соответствовать требованиям в местах лишения свободы

infected inmates – инфицированные заключённые

to cure a disease – вылечить болезнь

penitentiary system – пенитенциарная система

to fall under authority – подпадать под власть

to combat the TB epidemic – бороться с эпидемией туберкулёза

to treat TB cases – лечить больных туберкулёзом

to make a patient non-contagious – сделать человека безопасным для окружающих

non-destructive phases of TB – неведные фазы туберкулёза

to exercise an individual approach – проявлять индивидуальный подход

Text

New form of TB travels quickly. Many countries are becoming veritable incubators for a new incurable form of this disease.

Recommendations made by the World Health Organization provide for the appropriate methods of TB treatment. This is a strict scheme of treatment with four drastic remedies which kill practically all tuberculous Mycobacteria in six months on average. The course of treatment in the United States costs USD 100 per person. In Russia it is much more expensive due to the high prices of medicines. The guaranteed result is achieved in 96 percent of cases.

However, medics recently registered a new form of the disease. This is a drug-resistant strain of TB, which remains immune to one or two pellets of a complex of four drugs needed. In the United States a course of drug-resistant TB treatment costs USD 200,000 instead of USD 100, and the estimated results still remain obscure. In Russia where the appropriate drugs are in critically short supply, the resistant strain of TB is effectively incurable. This strain can cause death, almost like AIDS, the only difference being that you need a used syringe or infected sexual partner to get HIV infection, while it is well enough to go by metro with a TB-infected person to catch TB.

Drug-resistant TB is a direct consequence of poor or insufficient treatment, which has only partial effect on tuberculous Mycobacterial population resulting in mutation and development of drug-resistant Mtb. After a time persisting Mycobacteria multiply causing the relapse of TB in a new drug-resistant form.

By estimates, at least 4 percent of TB patients in Russia are drug-resistant. As to the prisons, the situation there is more than critical.

In recent years, the supply of anti-TB drugs seldom meets more than 20 – 25 percent of the prison's requirements. People who know how to treat TB are few in prisons, so they treat every which way, often giving one tablet instead of four or reducing the 6-week course of treatment to two weeks. As a result, the prisons have become veritable factories of drug-resistant strains of TB. Currently about 12 percent of TB infected inmates have a multi-drug resistant strain which is especially difficult to cure.

As we know, one of the main goals of the Anti-TB program is to test the World Health Organization recommendations. This interest in TB treatment in prisons is not purely accidental, it flows not only from a critical situation in penitentiary system, but also from the fact, that this system does not fall under authority of the Ministry of Public Health.

Recommendations by the World Health Organization have been designed to combat the TB epidemic, rather than to treat TB cases. They are efficient in killing Mycobacterial population, making a patient non-contagious. They are good for treatment of non-destructive phases of TB, but in difficult cases one should exercise an individual approach.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is the scheme of treatment TB which kills practically TB bacteria in six months?
2. What is a new form of TB?
3. How much does a course of drug-resistant TB treatment cost in the USA?
4. How many percent does the supply of anti-TB drugs met in prisons?
5. What strain of TB is very difficult to cure?
6. What is one of the main goals of the anti-TB program?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The resistant strain of TB _____ effectively _____.
2. Recommendations by the World Health Organization have been designed _____.
3. Mycobacteria multiply causing _____.
4. Currently about 12 percent of TB infected inmate, have a _____, which is especially difficult to cure.
5. In Russia the appropriate drugs against TB _____.
6. _____ in prisons is rather difficult.

to be in short supply, to be incurable, relapse of TB, multi-drug resistant strain of TB, to combat the TB epidemic, the situation with drug-resistant TB

II. What is the Russian for:

a new form of disease, appropriate methods of TB treatment, high prices of medicines, resistant strains TB, to test the World Health Organization recommendations, to fall under authority of Ministry of Public Health, to treat TB case, infected inmates, to get HIV infection, to make a person non-contagious.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. This is a drug-resistant strain of TB, which remains immune to one or two pellets of a complex of four drugs needed.

2. Drug-resistant TB is a direct consequence of poor or insufficient treatment, which has only partial effect on tuberculosis mycobacterial population resulting in mutation and development of drug-resistant Mtb.

3. People who know how to treat TB are few in prisons, so they treat every which way often giving one tablet instead of four or reducing the 6-week course of treatment to two weeks.

4. Recommendations by the World Health Organization have been designed to combat the TB epidemic, rather than to treat TB cases.

5. The resistant strain of TB can cause death, almost like AIDS, the only difference being that you need a used syringe or infected sexual partner to get HIV infection, while it is well enough to go by metro with a TB-infected person to catch TB.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

2.3. Reform of Regional TB Services (Approach and Problems)

Word List:

training of personnel – обучение персонала

economic restructuring – реструктуризация экономики

to be aimed at – быть нацеленным на

reduction of hospital beds – сокращение койко-мест

X-ray examination – рентгеновское обследование

unneded division – ненужное подразделение

enhancement of outpatient services – улучшение амбулаторных услуг

to purchase drugs – покупать лекарства

pay salary suppliments – платить надбавки к зарплате

to create region-wide DOTS network – создать региональную сеть программы DOTS

multi-drug resistance – многократная лекарственная устойчивость

to monitor MDR TB – управлять лекарственно-устойчивым туберкулезом

dismissals – увольнения

to reallocate savings – перераспределять денежные средства

resentment – недовольство

a jail – подразделение исправления и наказания

Text

Reform of Regional TB Services. Approach and Problems

The strategy for introduction of DOTS in Russian regional TB services involves two elements:

1) substantive steps needed for DOTS implementation, such as provision of drugs, microscopes, training of personnel, monitoring, quality control, and other elements of DOTS infrastructure;

2) economic restructuring of the service aimed at dismantling of the existing wasteful infrastructure for non-DOTS approaches so that the service becomes self sufficient. By agreement financing and technical

assistance for building of DOTS infrastructure in exchange for TB service restructuring is provided.

A typical agreement between Public Health Research Institute and the local government is for a three-year plan which includes the following components:

1) cuts and reductions in the inefficient parts of TB service that will lead to substantial savings. This includes reduction of the number of TB hospital beds, reduction of the number of x-ray examinations, closing of TB sanatoria and other unneeded divisions - within a period of one year;

2) the savings generated by these cuts will be used for enhancement of outpatient services, building of TB hospices, payment of salaries, and support of DOTS infrastructure;

3) our contributions and assistance during the first year will help purchase drugs, pay salary supplements, install new equipment, train personnel and create region-wide DOTS network, including bacteriological laboratories to monitor MDR TB.

While we are confident that our part of the deal - implementation of DOTS will be accomplished, the success of the economic restructuring will depend on our ability to solve the following problems:

1) Linkage of salary funds to the number of hospital beds. Local TB services, particularly their hospital components resist efforts to cut the number of beds because their government budgets (that are only partially fulfilled) are derived from the number of hospital beds. They do not trust assurances that savings generated by the restructuring will be left at their disposal.

2) Resentment of privileged status of TB service. If the plan succeeds, the workers in the TB service will be better paid than other health workers, teachers, social workers, etc. The government budget of the restructured TB service will be fulfilled by 100% whereas budgets of other divisions will not. This will create pressure on the governor to reallocate savings.

3) Political pressure on those who stand to lose from closings and dismissals in the course of restructuring.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What elements does the strategy for introduction of DOTS in Russian regional TB services include?
2. What will lead to substantial savings?
3. What will contributions during the first year help do?
4. What will the success of the economic restructuring depend on?
5. What problems will be solved during implementation of DOTS?
6. What will pressure on the governor create?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The contribution and assistance during the first year will help _____.
2. By agreement financing and technical assistance for building of DOTS infrastructure in exchange for _____ is provided.
3. Local TB services do not _____ that savings generated by the restructuring will be left at their disposal.
4. Substantial steps are needed for _____.
5. The savings generated by some cuts will be used for _____.
6. The government budget of the _____ will be fulfilled by 100 % where as budgets of other divisions will not.

TB service restructuring; DOTS implementation; restricted TB service; enhancement of outpatient services; to purchase drugs, pay salary supplements and install equipment; trust assurances

II. What is the Russian for:

a typical agreement, economic restructuring, DOTS infrastructure, hospital beds, privileged status of TB service, to reallocate savings, bacteriological laboratory, to train personnel, to pay salary supplements, to create pressure on the governor.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. This includes reduction of the number of TB hospital beds, reduction of the number of x-ray examinations, closing of TB sanatoria and other unneeded divisions- within the period of one year.

2. Local TB services, particularly their hospital components resist efforts to cut the number of beds because their government budgets are derived from the number of hospital beds.

3. Economic restructuring of the service aimed at dismantling of existing infrastructure for non-DOTS approaches so that the service becomes self-sufficient.

4. The savings generated by these cuts will be used for enhancement of outpatient services, building of TB hospices, payment of salaries and support of DOTS infrastructure.

5. They do not trust assurances that savings generated by restructuring will be left at their disposal.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

2.4. A Typical Regional Project

Word List:

food supplements for TB prisons – пищевые добавки для туберкулезных тюрем

jail-based hospitals – тюремная больница

setting of a bacteriology field lab – создание полевой бактериологической лаборатории

improvement of diagnostics – улучшение диагностики

identification and isolation of patients – идентификация и изоляция пациентов

extensive system of oversight and control – разветвленная система надзора и контроля

related issues – связанные вопросы (проблемы)

monotherapy – монотерапия

security considerations – соображения безопасности

compound the problem – усугубить проблему

inmate transfer – перевод заключенного

custody of courts for trial or testimony – содержание под стражей в суде для судебного разбирательства или дачи показаний

medical care – медицинское обслуживание

informational backup to the program – информационная поддержка программы

collaboration – взаимодействие

to convene an international workshop – созвать международный семинар

advocacy effort – усилия по защите интересов

Public Health Research Institute – научно-исследовательский институт общественного здравоохранения

smooth functioning – бесперебойное функционирование

foreign charitable organizations – зарубежные благотворительные организации

exempt from taxation – освобождать от налогообложения

Text

A typical regional project includes training of medical officers, provision of drugs and food supplements for TB prisons and jail-based hospitals, setting of a bacteriology field lab, improvement of diagnostics, identification and isolation of patients with multiple drug-resistant TB, and extensive system of oversight and control.

To ensure success a particular attention is paid to the following related issues:

1) Lack of funding, personnel, and drugs;

2) Monotherapy. Treatment with single antibiotic – usually INH – is widespread due to the lack of drugs and understanding of the consequences by prison medical workers. Monotherapy is the single most important cause of MDR TB;

3) Jail situation. Theoretically, jails should have special cells for TB patients. In reality, this is rarely the case. Security considerations, lack of space, and ignorance of personnel compound the problem;

4) Inmate Transfer. Infected inmates are often transferred for long distances to faraway regions. Such transfer may take up to two months. Infected prisoners are transferred with no medical care or isolation from healthy inmates. A related problem is transfers of patients from jail to the custody of courts for trial or testimony. No medical care or isolation is provided during these trips.

To resolve these problems, a cooperation with different institutions is needed. Such as:

Central Research Institute of TB.

Medical Academy TB Information Center. It provides informational backup to the program, produces printed material, carries out information

campaigns, etc. The Center and the Academy are involved in teaching process.

Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology.

The main political goal of Anti-TB program is to catalyze official adoption of DOTS as national policy. Towards this end a combination of public campaigning and private representations to decision makers was made.

In collaboration with Central Research Institute and the Medical Academy we plan to convene an international workshop on TB in September. It will be accompanied by extensive public campaign and will become a major step in our advocacy effort. If successful, this event will become a starting point of a drive to obtain a World Bank Loan to expand the project into a nationwide program.

Public Health Research Institute has built comprehensive operational infrastructure that permits smooth functioning. PHRI has been included in the registry of foreign charitable organizations which are exempt from taxation. Data communication system has been set up for smooth operations with different bodies.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What does a typical regional project include?
2. What issues are paid particular attention to?
3. What treatment is widely spread?
4. What kind of situation exists in jails?
5. What is the main political goal of Anti-TB program?
6. What do we plan to do in September?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Infected _____ often _____ for a long distances to faraway regions.
2. In collaboration with Central Research Institute and the Medical Academy we plan _____ on TB in September.
3. Medical Academy TB Information Center _____ to the program.
4. Security considerations, lack of space, and ignorance of personnel _____.
5. Monotherapy is the single most important _____.
6. Public Health Research Institute has built comprehensive operational infrastructure that permits _____.

cause of MDR (multi drug resistant) TB, compound the problem, to transfer inmates, to provide informational backup of the program, to convene an international workshop, smooth functioning

II. What is the Russian for:

advocacy efforts, related issues, improvement of diagnostics, special cells for TB patients, treatment with a single antibiotic, Central Research Institute of TB, to expand the project into a nationwide program, registry of foreign charitable organizations, data communication system, Medical Academy TB Information Center.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. A typical regional project includes training of medical officers, provision of drugs and food supplements for TB prisons and jail-based hospital, setting of a bacteriology field lab, improvement of diagnostics, identification and isolation of patients with multiple drug-resistant TB, and extensive system of oversight and control.

2. Treatment with a single antibiotic usually INM – is widespread due to the lack of drugs and understanding of the consequences by prison medical workers.

3. A related problem is transfers of patients from jail to the custody of courts for trial or testimony.

4. If successful, this event will become a starting point of a drive to obtain a World Bank Loan to expand the project into a nationwide program.

5. Data communication system has been set up for smooth operations with different bodies.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Туберкулез остается важной медико-социальной проблемой. Причина сохранения и поддержания резервуара туберкулезной инфекции кроется в низкой эффективности лечения выявленных больных, что связано с дефицитом в снабжении фтизиатрической службы противотуберкулезными препаратами.

В результате терапии полости распада зажили у 59,5 % больных, бактериовыделение прекратилось у 76,4 % пациентов. Отработаны методы раннего выявления туберкулеза. Очень важен охват населения профилактическими флюорографическими осмотрами. Для лиц с противопоказаниями к лучевым нагрузкам внедрена методика иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА) выявления антител к возбудителю туберкулеза. Однако из-за невысокой чувствительности имеющихся диагностикумов результативность ИФА оказалась низкой, что не позволяет считать ИФА скрининговым способом раннего выявления туберкулеза. Внедрена методика поиска возбудителя туберкулеза с помощью полимеразной цепной реакции (ПЦР). Поскольку один анализ обходится в пять раз дороже флюорографии, ПЦР используется только для дифференциально-диагностических целей.

Внедрение Программы DOTS по борьбе с туберкулезом будет способствовать улучшению эпидемиологической обстановки и бактериоскопической диагностики. На сегодняшний день общая лечебная сеть находит возбудитель туберкулеза в мокроте в единичных случаях. Предлагаемые программой DOTS мероприятия повысят вклад лечебно-профилактических учреждений в обнаружение заразных форм туберкулеза.

Второй результат, который мы ожидаем получить от внедрения данной Программы, – повышение эффективности лечения больных туберкулезом, особенно по критерию прекращения бактериовыделения.

Программа DOTS будет внедрена параллельно с отработанными методами выявления туберкулеза: флюорографией, туберкулинодиагностикой и стандартными курсами лечения отдельных больных.

Текст 2

На сегодняшний день большая проблема – туберкулез среди детей, заболевание выявляется с помощью туберкулина. В последние годы среди детей не зарегистрирован туберкулезный менингит, а локальные формы в основном представлены малыми формами туберкулеза. Туберкулез среди них характеризуется теми же цифрами, что и 10 – 15 лет назад. В предыдущие годы туберкулезный менингит регистрировали ежегодно (один-два случая), почти у всех детей находили поствакцинальные рубчики на плечах, но, как правило, дети имели вираж тубпробы (нелеченые) или тесный продолжительный контакт с больным, выделяющим микобактерии.

Несмотря на то, что медицинские работники хорошо обучены и ежегодно проходят переподготовку с помощью фтизиатров, рост заболеваемости туберкулезом среди детей всё же сохраняется.

Необходимо сохранить вакцинацию среди новорожденных и туберкулинодиагностику среди детей начальных классов.

Unit 3

ECOLOGY

3.1. Man and Nature

Word List:

to constitute – составлять

to recycle – рециркулировать

cycle – цикл

recycling – рециркуляция

to be relevant to something – иметь отношение к чему-либо

to maintain – сохранять

maintenance – сохранение

dynamic equilibrium – динамическое равновесие

to disturb – нарушать

disturbance – нарушение

to subject to changes – подвергаться изменениям

to make suggestions – делать предположения

fossil fuel – ископаемое топливо

consequence – следствие

to predict – предсказывать, прогнозировать

to be under attack – находиться под воздействием

to exert influence upon – оказывать влияние на

to alter – изменять

to upset ecological balance – нарушать экологическое равновесие

secure world – безопасный мир

to superimpose – накладывать

to relate to – относиться к

rise in sea level – повышение уровня моря

Text

The natural environment of earth constitutes a closed system in which basic components are constantly recycled. The energy source for the recycling is the sun.

Examples of such natural cycles are those related to carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and water all of which are highly relevant to the maintenance of an environment conducive to life. The whole system is in a state of dynamic equilibrium and is thus subject to change if disturbing influences are superimposed. Pollution is not easily defined, but, in one sense, can be taken as the presence of abnormal quantities of a material due to disturbance of the natural state of equilibrium. Such a disturbance might well be generated by man's activities, with his increasing knowledge and power to manipulate matter and energy, he is able to exert substantial influences upon his own environment.

In the late twentieth century, serious suggestions are being made that human activities may start to upset the fundamental ecological balance of this planet. A typical debate of this nature concerns the so-called "Greenhouse Effect", based on the hypothesis that increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels will alter the balance of recycling maintained by plant photosynthesis and ocean absorption leading to atmospheric levels 20 to 25 % above the present average of about 300 p. p. m. by the end of the century.

It is suggested that one consequence of such an increase could be a raising of the global temperature because of the increased atmospheric absorption of solar energy re-radiated from the earth's surface at longer wavelengths leading to a catastrophic rise in sea levels caused by melting of the polar ice-caps. The opposing view predicts equally serious results from an eventual lowering of the earth's temperature through the reflection of the sun's heat by smoke and particulate matter in the air.

As you see, today the natural world which we share with all other forms of life on this planet is under attack. That is why it is necessary for all nations of the world act decisively to alter trends noted above and to

build an environmentally secure world one in which human needs and wants are met without destroying natural systems.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What does the natural environment of earth constitute?
2. What are the examples of natural cycles?
3. Is the whole system in a state of dynamic equilibrium?
4. What is pollution?
5. What is Greenhouse Effect?
6. What could the consequences of Greenhouse Effect be?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Pollution can be taken as the presence of abnormal quantities of material due to _____.
2. Man is able _____ upon his own environment.
3. Human activities may start _____.
4. Greenhouse Effect is the hypothesis that _____ from the combustion of fossil fuels will alter the balance of recycling.
5. One consequence of such increase could be a _____ because of the increases atmospheric absorption of solar energy.
6. Today the natural world which we share with all other forms of life on this planet _____.

raising of the Global temperature, disturbance of the natural state of equilibrium, to exert substantial influences upon the environment, to upset ecological balance, increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide, to be under attack

II. What is the Russian for:

greenhouse effect, lowering of earth's temperature, to meet one's needs, combustion of fossil fuels, state of dynamic equilibrium, maintenance of an environment, increase of carbon dioxide concentration, a catastrophic rise in sea levels, melting of ice-caps.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. In the late twentieth century serious suggestions are being made that human activities may start to upset the fundamental ecological balance of this planet.

2. The opposing view predicts equally serious results from eventual lowering of the earth's temperature through the reflection of the sun's heat by smoke and particulate matter in the air.

3. Examples of natural cycles are those related to carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and water all of which are highly relevant to the maintenance of an environment conducive to life.

4. The whole system is in a state of dynamic equilibrium and is thus subject to change if disturbing influences are superimposed.

5. It is necessary for all nations of the world act decisively to build an environmentally secure world one in which human needs and wants are met without destroying natural systems.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

3.2. Pollution of the Atmosphere

Word List:

to exercise control over smth – осуществлять контроль над чем-либо

influx – наплыв, приток

consumption of fuel – потребление топлива

discharge – удаление, сброс

waste products – отходы, сточные воды

to arise problems – создавать проблемы

supply of air – подача воздуха

to ensure – обеспечивать

furnace design – конструкция печи

complete combustion reaction – реакция полного сгорания

to pollute – загрязнить

pollution – загрязнение

pollutant – загрязнитель

accidental leak – случайная утечка

spillage – разлив

storage – хранение

transport accidents – аварии на транспорте

toxic by-products – токсичные побочные продукты

to ignore – игнорировать

to encourage – поддерживать

to strive – стремиться

to halt – останавливать

to deteriorate – ухудшать

deterioration – ухудшение

to impede – препятствовать, задерживать

to pose a special hazard – создавать особую опасность

for the most part – большей частью

air pollution-health connection – связь загрязнения воздуха со здоровьем людей

ill effects – вредные влияния

Text

The effects of air pollution have been noted for centuries, six hundred years ago legislative control was exercised in Britain over smoke. Now this problem is becoming much more serious. The influx of people into towns, accompanied by the development of new industrial processes, has greatly increased the consumption of fuel and the consequent discharge of increasing volumes of waste products to the atmosphere.

In modern times the problems that may arise from the burning of fuels for heat production are, for the most part, well understood and can be controlled. The essential principles are to provide a sufficient supply of air, mix it with the fuel and ensure that furnace design allows adequate time for the complete combustion reaction to take place before discharging the waste gas.

The potential for distribution of chemical pollution into the environment exists from accidental leaks or spillages, evaporation during storage, transport accidents or escape from the manufacturing process itself. Secondary pollution may occur when materials are used for formulation of other products or from the evolution of toxic by-products. Mixtures of pollutants may lead to the production of more (or less) harmful compounds. These air pollutants pose a special hazard to public health. Some of the ill effects of air pollution are eye, nose and throat irritation, chest pains, coughing, difficulty in breathing, headaches, etc. That is why the world public should not ignore the air pollution – health connection and encourage scientists the world over who strive to halt further deterioration of air quality without impeding industrial productivity and economic development.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What effects have been noted for centuries?
2. What kind of control was exercised in Britain six hundred years ago?
3. Why has the problem of air pollution become a serious one?
4. What problems may arise in modern times?
5. What are the essential principles of burning the fuel?
6. What are the potentials for distribution of chemical pollution into the environment?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Six years ago _____ in Britain over smoke.
2. The potential for _____ into the environment exists from accidental leaks, evaporation during storage, transport accidents, etc.
3. Air pollution _____ to public health.
4. Some of _____ of air pollution are eye, nose and throat irritation, coughing, etc.
5. Secondary pollution may occur when materials are used for formulation of other products or from _____.
6. The influx of people into towns, development of new industrial processes have greatly increased _____.

to exercise legislative control, discharge of increasing volumes of waste products to the atmosphere, distribution of chemical pollution, evolution of toxic by – products, to pose a special hazard to public health, ill effects

II. What is the Russian for:

to arise problems to ignore the air pollution; to encourage scientists the world over the air pollution – health connection; to pose a special

hazard to health; ill effects; economic development deterioration of air quality; production of harmful components; industrial process.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. The essential principles are to provide a sufficient supply of air, mix it with the fuel and ensure that furnace design allows adequate time for the complete combustion reaction to take place before discharging the waste gas.

2. In modern times the problems that may arise from the burning of fuels for heat production are, for the most part, well understood, and controlled.

3. The effects of air pollution have been noted for centuries.

4. Six hundred years ago legislative control was exercised in Britain over smoke.

5. The influx of people into towns has greatly increased the consumption of fuel and the consequent discharge of increasing volumes of waste products to the atmosphere.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

3.3. Water Pollution

Word List:

impurities – примеси
suitability – пригодность
palatability – приятный вкус
solvent – растворитель
to pick up – абсорбировать (поглощать)
to cleanse – чистить
sediment – осадок
sedimentation – осаждение, отстаивание
to believe – думать, полагать
belief – мнение
to purify – очищать
purification – очистка
purifier – очиститель
to be false – быть неправильным
safe water – безопасная вода
to disinfect – дезинфицировать
disinfection – дезинфекция
disinfectant – дезинфектант
chlorine yielding compounds – соединения, выделяющие хлор
to be available – быть пригодным
to handle – обращаться
chlorination – хлорирование
shock chlorination – залповое хлорирование
nuisance – негативный раздражитель
disease causing organisms – организмы, вызывающие заболевания
chlorine carrier – хлороноситель
to pump – откачивать, перекачивать
the well bore – скважина
ion exchange process – ионообменный процесс
to treat – очищать
treatment – очистка
aeration – аэрация, проветривание
accidentally – случайно
intentionally – намеренно, умышленно
unjustified feeling – неоправданное, необъяснимое ощущение

Text

All water from nature sources contains impurities. Some of these impurities adversely affect the usefulness and suitability of water, while others may improve its palatability.

Pure water is tasteless, colourless, and odourless, and is one of the best solvents available. Because pure water is such a good solvent, it picks up impurities easily. Most impurities are picked up naturally, but some are added, either accidentally or intentionally, by man.

Water may be cleansed or polluted as it flows over or filters through soil or other material; it may pick up or lose bacteria, it may dissolve or lose chemicals, minerals and sediments.

The belief that flowing or soil-filtered water has purified itself is false and leads to an unjustified feeling about safe water. Clear water is not necessarily safe water.

Contaminated water must be disinfected before using for most purposes. Two methods of disinfection are currently suggested as superior for private water systems:

1) adding chlorine yielding compounds; or 2) heating the water to prescribed temperatures. Chlorine is the most commonly used water disinfectant. It is available in liquid, powder, gas and tablet form. Chlorine gas is often used for municipal water disinfection, but should not be used for private water systems as it is very hazardous to handle. Heat disinfection is useful for small quantities of water.

Another way to purify water is chlorination. Shock chlorination is the placing of strong chlorine solution into a well or other water source and the complete water distribution system to kill nuisance and disease-causing organisms.

The best way to add the chlorine into a drilled well is to pump water into a tank or other container that holds more water than is stored within

the well bore. Mix the chlorine carrier with the water in the tank and then let the tank contents flow into the well.

Based upon water quality, additional treatment may be provided. The additional treatments could be: aeration, sedimentation, lime-soda process, ion-exchange process, electro dialysis, distillation, filtration, neutralization, etc.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What does all water contain?
2. Do these impurities adversely affect water?
3. What properties does pure water have?
4. Water is a good solvent, isn't it?
5. When may water be cleansed?
6. What two methods of disinfection are suggested?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. All water from natural sources _____.
2. _____ must be disinfected before using for most purposes.
3. Shock chlorination is the placing of _____ into a well or other water source.
4. _____ could be: aeration, sedimentation, lime-soda process, ion exchange process, etc.
5. Chlorine is the most commonly used _____.
6. The best way to add the chlorine into a drilled well is _____ or other container that holds more water than is stored within the well bore.

to contain impurities contaminated water, water disinfectant, strong chlorine solution, to pump water into the tank, additional treatment

II. What is the Russian for:

sedimentation; shock chlorination; water distribution system, ion-exchange process; disease causing organisms, purification of water, private water systems; water disinfectant; chlorine yielding compounds; water filtered through soil.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Two methods of disinfection are currently suggested as superior for private water systems.
2. Chlorine gas is often used for municipal water disinfection, but should not be used for private water systems as it is very hazardous to handle.
3. The belief that flowing or soil-filtered water has purified itself is false and leads to unjustified feeling about safe water.
4. Most impurities are picked up naturally, but some are added, either accidentally or intentionally, by man.
5. Water may be cleansed or polluted as it flows over or filters through soil or other material, it may pick up or lose bacteria, it may dissolve or to lose chemicals, minerals and sediments.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

3.4. Soil Pollution

Word List:

nitric oxides – оксиды азота

sulphur oxides – оксиды серы

widespread – распространенный

soil acidity – кислотность почвы

fertility – плодородие

to deplete – истощать

depletion – истощение

to release wastes – выбрасывать отходы

fertilizers – удобрения

pesticides – пестициды (средство от паразитов)

nutrients – питательные вещества

relatively low cost – сравнительно низкая стоимость

ease of handling – легкость в обращении

ease of storing – легкость в хранении

response – реакция (ответ)

capacity – способность

to break down – разрушать

land disposal – захоронение (отходов) в землю

domestic wastewaters – бытовые сточные воды

a sound practice – правильная практика

terrestrial plants – наземные растения

environmental degradation – ухудшение качества окружающей среды

to raise – повышать

to lower – понижать

livestock breeding complexes – животноводческие комплексы

until recent times – до недавнего времени

that is why – вот почему

because of – из-за, вследствие чего-либо

in turn – в свою очередь

Text

The most widespread substances polluting the soil from the atmosphere are nitric and sulphur oxides. They enter the soil together with precipitation, raise soil acidity and significantly lower fertility.

Higher concentration of heavy metals in the soil around industrial enterprises deplete the local flora, with more sensitive species disappearing.

It is a difficult problem to restore the fertility of soil polluted by heavy metals. The main measure and a cardinal solution to the problem is to improve technology so that waste is not released into the environment. Sometimes various chemical substances are introduced into the soil to neutralize the effect of soil pollutants and so on.

The soil may be polluted when fertilizers and pesticides are incorrectly used, and also by the waste of livestock breeding complexes.

Until recent times, animal wastes were utilized as a valuable economic source of nutrients for crop production. Commercial fertilizers have become the preferred source for supplementing nutrients in the soil because of their relatively low cost, ease of handling, ease of storing and ready availability. That is why agricultural wastes are utilized to improve soils and provide added fertility for plant growth.

Soils vary greatly in their physical and chemical properties and are classified according to these properties. The chemical conditions existing in soils determine the reaction of soil, which may be acid, neutral or alkaline. This reaction in turn determines the availability or solubility of certain elements as well as the response of microorganisms and higher plants.

The soil chemical properties determine the capacity of the soil to break down the complex waste materials added in varying amounts. Therefore, land disposal of domestic wastewaters has become ecologically a sound practice because it creates the possibility for the nutrients present in domestic wastewaters to be recycled to the land where they could then serve as fertilizers for terrestrial plants. However, a number of potential problems associated with such a practice could result in environmental degradation.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What are the most widespread substances polluting the soil from the atmosphere?
2. What depletes the local flora?
3. What is the main measure to restore the fertility of the soil?
4. Some chemical substances are introduced into the soil to neutralize the effect of soil pollution, aren't they?
5. When may the soil be polluted?
6. What is a valuable economic source for crop production?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The soil may be polluted when fertilizers or pesticides are incorrectly used and also by _____.
2. The chemical conditions existing in soils _____.
3. _____ has become ecologically a sound practice because it creates the possibility for the nutrients present in domestic wastewaters to be recycled to the land.
4. The most widespread substances _____ from the atmosphere are nitric and sulphur oxides.
5. It is a very difficult problem _____ polluted by heavy metals.
6. The main measure and a cardinal solution to the problem is to improve technology so that _____.

to pollute the soil, to restore the fertility of soil, to release wastes into the environment, waste of livestock breeding complexes, to determine the reaction of soil, land disposal of domestic wastewaters

II. What is the Russian for:

to restore the fertility of soil; a cardinal solution to the problem; to introduce chemical substances into the soil; land disposal of wastes; to

neutralize the effect of soil pollutants, ease of handling; fertilizers; to improve technology, domestic wastewaters; ecologically a sound practice.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Higher concentration of heavy metals in the soil around industrial enterprises deplete the local flora, with more sensitive species disappearing.

2. Commercial fertilizers have become the preferred source for supplementing nutrients in the soil because of the ease of storing and ready availability.

3. The soil chemical properties determine the capacity of the soil to break down the complex waste materials added in varying amounts.

4. Land disposal of domestic wastewaters has become ecologically a sound practice because it creates the possibility for the nutrients present in domestic wastewaters to be recycled to the land where they could then serve as fertilizers for terrestrial plants.

5. Sometimes various chemical substances are introduced into the soil to neutralize the effect of soil pollution.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Мало кто станет спорить с тем, что на Земле становится теплее. В значительной степени ответственность за эти изменения лежит на людях.

Насколько наша планета нагреется за грядущие десятилетия, кто и что влияет на это, как воспрепятствовать этим изменениям – все эти вопросы были предметом горячих дебатов на протяжении многих лет. То, что глобальное потепление оказалось столь спорным вопросом, объясняется не только политическими причинами, но и научными. Мы ещё многого не знаем об устройстве нашей планеты. Однако вызывающий потепление «парниковый» эффект сам по себе довольно хорошо изучен: скопление газов в атмосфере удерживает солнечное тепло. Результат глобального потепления виден уже сейчас. На наших глазах тают полярные ледяные шапки. Уровень океанов, в свою очередь, медленно поднимается отчасти из-за теплового расширения воды. Это вызывает эрозию прибрежных почв, штормовые приливы и наводнения, угрожая островным государствам, а в долгосрочной перспективе – и миллионам людей.

Наконец, рост температуры на Земле означает, что горные цепи теряют всё больше снега и льда, что приводит к угрозе нехватки влаги летом в тех регионах, которые зависят от талых вод.

Предсказание климатических изменений – вопрос очень сложный. По мнению многих учёных, климат нашей планеты – это хаотичная по своей природе система и смоделировать то, что произойдёт в будущем, очень трудно.

Текст 2

Что такое вода – знают все. На Земле её огромное количество – полтора миллиарда кубических километров.

Казалось бы, воды так много, что её должно хватить всем. Но беда в том, что во всех океанах вода солёная. Людям же, да и всем живым организмам нужна вода пресная. А вот её не так много. Поэтому мы вынуждены воду опреснять.

В пресной воде рек и озёр много растворимых веществ, в том числе ядовитых. Кроме того, в воде могут присутствовать болезнетворные микробы, поэтому использовать её, а тем более пить без дополнительной очистки нельзя. Когда идёт дождь, капли воды (или снежинки, когда идёт снег) захватывают из воздуха вредные примеси, попавшие в него из выбросов какого-нибудь завода.

В результате в некоторых местах Земли выпадают вредные, так называемые кислотные, дожди. Ни животным, ни растениям это не нравится.

Теперь уже во многих районах планеты дожди превратились в серьёзную опасность. Кислотные осадки (дожди, туманы, снег) – это осадки, кислотность которых выше нормальной. Их химический анализ подтверждает присутствие серной и азотной кислот. Наличие серы и азота указывает на то, что проблема связана с выбросом данных элементов в атмосферу.

В водных экосистемах кислотные осадки вызывают гибель рыб и других водных обитателей. Подкисление воды рек и озёр серьёзно влияет и на сухопутных животных, так как многие звери и птицы входят в состав пищевых цепей, берущих начало в водных экосистемах.

Unit 4

ECONOMICS

4.1. Forms of Business Activities

Word List:

sole proprietorship – индивидуальное предпринимательство
unlimited partnership – полное товарищество
private limited company – акционерная компания с ограниченной ответственностью
close corporation – закрытая корпорация
public company – публичная/открытая акционерная компания, чьи акции продаются на фондовой бирже
public limited company – открытая акционерная компания
corporation (амер.) – корпорация
articles of association – устав акционерной компании
be liable – нести ответственность, быть связанным обязательством
companies Act – закон о структуре компании
concession of the share of participation – уступка доли участия
consent – согласие
contracture – договор
contribute – делать вклад
investor – коммандитист в коммандитном товариществе
liability – ответственность
property – имущество
share capital – акционерный капитал
statutory books – уставные книги общества с ограниченной ответственностью

Text

1. Sole of proprietorship (англ.); Individual proprietorship (амер.) – индивидуальные предприниматели.

Sole proprietors are individuals carrying out economic operations in various spheres of business activities (industry, trade, transport, banking etc) and concluding commercial deals on their own behalf.

The proprietors must be registered in the trade register to obtain a license to carry out business activities and keeping the books reflecting the results of the latter. The contents of the books are a commercial secret not accessible to third party. The sole proprietor is not a legal person and is fully liable with the property by the obligations of the firm.

2. Unlimited Partnership (англ.); General Partnership (амер.) – полное товарищество.

The main feature of unlimited partnership is equal and collective responsibility for the property for all members of the partnership.

The profit obtained is distributed proportionally to the share of participation in the property of the partnership. Concession of the share of participation can be made only with the consent of the members, the number of the members of the partnership is not limited.

3. Limited Partnership (англ.; амер.) – коммандитное товарищество (товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью).

The Limited partnership is a contractual union of entrepreneurs participating only by the way of contributions without taking direct part in the management (investors) and those who apart from contributing carry out direct management of the partnership and are fully liable by the partnerships obligations with their own property (full members).

4. Private Limited Company (англ.); Close Corporation (амер.) – акционерная компания с ограниченной ответственностью; закрытая акционерная компания (общество с ограниченной ответственностью закрытого типа – общепринятое название в СНГ).

A Private Limited Company has the word «Limited» or the abbreviation «ltd» in its name. A Private Limited Company should be registered under the companies act in compliance with its Charter.

The company is a legal person fully liable by the company's obligations. The equity capital of the company is formed at the expense of deposits.

5. Public Limited Company (англ.); Corporation (амер.) – открытая акционерная компания (акционерное общество/компания (акционерное общество открытого типа – общепринятое название в СНГ).

Public Limited Company is the main legal form of large firms. A Public Limited Company is a union of investors called shareholders. It carries out business activities on the basis of the articles of association and is to be registered under the companies act. Any legal person, an individual can be a founder of the company. The shareholders are not liable by the company's obligations. The public limited is the most stable kind of unification of capitals. The investor has a right to sell his shares without consent of other shareholders.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is sole proprietorship?
2. In what cases can the books of the sole proprietorships be made public?
3. What is the main feature of an unlimited partnership?
4. What is a limited partnership?
5. How is the equity capital of the private limited company formed?
6. What is a private limited company?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The main feature of unlimited partnerships is _____ for the property for all members of the partnership.
2. Sole proprietors are individuals who _____ on their own behalf.
3. The limited partnership is a _____ participating only by the way of contributions without taking direct part in the management (investors).
4. Full members of limited partnership are _____ by the partnership is obligations.
5. A public limited company is a union of investors called _____.

6. The proprietors must be registered in the trade register _____ to carry out business activities.

to conclude deals, to obtain a license, equal and collective responsibility, a contractual union of entrepreneurs, to be fully liable by partnership's obligations, share holders

II. What is the Russian for:

to be liable with the property of the company, to obtain a profit, unlimited partnership, to reflect the results of business activities, to have equal and collective responsibility for the property, concession of the share of participation, to keep the books, to carry out economic operations, Companies Act, statutory books.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Sole proprietors are individuals carrying out economic operations in various spheres of business activities (industry, trade, transport, banking, etc) and concluding commercial deals on their own behalf.

2. The limited partnership is a contractual union of entrepreneurs of those who apart from contributing carry out direct management of the partnership and are fully liable by the partnership's obligations (full members).

3. A private limited company should be registered under the Companies Act in compliance with its Charter.

4. The sole proprietor is not a legal person and is fully liable with the property by the obligations of the firm.

5. Concession of the share of participation can be made only with the consent of the members.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

4.2. Advertising

Word List:

advertisement – рекламное объявление

advertiser – рекламодаделец, клиент

publicity campaign – рекламная кампания

assessment – оценка, мнение, суждение

direct mail – прямая почтовая рассылка

discount – ссылка

distribution – размещение, распределение

clearance advertising – реклама о распродаже товара

to draw up a budget – составить бюджет

goods = products – товары

consumer goods – потребительские товары

impact – воздействие, влияние

invoice – счет-фактура

advertising media – каналы рекламы

propositions – предложения

objective – цель

persuading – убеждение (действие)

publicity – публичность, гласность, огласка

to resort to – прибегать к чему-либо

to uphold the idea – отстаивать идею

value – стоимость, цена, ценность

Text

Advertising is the act of making a product a service and job vacancy, an event etc. publicly known. It is, a non-personal form of communication through paid means of communication distribution with a clearly stated source of financing.

Publicity money goes to various means of communication distribution; mass media, radio and television, outdoor exposition (posters, signs, aerial advertising); direct mail souvenirs (watch boxes, notebooks, calendars) in transport catalogues, directories (telephone directories, guides) etc.

The advertising has many applications. A corporate/image advertising is used to form a lasting image. A product advertising is used to distinguish a certain brand of products compared to other brands of the same trade class. Public advertising is used to distribute information about services, events or some sale. Clearance advertising is used to announce of some clearance sale. Explanatory advertising is used to uphold some idea. The advertising also be national, regional, local, it can be meant for a wide range of consumers, for a certain industry, for a retail trade, etc.

Companies with strong advertising department often resort to the services of advertising agents. The agents normally have four main departments: production department which elaborates and produces advertisement; advertising media department responsible for a choice of means and placement of advertisements; research department studying the demand; commercial department dealing with commercial aspects.

The agencies get a commission usually a 15 % discount of the value of the purchased advertising space. For instance, the agency buys an advertising space for 60 thousand dollars. The magazine draws up an invoice for 51 thousand dollars on the agency (60 thousand minus 15 %) the agency in its turn charges the client the full amount of 60 thousand dollar keeping back 9 thousand dollar.

Making advertisement is a five-stage process which includes such stages as:

- 1) setting the objectives no matter whether it's informing, persuading or reminding;

2) drawing up the budget. The budget can be drawn up according "to such principles as" on the level of competitors of certain objectives and goals, etc.;

3) the appeal. The appeal presupposes the forming of the idea, choice of form of appeal and implementation;

4) the choice of means of information distribution depends on setting the following questions stating the range of frequency and the impact of the advert choosing a specific advertising means and the right schedule;

5) assessment of the results presupposes the evaluation of the communicative and commercial effectivity before during and after the publicity campaign.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is advertising?
2. Where does the publicity money go?
3. What are the functions of various departments of the advertising agency?
4. What is the structure of the advertising agency?
5. What are the stages of making an advertisement?
6. Whom do companies with strong advertising department often resort to?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Making advertisement is _____.
2. The agencies _____ usually 15 % discount of the value of the purchased advertising space.
3. _____ is used to distribute information about services, events or some sale.
4. Publicity money go to various _____.
5. Explanatory advertising is used _____.
6. Companies with _____ often resort to the services of advertising agents.

to uphold some idea, public advertising, means of information distribution, strong advertisement departments, to get a commission, five-stage process

II. What is the Russian for:

paid means of information, some trade class, clearance advertising, advertising campaign, to uphold the idea, to distinguish a certain brand of products, advertising agents, non-personal form of communication, a wide range of consumers, source of financing.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Advertising is the act of making a project, a service and job vacancy, an event etc. publicly known.

2. The agencies get a commission, usually 15 % discount of the value of the purchased advertising space.

3. The agency charges the client the full amount of 60 thousand dollars keeping back 9 thousand dollars.

4. The Budget can be drawn of competitors out of certain objectives and goals, etc.

5. Assessment of the results presupposes the evolution of the communicative and commercial effectivity before, during and after the publicity campaign.

6. The objectives should be clearly stated no matter whether it's informing, persuading or reminding.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

4.3. Banking

Word List:

advanced computer technology – современная компьютерная технология

at interest – под проценты

ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) – банкомат

savings bank – сберегательный банк

deposit money with a bank – положить деньги в банк

bank branch – филиал банка

to be at the forefront – быть лидером в отрасли

cash flow – движение наличности

currency position – курс валюты

dealing room package – биржевой программный пакет

global inter bank telex – глобальный межбанковский телекс

to hold smith in safekeeping – держать что-либо на хранении

interface – интерфейс, устройство сопряжения, связывающее звено

to be connected/linked to a network – быть подсоединенным к сети

a wide ranging portfolio – разнообразный портфель ценных бумаг

state of the arts – соответствующий последнему слову науки и техники

valuables – ценные бумаги (вещи)

Text

Bank is an organization that holds money, important documents and other valuables in safe keeping, and lends money at interest. It may also arrange mortgages and insurance, and be involved in a number of financial trading activities.

Quintrop, one of Northlands leading banks is to begin exporting computerized banking systems to the USA, Europe and Far East. The bank

which is well-known for being at the forefront of electronic banking, is confident that there is a worldwide market for its state-of-the-arts solutions to the rapidly changing needs of international banking.

Among the real-time software packages which the bank designed and operated and which is now intends to market, is the Sylvia system. This integrates a dealing machine, global interbank telex and telecommunication system, branch system including management clerical and teller functions and an ATM function, a notable application module in Sylvia system in the dealing zoom package, which aids dealer performance by providing currency positions and other real-time data such as cash flow management and automatic confirmation of deals, a portfolio and trust management system is also available, which includes a securities facility providing an on-line real-time connection to the stock exchange. Purchases can be made via a terminal, and the whole operation is paperless feature which Quintrop is developing as a part of its concept of tomorrow's bank is a display service where by corporate customers will be able to interface personal computers directly with the banks network by means of the telephone line and a modem. The up-to-the-minute information thus available will include linking facilities via the modem to domestic and foreign exchanges.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Which countries was Quintrop to begin exporting its computerized banking systems to?
2. What is the bank famous for?
3. What does the Sylvia System integrate?
4. What does a portfolio and management system provide?
5. What feature is Quintrop developing?
6. Describe an application module in the Sylvia system?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The bank has facility _____ to the stock exchange.
2. Bank is an organization that hold money _____ in safe keeping.
3. A notable application module in Sylvia System is _____.
4. Quintrop one of the Northland's leading banks is to begin _____ to the USA, Europe and Far East.
5. The Sylvia system is _____ designed and operated by the bank.
6. _____ is also available in the bank.

to hold money in safe keeping, to export computerized banking systems, real-time software packages, trust management system, dealing zoom package, to provide an online real-time connection

II. What is the Russian for:

financial and trading activities, to lend money at interest, to arrange mortgages and insurance, to be at the forefront of electronic banking, needs of international banking, global interbank telex and telecommunication system, stock exchange, to interface personal computers.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Among the real-time software packages which the bank has designed and operated and which is now intends to market is the Sylvia system.
2. The up to the minute information thus available will include linking facilities via the modem to domestic and foreign exchanges.

3. Bank may also arrange mortgages and insurance, and be involved in a number of financial, trading activities.

4. The bank integrates a dealing machine, global interbank telex and telecommunication system, a branch system including management clerical and teller function and an ATM function.

5. A portfolio and trust management system is also available, which includes a securities facility providing an online real-time connection to the stock exchange.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

4.4. Markets. Exchanges

Word List:

commodity – товар, сырье

currency – деньги, имеющие хождение на территории отдельной страны

exchange – 1) всё, что функционирует в качестве средства обмена (монеты, банкноты, чеки, переводные векселя); 2) обмен; 3) биржа

mechanism of exchange rate – механизм валютных курсов

exchange control – валютный контроль

feature – срочный, фьючерский

futures market – рынок срочных сделок

futures price – фьючерская цена

spot market – спотовый рынок (наличные товары)

stock exchange/market – фондовая биржа

foreign currency – иностранная валюта

to resort – обращаться

foreign exchange broker – агент по покупке и продаже иностранной валюты

foreign exchange dealer – дилер, торгующий иностранной валютой

to keep values of the currencies within agreed limits – поддерживать стоимость валюты на договорной основе

European Monetary System – денежная система Европы

a go-between companies – сделка между компаниями

Text

Generally speaking, a market is a gathering of people for buying and selling, the place where they meet.

There are two types of market according to the character of concluded contacts:

- spot market;
- future markets.

Spot market the buying and selling of goods, currency or security that are available for immediate delivery.

Future market: the buying and selling of goods, currency or securities for delivery at a future date for a price fixed in advance.

There are also there three types of markets according to their function:

- commodity markets/exchanges;
- stock markets/exchanges;
- foreign exchange markets.

Commodity markets/exchanges are the places where raw materials and some manufactured goods are bought and sold for immediate or future delivery.

Stock markets/exchanges are the markets where stocks and shares are bought and sold under fixed rules, but a prices controlled by supply and demand. The main idea of stock exchanges is to enable public companies, the state and local authorities to attract capital by way of selling securities to investors.

Foreign exchange markets are markets where foreign currencies are traded. Market makers acting on the foreign exchange markets are either dealers, firms hired by commercial banks and acting as principals buying and selling currencies for a profit for themself or foreign – exchange brokers buying and selling for clients and acting as go-between therefore.

Such markets are not entirely free as free markets where prices are allowed to rise and fall according to supply and demand without prices being fixed by government, many countries removed all exchange controls, as a set of restriction imposed by a government on buying or selling

foreign currencies. Yet they try to influence the market situations resorting to the Exchange Rate Mechanism, the scheme uses by countries in the European Monetary System to keep the relative values of their currencies within agreed limits.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is a market?
2. What are the two types of markets according to the character of conducted contacts?
3. What is a spot market?
4. What is a stock/exchange market?
5. What is the main idea of stock exchanges?
6. What is an exchange control?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. _____ is the scheme used by countries in the European Monetary System.
2. A market is _____ for buying and selling, the place where they meet.
3. _____ are the places where raw materials and some manufactured goods are bought and sold for immediate or future delivery.
4. Firms hired by commercial banks act as principals buying and selling currencies for a profit for themselves or _____.
5. Many countries _____ is a set of restriction imposed by a government on buying or selling foreign currencies.
6. The main idea of _____ is to enable public companies, the state and local authorities to attract capital by way of selling securities to investors.

gathering of people, commodity markets, stock exchanges, foreign-exchange brokers, to remove all exchange controls, Exchange Rate Mechanism

II. What is the Russian for:

future markets, foreign exchange markets, supply and demand, spot market, to attract capital, to sell securities to investors, to trade foreign currency, foreign exchange dealer, European Monetary System, immediate delivery.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Future market: the buying and selling of goods currency or securities for delivery at a future date for a price fixed in advance.

2. Stock markets are the markets where stocks and shares are bought and sold under fixed rules, but at prices controlled by supply and demand.

3. Foreign exchange markets are markets where foreign currencies are traded.

4. Market makers acting on the foreign exchange markets are either dealers, firms hired by commercial banks and acting as principal buying and selling currencies for a profit for themselves or foreign exchange brokers.

5. Many countries try to influence the market situations resorting to the Exchange Rate Mechanism, the scheme used by countries in the European Monetary System to keep the relative values of their currencies within agreed limits.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Мировая экономика характеризуется ростом международной торговли товарами и услугами, потоком капитала и развитием деловых отношений между компаниями. Мировая интеграция и взаимозависимость отражают процессы глобализации экономики.

Экономисты склонны рассматривать глобализацию как положительное явление в долгосрочной перспективе. Тем не менее некоторые из них утверждают, что краткосрочные последствия, в частности для некоторых экономических групп, скорее всего, будут крайне болезненными. Но, несмотря на многочисленные проблемы, глобализация вполне оправдана как способ повышения мировых стандартов жизни.

Во-первых, очевидна перспектива влияния факторов времени и расстояния. Международное предпринимательство, как известно, связано с преодолением больших расстояний. Прогрессивные высокие технологии позволяют экономить значительное количество времени и затрат на передачу информации, отправку грузов и передвижения людей.

Во-вторых, быстрый обмен информацией о новых продуктах приводит к росту объема продаж на зарубежных рынках. Следует также отметить, что важной перспективой экономической глобализации является глобальное изменение конкуренции. Эти позитивные перспективы позволят покончить с трудностями, связанными с неравномерным распределением богатства.

Текст 2

Финансовый кризис стал настоящим потрясением в мировой экономической системе. Существует несколько важных факторов, которые, очевидно, повлияли на существующую экономическую ситуацию. Прежде всего, это расточительное кредитование или, другими словами, так называемый пузырь цен на жильё.

В последние годы цены на недвижимость были очень высокими и быстро росли, как мыльный пузырь. Это привело к тому, что люди начали брать кредиты, которые не могли отдать. Многие заёмщики были не в состоянии оплатить свои ипотечные кредиты. В результате рынок ипотечного кредитования был подорван.

Однако это было только начало. Одним из последствий стало падение цен на недвижимость. Организации и предприятия, которые зависели от цен на недвижимость и зарабатывали на ней деньги, подверглись риску и понесли потери.

Другая причина нынешнего экономического кризиса – неограниченное распространение американских долларов. Каждый доллар был золотым эквивалентом золотому запасу государства. Его покупательная способность соответствовала количеству выпускаемой продукции. Сегодня всё складывается совсем иначе: пока США теряет свои позиции на мировом рынке, доллар слабеет в мире. Следует учитывать вышеупомянутые причины кризиса, чтобы избежать его повторного возникновения в будущем.

Unit 5

EDUCATION

5.1. Educational Systems

Word List:

to encompass – включать, заключать, охватывать

to teach – учить (кого-либо), обучать, преподавать

competency – способность, данные, знания, компетентность
(достаточные для осуществления какого-либо вида деятельности)

to focus – сосредотачивать, концентрировать, направлять
(к определенной цели)

cultivation – культивация, развитие, улучшение, совершенствование

skills – навыки, умения, практический опыт

trade – торговля, занятие, ремесло

curricula – учебные планы

regulations – нормы, правила, регламент

funding – субсидировать, финансировать

optional – необязательный, дополнительный, по выбору

tertiary – третичный

undergraduate education – преддипломное обучение (академический курс на базе среднего образования на соискание степени бакалавра)

postgraduate education – последипломное обучение (академический курс на базе высшего образования на соискание степени магистра и доктора философии)

Text

Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of know ledge and technical competency. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills, trades, professions, as well as mental, moral and aesthetic development.

Formal education consists of systematic instruction. Teaching and training 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 Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights obliges all signatory parties guarantee the right to education. At world level, the United Nations International Convent on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under 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 a result of education. A system of policies, regulations, examination structures and funding enable teachers to teach to the best of their abilities.

Primary (elementary) education consists of the first years of formal, structural education. In general, it includes seven years of schooling starting with the age of seven

In most contemporary countries primary and secondary education is obligatory. In addition, students study in colleges or at high school and then go to the university.

Higher education comes after secondary education and is non-compulsory. It is called tertiary education. It includes undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diploma or academic degrees.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What does education encompass?
2. What does education focus on?
3. What is one of a fundamental human rights?
4. What are educational systems established for?
5. Is primary and secondary education obligatory in Russia?
6. What does tertiary education include?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Educational systems are established _____.
2. Formal education consists of _____.
3. _____ defines what students should know, understand and be able to do as a result of education.
4. Education _____ cultivation of skills, trades, professions as well as mental. Moral or aesthetic development.
5. In most contemporary countries primary and secondary education _____.
6. Higher education generally includes _____ as well as vocational education and training.

to focus on, application of pedagogy, to provide education and training, a curriculum, to be obligatory, undergraduate and postgraduate education

II. What is the Russian for:

teaching and learning of knowledge, to guarantee the right to education, structural education, tertiary education, receipt of certificates, non-compulsory education, postgraduate training, application of pedagogy, academic degree, development of curricula.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. A system of policies, regulations, examination structures and funding enables teachers to teach to the best of their abilities.

2. A curriculum defines what students should know, understand and be able to do as a result of education.

3. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diploma or academic degrees.

4. Educational system are established to provide education and training often for children and the young.

5. Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of knowledge and technical competency.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

5.2. Public Education in Russia from Peter I to the Soviets

Word List:

to take root with – внедряться

to depart – уехать

to place great emphasis in – уделять много внимания

gymnasium (gymnasia) – гимназия (гимназии)

secondary school graduates – выпускники средней школы

to grant a Diploma of Higher Education – выдать диплом о высшем образовании

to have access to secondary education – иметь доступ к среднему образованию

to be highly prestigious – быть очень престижным

the pursuit of higher education – стремление получить высшее образование

to receive higher education of some sort – получить то или иное высшее образование

Text

Education in Russia has traditionally been a very important part of life. Mass education there took root with Peter the Great in the beginning of the 18th century. As his first act as tsar, he departed Russia to study abroad in Germany and Holland. When he returned, he placed great emphasis in establishing modern education systems in Russia as he had seen in those countries.

Under Peter's system, secondary education took place in gymnasia, which were later divided into boys and girls schools. Students attended the gymnasium for 10 to 12 years. Initially, only those in high social circles could afford to send their children to these schools. Later, in the late 18th, early 19th centuries, schools began to open to everybody.

Starting from the middle of the 18th century, higher education as a system started with the foundation of universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The system was modeled after that of the Germans: it was open to secondary school graduates and took five years to complete. Upon completion, a "Diploma of Higher Education" in a specialized area was granted. Since then, the system itself has not changed much.

The Soviets greatly expanded the public schools, so that (at least theoretically) the entire population had access to secondary education. They also built many universities and institutes, particularly scientific and diplomatic training centers. Many of these institutions are still highly prestigious and, within Russia, the pursuit of higher education was and, to a large extent, still is considered to be very prestigious. More than 50 % of Russians have received higher education of some sort.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is education in Russia?
2. When did mass education take root?

3. Where did secondary education take place under Peter's system?
4. When did higher education start as a system?
5. When did the entire population take access to secondary education?
6. Was the pursuit of higher education very prestigious under the Soviets?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Secondary education _____.
2. It was open to _____ and took five years to complete.
3. More than 50 % of Russians _____ of some sort.
4. Upon completion, _____ was _____.
5. Peter the Great _____ in establishing modern education systems in Russia.
6. _____ was very prestigious.

to place great emphasis, to take place in gymnasia, secondary school graduates, the pursuit of higher education, to grant a Diploma of higher education, to receive higher education

II. What is the Russian for:

to send children to schools, to study abroad, mass education, to establish modern education systems, to expand the public schools, foundation of the University, specialized area, access to secondary education, scientific training center, to model the system, to be highly prestigious.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. The Soviets greatly expanded the public schools, so that (at least theoretically) the entire population had access to secondary education.

2. The system was modeled after that of the Germans: it was open to secondary school graduates and took five years to complete.

3. When he returned, he places great emphasis in establishing modern education systems in Russia as he had seen in those countries.

4. Since then, the system it self has not changed much.

5. Many of these institutions are still highly prestigious and, within Russia the pursuit of higher education was and, to large extent, still is considered to be very prestigious.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

5.3. Higher Education in Russia Nowadays

Word List:

- to become more global – становиться все более глобальной
- to more closely correspond – тесно соотноситься
- to offer Bachelor's degree – предлагать степень бакалавра
- master's Degree with a two-year program – степень магистра по двухлетней программе обучения
- to bestow the title of "Specialist" – присваивать звание «специалист»
- to pursue additional postgraduate studies – дополнительно поступать в аспирантуру
- to defend thesis – защищать диссертацию
- to award the "Candidate of Science" degree – присуждать степень кандидата наук
- to deem equivalent to the PhD degree – приравниваться к степени PhD
- to survive many governmental forms – пережить многие государственные формы
- to recognize Russian degrees – признавать русские научные степени

Text

As the world becomes more global, so has education in Russia. In order to more closely correspond with educational systems in the USA in Europe, the Russian system has begun to change. Now, many institutions offer Bachelor's degrees with a four-year program and a Master's degree with a two-year program. The transition, however, is still under way, and some departments operate on the modern system, and others on the old five-year system, which bestowed (bestowes) the title of "Specialist." The Bologna Process is also influencing the development of education in Russia.

After completing higher education, one may pursue additional postgraduate studies (aspirantura in Russian), for another three years. After one's thesis is written and successfully defended, the "Candidate of

Science” or Kandidat nauk degree is awarded. This has been deemed equivalent to the Ph.D. degree of the American system.

However, the Russian system also offers a degree higher than the Ph.D. equivalent “Candidate of Science.” It is known as the “Doctor of Science” or Doktor nauk degree. This process, known as doctorantura in Russian, takes three years more. After defending a doctoral thesis, the Doctor of Science degree is awarded.

Taken as a whole, the Russian system of higher education is one whose reputation has survived many governmental forms, and international and financial crises. Russian degrees are recognized and respected the world over.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. In what way has the Russian system of education begun to change?
2. What process is influencing the development of education in Russia?
3. What may a person pursue after a Master Degree program?
4. What does Russian system award higher than “Candidate of Science” degree?
5. When is Doctor of Science degree awarded?
6. Are Russian degree recognized and respected the world over?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Many educational institutions offer _____.
2. After _____ one may pursue additional postgraduate studies.
3. The Russian system of education _____ with those in the USA and Europe.
4. The Russian system _____ to the PhD.
5. After one’s thesis is written and successfully defended, _____.
6. The Russian system of higher education is one whose reputation has survived many governmental forms and _____.

to more closely correspond, a Bachelor degree with a four-years program, to award “Candidate of Science” degree, to be deemed equivalent to the PhD, to complete higher education, to survive many international and financial crises

II. What is the Russian for:

to offer Bachelor’s degree, to be under way, old five-year system, to influence the development of education, postgraduate studies, PhD degree, to respect the world over, to take three years of studies, to survive governmental forms, to defend a doctoral thesis.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Russian degrees are recognized and respected the world over.

2. Taken as a whole, the Russian system of higher education is one whose reputation has survived many governmental forms, and international and financial crises.

3. The departments operate on the modern system, and others on the old five-years system, which bestowes the title “Specialist”.

4. Many of educational institutions are still highly prestigious and, within Russia the pursuit of higher education was and, to a large extent, still is considered to be very prestigious.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

5.4. My University

Word List:

to make a career – сделать карьеру

dormitory – общежитие

freshman – первокурсник

sophomore – студент второго курса

to enroll in the course – поступить на курс

elective course – факультативный курс

to graduate from – закончить университет

scholarship – стипендия

dream job – работа мечты

business Administration and Management program – программа делового администрирования и управления

university of Pecs – Печский университет (Венгрия)

campus – кампус (университетский городок)

to register for the compulsory and optional subjects – записаться на обучение по обязательным и факультативным предметам

to calculate one's GPA (general passage average) – подсчитать средний балл

Text

Choosing a higher education path is always hard. You need to make sure that you study something you like and you really want to make a career in this field.

I am going to tell you about my university, and why I have chosen.

Right now, I am studying Business Administration and Management program at the faculty of Economics. It lasts for 3 years, and when I finish it I will get a bachelor's degree. After that, I am planning to apply for a master's degree which is 2 more years. I study for this degree at the University of Pecs. It is a huge University with many campuses and dormitories. I am not a freshman; I am a sophomore. That is why I already know a lot of things about higher education.

At the beginning of each semester, you have to enroll in your course. After that you register for the compulsory and optional subjects. You can choose from a great number of elective courses. You can do absolutely anything from yoga to programming if you choose to.

After you finish your studies, you can calculate your GPA, it is the average of your marks during the semester. If you have it above 4, you can apply for different scholarships and grants.

Studying at the university is so much fun because you meet a lot of unique people. But do not think it is easy. Only the best graduates receive jobs at international companies, so take your time and study hard. During your education, it is a good idea to apply for different internships to get some valuable experience. Overall, university is a nice place to be in, and I hope you will get to your dream university, and after that you will get your dream job.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Why is choosing a higher education path always hard?
2. What two stages of higher education can you afford at Pecs University?
3. What will you do at the beginning of each semester?
4. What will you do if you have good academic progress?
5. Why is studying at the University a great fun?
6. Is it easy to study at the University? If not say why.

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. I am studying _____ program at the faculty of Economics.
2. You need _____ that you study something you like and you really want to make a carrier in this filed.
3. It is a huge University with many _____.
4. I am a _____.
5. If you have it above 4, you can _____.
6. You can choose from a great number of _____.

to make sure, elective courses, campuses and dormitories, Business Administration and Management, sophomore, to apply for scholarship

II. What is the Russian for:

to last for 3 years, to apply for a master's degree, compulsory and optional subjects, to calculate one's GPA, graduates of the University, to get scholarship, to receive jobs, dream University, to get a Bachelors degree, to make a career.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. At the beginning of each semester, you have to enroll in your compulsory and optional courses.

2. Only the best graduates receive jobs at international companies, so take your time and study hard.

3. Overall, University is a nice place to be in and I hope you will get to your dream University and after that you will get your dream job.

4. You can do absolutely anything from yoga to programming if you choose to.

5. Choosing a higher education path is always hard.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Сегодня общее число студентов, ежегодно уезжающих из своих стран на учебу за границу, составляет около 2 млн человек, большая часть которых – из Индии, Южной Кореи и Китая. Эта тенденция сохранится и впредь, однако вследствие экономического роста в Азии, сопровождаемого ростом численности среднего класса, уже к 2030 году число «экспортируемых» студентов резко возрастет.

При этом в 1990-е годы в мире появились новые подходы к обучению иностранцев. Страны со стареющим населением, например Канада и Германия, стали прибегать к тактике переманивания к себе высококвалифицированных кадров из-за рубежа. Там набирают талантливых студентов на самые перспективные направления образования и всячески поощряют их остаться в стране после получения диплома о высшем образовании.

Способствуют изменению мирового рынка образовательных услуг и такие страны, как Китай, Индия и Сингапур. Здесь рассматривают обучение своих студентов за рубежом только как способ обеспечить высококвалифицированными кадрами свои собственные университеты.

Текст 2

Высшее образование у нас уже платное. Кто не отдал за поступление взятку или не платит за обучение напрямую, тот обязательно протягивал конвертики репетиторам или ходил на подготовительные курсы. При этом люди по-прежнему не ценят получаемого ими образования – студенты пропускают лекции и прогуливают семинары, не задумываясь о том, что их обучение стоит денег. Оплата идет из городского или государственного бюджетов. Нужные в других сферах средства разбазариваются: одни студенты уезжают за границу, другие не работают по специальности. Поэтому все образование, осуществляемое по госзаказу, должно быть платным. Можно разработать различные формы оплаты. Причем бумажник родителей – не единственный источник средств (на Западе многие к нему и не прикасаются). Например, действенна система грантов (государство выделяет определенные средства на обучение каждому студенту) или кредитов (студент учится за счет фирмы, сотрудником которой становится на оговоренный в контракте срок). Форм много, главное – готовность их предложить и законодательно поддержать. А то ведь почему юноши-москвичи после школы так стремятся поступить в любой вуз? Потому что могут «загнать» в армию. Выбирают профессию, от которой потом всю жизнь страдают...

Unit 6

POLITICS

6.1. Political Systems and Types of Government

Word List:

- community – сообщество, общность
similar institutions – аналогичные учреждения
executive body – исполнительный орган
legislative organ of power – законодательный орган власти
judiciary branch – судебная власть
to preside over the ceremony – председательствовать
на церемонии
head of department – глава департамента, начальник отдела
elected officials – избранные должностные лица
set terms – установленные сроки
Supreme Court – Верховный суд
to appoint – назначать, утверждать
to have the real power – иметь реальную власть
to be elected – быть избранным
to approve – утверждать, одобрять
to serve as a head of the state – быть главой государства

Text

As long as people have lived in communities there have been governments to rule these communities. As the forms of communities grew and changed, governments developed many institutions to help them function.

Although many countries have similar institutions, the definition of those bodies and the way they work together can vary greatly. The main

bodies are an executive, or head of state, a legislature; and a judiciary, or court system. Often these are defined by a constitution.

There are two leading types of constitutional democracy in the world today. These are the presidential system, such as that of the United States, and the parliamentary system, such as that of the United Kingdom.

Presidential system

In a presidential system the executive, legislative, and judicial branches are clearly separated. The president is elected by the people and is not a member of the legislature. In such systems the president is both the political head of the government and also the head of state who presides over ceremonies and official meetings.

The president chooses people to serve as his or her cabinet. These are the heads of various departments. They are not elected.

The legislature consists of two bodies. In the US Congress, members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are elected officials. Like the president, they are elected for set terms.

Established court systems are found in all advanced political systems. There are often several levels of courts. In the United States judges of local courts are elected by the people of a particular district. The highest court is the Supreme Court. Supreme Court justices are appointed by the president and approved by the Senate.

Parliamentary System

In a parliamentary system the prime minister is the national political leader, and another figure serves as head of state. In the United Kingdom the head of state is the queen. In Japan it is the emperor. In some countries the head of state may be an elected president, but the prime minister usually has the true power. The prime minister is generally a member of the legislature who is either elected by the legislature or chosen automatically as the leader of the party with the most members in the

legislature. The prime minister's cabinet, and the leaders of the government departments, are also members of the legislature. The legislature is known generally as a parliament.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What organs rule the communities?
2. What are the main Bodies ruling the communities?
3. What are two leading types of constitutional democracy in the world today?
4. What is a president in a presidential system?
5. What Bodies does the legislature consist of in the presidential system?
6. What is the prime minister in the parliamentary system?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The Senate and the House of Representatives _____.
2. Although many countries have _____ the definition of those bodies and the way they work together can vary greatly.
3. There are two leading types of _____ in the world today.
4. The president _____ by the people and is not a member of the legislature.
5. The president _____ and official meetings.
6. In the USA the highest court is _____.

similar institutions, constitutional democracy, to be elected, to preside over ceremonies, to be elected officials, the Supreme Court

II. What is the Russian for:

established court systems, judges of the court, parliamentary system, legislature, national political leader, governments departments, similar institutions, to vary greatly, judiciary body, to be approved by the Senate, official meetings.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. In the US Congress, members of both the Senate and House of Representatives are elected officials.

2. Although many countries have similar institutions, the definition of those bodies and the way they work together can vary greatly.

3. The prime minister is generally a member of the legislature who is either elected by the legislature or chosen automatically as the leader of the party with the most members in the legislature.

4. In a presidential system the president is both the political head of the state who presides over ceremonies and official meetings.

5. In a parliamentary system the prime minister is the national political leader and another figure serves as the head of the state.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

6.2. The European Union

Word List:

economic and political integration – экономическая и политическая интеграция
to have control over economic and political affairs – осуществлять контроль над экономическими и политическими делами
to follow EU laws – следовать законам ЕС
EU environmental regulations – правила ЕС по экологическим проблемам
law enforcement agreements – соглашения правоохранительных органов
responsibilities – обязанности
popular countries – густонаселенные страны
to share presidency – разделить полномочия президентства
rotating Basis – вращающаяся основа
driving force – движущая сила
to herald – возвещать, объявлять
to wield – владеть
to bring disagreements – приносить разногласия
despite objections – несмотря на возражения
varying levels of support – различные уровни поддержки
counterbalance – противовес

Text

The organization for the economic and political integration of Europe known as the European Union was created on November 1, 1993. EU members are sovereign countries that have control over their own basic economic and political affairs, yet they have agreed to follow EU laws and standards, including treaties regulating regional and world trade, the free

movement of citizens within the EU, environmental regulations, and security and law enforcement agreements.

EU Government

There are five main governmental institutions of the EU. Both the European Parliament and the Council of European Union make EU laws, among other responsibilities. Members of the Parliament are elected directly with proportionately larger numbers elected by the citizens of more populous countries. Members of the Council are appointed by the EU members' national governments, with the presidency shared on a rotating basis. Each president holds office for a six-month term. The European Commission is the executive branch of EU government and “the driving force” behind many of its actions.

Some have heralded the EU as the beginning of federally united Europe but not everyone shares this ideal. For example, citizens of smaller nations have been concerned that larger countries such as Germany, the United States and France may wield too much influence. International events have also brought disagreements into the union, as occurred when the British joined in the United States – led invasion of Iraq in 2003 despite objections from Germany, France, and other EU countries. There are also been debates over EU economic policies and their varying levels of support for small farmers, industrial workers, international inventors and powerful multinational corporations. The EU has achieved a large degree of political cooperation while also becoming a sort of economic “counter Balance”, to the United States, but its effectiveness in the 21st century will depend on numerous events at local, national, and global levels.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. When was the European Union (EU) created?
2. What bodies make EU laws?

3. What organ is the “driving force” within the EU?
4. What events have brought disagreements into the union?
5. The EU has achieved a large degree of political cooperation?
6. What will the effectiveness of EU depend on in 21st century?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Both the European Parliament and the Council of European Union _____, among other responsibilities.
2. EU members are sovereign countries that _____.
3. Each member of the European Council _____ for a six-month term.
4. Citizens of smaller nations have been concerned that larger countries such as Germany, the United States and France may _____.
5. The EU has _____.
6. Countries members of the EU have agreed _____.

to have control over basic economic and political affairs, to hold office, to wield influence, to achieve a large degree of political cooperation, to follow EU laws and standards, to make EU laws

II. What is the Russian for:

economic and political integration, to regulate regional and world trade, law enforcement agreements, to make EU laws, united Europe, international events, environmental regulations, executive branch, varying levels of support, to follow EU laws.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. EU members have agreed to follow its laws and standards including treaties regulating regional and world trade, the free movement of citizen within the EU, environmental regulations, and security and law enforcement agreements.

2. Members of Parliament are elected directly with proportionally larger numbers elected by citizens of more populous countries.

3. The European commission is the executive branch of the EU government and “driving force” behind many of its actions.

4. The EU has achieved a large degree of political cooperation while also becoming a sort of economic “counterbalance” to the United States, but its effectiveness in the 21st century will depend on numerous events at local, national, and global events.

5. Both the European Parliament and the Council of European Union make EU laws, among other responsibilities.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

6.3. The United Nations

Word List:

to guide the world to an era of peace and wellbeing – вести человечество к эпохе мира и благополучия

the reek of war – запах (дым) войны

to surge – нахлынуть, подниматься

Charter of the United Nations – устав ООН

to claim – требовать, претендовать, заявлять

to act on behalf of government – действовать от имени правительства

elected representatives – избранные представители

to treat each other – относиться друг к другу

to undertake responsibility – взять на себя ответственность

to reflect assertion – отражать утверждение

to be mandated – быть уполномоченным

to foster welfare – способствовать благосостоянию

to maintain peace and security – поддерживать мир и безопасность

to cope with the issue – справиться с проблемой

to remain unresolved – остаться нерешенным

actual behavior – фактическое поведение

interdependence – взаимозависимость

penetratingly – пронизательно

to be imperative – быть крайне необходимым

responses – ответы, реакция

governance – управление

Text

Representatives of 50 countries met on April 25, 1945, in San Francisco, California, to write a document that, it was hoped, would guide the world to an era of peace and well-being. As the United Nations conference on International organization opened, the reek of war was fresh but hope for the future surged among the people of the nearly victorious allied states. The Conference debated and eventually approved the Charter of the United Nations and thus the creation of a new world organization.

Although the San Francisco Conference claimed to speak in the name of “We, the peoples of the United Nations”, its participants acted on behalf of governments. In turn, those governments represented how states within people are governed. In some states the people or their elected representatives can change the government or even the national constitution. In treating with each other, most government pretend that they rule in their states without the slightest responsibility to other unless they specifically undertake it. Each state is said to be sovereign and independent. The UN charter faithfully reflects this assertion.

If each state is sovereign and independent, then the new world organizations could not be a government. Nor did the San Francisco Conference leave any doubt on this point. Yet the new United Nations was mandated to produce and supervise some order in the world, to foster welfare and very specifically to maintain peace and security. How, to do so raises a central issue in international politics: how to govern the ungovernable states? Despite earlier attempts to cope with this issue and despite 75 years of practice by the United Nations, it remains unresolved.

The concept of sovereignty describes no actual behavior, especially during our time when societies daily become more closely linked. Interdependence among societies, manifested by such visible activity as commerce or transportation, reaches back to the beginning of human history. But during the last century, it was extended to the whole globe. Never before has communication among individuals and organizations

within district societies taken so quickly and penetratingly. Never before has the world been so interconnected with many transnational phenomena appearing on a daily basis. In such an interconnected world international responses and governance seem imperative.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What did representatives of 50 countries meet on April 25, 1945 in San Francisco, California for?
2. What did the Conference do?
3. How did the participants of the Conference act?
4. What did the UN Charter reflect?
5. What was the United Nations mandated to do?
6. What issues are imperative in the interconnected world?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. The Conference debated and eventually approved _____ and thus the creation of a new world organization.
2. The UN Charter faithfully _____.
3. Interdependence among societies, manifested by such visible activities as commerce or transportation reaches back to _____.
4. Each state is said _____.
5. The new United Nations was mandated to produce and supervise some order in the world _____ and very specifically to maintain peace and security.
6. The concept of sovereignty describes no actual behavior especially during our time when societies daily _____.

Charter of the United Nations, to reflect the assertion, to foster welfare, to become closely linked, to be sovereign and independent, beginning of the human history

II. What is the Russian for:

to leave any doubt on this point, communication among individuals and organizations, to maintain peace and security, international phenomena, to produce order in the world, interconnected world, to cope with the issue, to remain unresolved, to guide the world to the era of peace and well-being, to be imperative.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. The concept of sovereignty describes no actual behavior, especially during our time when societies daily become more closely linked.

2. Never before has communication among individuals and organizations within distinct societies taken so quickly and penetratingly.

3. In such an interconnected world international responses and governance seem imperative.

4. As the United Nations Conference on International organization opened, the reek of war was fresh but hope for the future surged among the people of the nearly victorious allied states.

5. In treating with each other, most government pretend that they rule in their states without the slightest responsibility to other unless they specifically undertake it.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

6.4. Contemporary Peace and Conflict

Word List:

to be fearful – бояться

to despond – терять надежду, падать духом

dissolution – распад

to dominate the international arena – доминировать
на политической арене

conflicts over recession – конфликты из-за спада

euphoria – эйфория (повышенное радостное настроение)

to evaporate – исчезать

to spawn – порождать, вызывать

enduring inequalities – устойчивое неравенство

to couple – соединяться

tightening environmental constraints – ужесточение экологических
ограничений

proliferation of lethal weaponry – распространение смертоносного
оружия

reshape the global political economy – изменить мировую
политическую экономику

to rise to the challenge – возрасти (увеличиться), стать проблемой

to turn one's backs – отвернуться

future security challenges – проблемы безопасности в будущем

to be ring-fenced – быть огороженным

short-sighted delusion – недальновидное заблуждение

Text

As we live in twenty-first century, it is easy to be fearful and despondent. The dissolution of the Soviet Union brought to a close the long period in which a single international conflict dominated the

international arena. Instead, internal conflicts, ethnic conflicts, conflicts over recession and power struggles between countries became the norm.

The post 1989 euphoria has evaporated. Unresolved international conflict in Kashmir, Afganistan, Kosovo and elsewhere threatens to spawn renewed interstate war. Future interstate war, for example, between Greece and Turkey, Iran and Afganistan, India and Pakistan and other countries remains a possibility in nearly every continent. The long agony of the Middle East remains dangerously unresolved. At global level, deep and enduring inequalities in the distribution of wealth and economic power, coupled with tightening environmental constrains and continuing proliferation of lethal weaponry, provide potent soil for future conflicts. As states come under mounting pressure from mass human migration and criminalization of national and regional policies, the international community may find it even more difficult to resolve the resulting conflicts.

Certainly, if those countries, particularly in Europe and North America, which have the wealth and resources to help reshape the global political economy, fail to rise to the challenge and turn their back on these problems, there is little hope for progress. To think that future security challenges can be permanently ring-fenced or controlled by force is a short-sighted delusion.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Why did international conflicts dominate the international arena?
2. What will provide potent soil for future conflicts?
3. Why may the international community find it difficult to resolve the conflicts?
4. What should countries in Europe and North America do in order to avoid conflicts?

5. What is a short-sighted delusion regarding international conflicts?
6. What remains a possibility in nearly every continent now?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. _____ of the Soviet Union brought to a close long period in which a single international conflict dominated the international arena.
2. As states come under mounting pressure from mass human migration and criminalization of national and regional policies, the international community may find it more difficult _____.
3. At global level, deep and enduring inequalities in _____ provide potent soil for future conflict.
4. Some countries in Europe and North America which have the wealth and resources to help _____ fail to rise to the challenge.
5. The post-1989 euphoria has _____.
6. To think that the _____ can be ring-fenced or controlled by force is a short-sighted delusion.

to evaporate, dissolution, distribution of wealth and economic power, to resolve the resulting conflicts, to reshape the global political economy, future security challenges

II. What is the Russian for:

ethnic conflicts, conflicts over recession and power, to provide potent soil, international community, to bring to a close long period, unresolved internal conflict, inter-state war, a short-sighted delusion, little hope for the progress, future security challenges.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. As we live in twenty-first century, it is easy to be fearful and despondent.

2. The long agony of the Middle East remains dangerously unresolved.

3. As states come under mounting pressure from mass human migration and criminalization of national and regional policies, the international community may find it even more difficult to resolve the resulting conflicts.

4. Internal conflicts, ethnic conflicts, conflicts over recession and power, struggles between countries become the norm.

5. At global level, deep and enduring inequalities in the distribution of wealth and economic power, coupled with tightening environmental constraints and continuing proliferation of lethal weaponry, provide potent soil for future conflict.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Одна из главных целей создания ООН – поддержание мира и безопасности. С момента своего возникновения ООН неоднократно приходилось предотвращать угрозу перерастания конфликта в войну, склонять противоборствующие стороны к тому, чтобы не полагаться на силу оружия, а сесть за стол переговоров, или же содействовать восстановлению мира, если конфликт все-таки возникал.

За прошедшие десятилетия ООН успешно содействовала прекращению целого ряда конфликтов, нередко действуя при этом через Совет Безопасности – главный орган, занимающийся вопросами мира и безопасности.

Столкнувшись с проблемой резкого возрастания числа внутригосударственных конфликтов, Совет Безопасности санкционировал проведение новаторских и комплексных операций по поддержанию мира.

Вся система ООН как никогда ранее уделяет пристальное внимание миростроительству – деятельности по поддержке структур, с помощью которых будет происходить укрепление и консолидация мира. Опыт показывает, что для установления крепкого и устойчивого мира недостаточно только его поддержания (в смысле недопущения военных конфликтов). Безопасности можно добиться только путем предоставления странам содействия в обеспечении экономического развития, социальной справедливости, защиты прав человека.

Такой опыт и потенциал демонстрирует ООН, оказывая помощь в решении названных задач.

Текст 2

Что на сегодняшний день считается самой серьезной угрозой? Разные представления об этом часто оказываются самым большим препятствием на пути международного сотрудничества. В XXI веке мы не можем допустить, чтобы они побуждали мировые правительства стремиться к отличающимся, даже противоположным целям. Между нынешними угрозами существует глубокая взаимосвязь, они подпитывают друг друга. Страдания людей, проживающих в зоне неразрешенных гражданских конфликтов или в условиях нищеты, могут усилить их стремление к терроризму.

Возможная ядерная атака террористов на какой-либо американский финансовый центр приведет к резкому спаду глобальной экономики, поэтому число африканцев, проживающих за чертой бедности, возрастет в несколько раз. Точно так же миллионы американцев могли бы оказаться инфицированными за короткое время, если бы по естественным причинам либо по злему умыслу в стране с низким уровнем здравоохранения вспыхнула новая болезнь, которую ничего не подозревающие авиапутешественники разнесли бы по миру еще до того, как ее распознали.

В одиночку ни одна нация не способна защитить себя от этих угроз. Объединяя усилия, государства способны добиться того, что превышает возможности даже самой могущественной страны, действующей самостоятельно.

Неотложная необходимость глобального сотрудничества сегодня очевиднее, чем когда-либо.

Unit 7

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGES

7.1. Computers

Word List:

to perform arithmetic and logical operation – выполнять арифметические и логические операции

to be distinguished from – отличаться от

to store a computer program – хранить компьютерную программу

ability to process, store and retrieve data – возможность обрабатывать, хранить и извлекать данные

human intervention – вмешательство человека

to develop separate engineering paths – разрабатывать отдельные технические методы

to operate on continuously varying data – работать с постоянно меняющимися данными

to perform operations on discrete data – выполнять операции с дискретными данными

to be categorized – быть категоризованным (классифицированным)

concurrently – одновременно

sophisticated machines – сложные машины

weather patters – погодные условия

mainframes – мейнфреймы (центральные процессоры), большая ЭВМ

to meet the computing needs – удовлетворять потребностям вычисления

to serve computer terminals – обслуживать компьютерные терминалы

multiuser computers – компьютеры многократного использования

workstations – рабочие станции

local area network – локальная сеть

to enable – разрешать, давать возможность

grid computing – сеточные вычисления

advances – достижения

integrated circuits – интегральные схемы

to spur – побуждать, стимулировать

powerful general-purpose digital computers – мощные, универсальные цифровые компьютеры

low cost – низкая стоимость

versatility – универсальность, многосторонность

to replace typewriters – заменить пишущие машинки

to render the analog computer inefficient – сделать аналоговый компьютер неэффективным

Text

Computers are devices capable of performing a series of arithmetic or logical operations. A computer is distinguished from a calculating machine, such as an electronic calculator by being able to store a computer program (so that it can repeat its operations and make logical decisions), by the number and complexity of the operations it can perform, and by its ability to process, store, and retrieve data without human intervention. Computers developed along two separate engineering paths, producing two distinct types of computer – analog and digital. An analog computer operates on continuously varying data, a digital computer performs operations on discrete data.

Computers are categorized by both size and the number of people who can use them concurrently. Supercomputers are sophisticated machines designed to perform complex calculations at maximum speed, they are used to model very large dynamics systems, such as weather patterns. Mainframes, the largest and most powerful general-purpose systems, are designed to meet the computing needs of a large organization by serving hundreds of computer terminals at the same time. Minicomputers, though somewhat smaller, also are multiuser computers, intended to meet the needs of a small company by serving up to a hundred terminals. Microcomputers, computers powered by a microprocessor, are subdivided into personal computers and workstations, the latter typically incorporating RISC processors. Linking multiple microprocessors together through a local area network or by joining multiple microprocessors

together in a parallel – processing system has enabled smaller systems to perform tasks once reserved for mainframes, and the techniques of grid computing have enabled computer scientists to utilize the unemployed processing power of smaller and more powerful general-purpose digital computers.

These, because of their relatively low cost and versatility, have largely replaced typewriters in the workplace and rendered the analog computer inefficient.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What kind of devices are computers?
2. How is a computer distinguished from a calculating machine?
3. How are computers categorized?
4. What are supercomputers?
5. What are microcomputers subdivided into?
6. What have mainframes enabled computer scientists to do?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. A computer is distinguished from _____ by the number and complexity of operations it can perform.
2. Computers _____ by both size and the number of people who can use them.
3. Supercomputers are _____ designed to perform complex calculations.
4. An analog computer operates on _____.
5. Advances in the technology of integrated circuits _____ the development of smaller and more powerful general-purpose digital computers.
6. Mainframes are designed _____ of a large organization.

continuously varying data, sophisticated machines, to meet the computing needs, to spur, to be categorized, calculating machine

II. What is the Russian for:

to perform arithmetic and logical operations, electronic calculator, digital computer, to perform complex calculations at maximum speed, weather patterns, to meet the computing needs, to serve computer terminals, multiuser computer, technology of integrated circuits, low cost.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. A computer is distinguished from a calculating machine such as an electronic calculator by being able to store a computer program (so that it can repeat its operations and make logical decision), by a number and complexity of the operations it can perform and by its ability to process, store and retrieve data without human intervention.

2. Computers are categorized by both size and the number of people who can use them concurrently.

3. Mainframes the largest and most powerful general-purpose systems are designed to meet the computing needs of a large organization by serving hundreds of computer terminals at the same time.

4. Supercomputers are sophisticated machines designed to perform complex calculations at maximum speed; they are used to model very large dynamic systems, such as weather patterns.

5. Computers developed among two separate engineering paths, producing two different types of computers – analog and digital.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

7.2. Computers in Training

Word List:

there is no doubt – нет сомнений

to experience revolution – испытывать переворот

training – обучение

implications – смысл, причастность

human resources – людские ресурсы

key items – ключевые элементы (аспекты)

a well-designed applications – хорошо спроектированные приложения

to speed up the achievements of economic and social progress – ускорять достижения экономического и социального прогресса

to examine in depth – глубоко изучать

the benefits of computer technologies – преимущества компьютерных технологий

to be in rapid evolution – быстро развиваться

to bring about – вызывать, осуществлять

large-scale integration – крупномасштабная интеграция

powerful hardware – мощное оборудование

to decrease at an astounding rate – уменьшаться с поразительной скоростью (темпами)

software authorizing systems – системы авторизации программного обеспечения

Text

There is no doubt that the information and communication revolution that we are experiencing at this stage of human history will have tremendous significance for all aspects of daily life, for our professional activities and for international understanding and cooperation. The application of new technologies to training may seem only a minor item in the history of mankind. But the implications are far-reaching, for the development and management of human resources are key items in the social and economic development of the countries. By a well-designed application of information and communication technology we should be able to improve the development and utilization of human resources, which in turn will undoubtedly speed up the achievements of economic and social progress. It is therefore important that we examine in depth the benefits that a computer technology may bring to training.

But the technology itself is in a rapid evolution. We are all familiar with phenomenal increase in cheap computing power brought about by large-scale integration. The cost of ever more powerful hardware has been decreasing at an astounding rate. Megabyte storage, graphic color display and interactive video can now be combined into impressive individual workstations with countless educational applications.

At the same time software authorizing systems are being evolved which enable to prepare computer – based materials without going through lengthy programming and testing ones.

The computer is also an important tool for management. No management training programs would be complete without giving us an appreciation of the scope and possibilities of the computer for the analysis of management information.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What phenomenon will have tremendous significance for all aspects of daily life?
2. How should we be able to improve the development and utilization of human resources?
3. What systems will enable to prepare computer – based materials?
4. What role do computers play in management?
5. What are key items in the social and economic development of the countries?
6. What may computer technology bring to training?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. But the technology itself _____.
2. The application of new technologies to training may seem only _____ in the history of mankind.
3. We _____ with phenomenal increase in cheap computing power brought about by large-scale integration.
4. _____ has been decreasing at an astounding rate.
5. The computer is also _____ for management.
6. It is therefore important that we _____ the benefits that computer technology may bring to training.

a minor item, to examine in depth, to be in a rapid evolution, to be familiar with, the cost of powerful hardware, important tool

II. What is the Russian for:

application of new technologies, to improve the development of human resources, benefits of computer technology, graphic color display,

interactive video, individual workstations, software authorizing systems, to speed up the achievements of economic and social progress, powerful hardware, educational applications.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. Megabyte storage, graphic color display and interactive video can now be combined into impressive individual workstations with countless educational applications.

2. But the implications are far-reaching, for the development and management of human resources are key items in the social and economic development of the countries.

3. At the same time software authorizing systems are being evolved which enable to prepare computer – based materials without going through lengthy programming and testing ones.

4. It is therefore important that we examine in depth the benefits that computer technology may bring to training.

5. There is no doubt that the information and communication revolution that we are experiencing at this stage of human history will have

tremendous significance for all aspects of daily life, for our professional activities and for international understanding and cooperation.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

7.3. What Computers Are For?

Word List:

reference – ссылка, отсылка, справка

available information – доступная информация

aircraft design – конструкция самолета

great advantage – большое преимущество

right equipment – необходимое оборудование

to do research – проводить исследования

self-access center – центр самостоятельного доступа

e-mail exchange – обмен электронной почтой

to be hooked up to – быть подключенным к

special speaking-like informal style – особый разговорный
неформальный стиль

to be attached to e-mail – быть прикрепленным к электронной
почте

to send back feedback – отправить отзыв

to do to a web-site – перейти на веб-сайт

audio and video sites – аудио- и видеосайты

downloading materials – загрузка материалов

copyright restriction – ограничение авторского права

Text

Although computer use is still restricted to a fraction of the world's population, the use of computers (and the Internet) continues to increase at an extraordinary speed.

Currently, the main uses for computers include the following:

Reference: one of the chief uses of computers, either through the Internet or on CD/DVD-ROMs, is as a reference tool. There is already a number of popular encyclopedias available on CD-ROM (for example, Encarta, Grolier, Hutchinson, etc.) and all sorts of other information are also available, whether it is about plant life, animals, aircraft design or music history. One of the great advantages of computers is that with the right equipment we can also do all this research at home or in self-access centers.

E-mail exchange: one of the main uses for computers which is hooked up to, the Internet is as senders and receivers of e-mail, allowing easy access to people all over the world. Getting people from different countries to write to each other has greatly increased both their English development and especially their motivation. It should be remembered, however, that e-mail is written in a special speaking-like informal style. There is less of an obligation for grammatical corrections or even correct spelling. Of particular interest is the fact that documents can be attached to e-mail and sent along with them, so we can send word-processed work to everyone who can send back feedback in the same way.

Web-sites: every person can go to a web-site which offers information and song lyrics from his favorite rock group, geographical information and weather facts.

One of the real advantages of the Internet is that now for the first time, we have access to "authentic" English wherever we happen to be working. There is reading material available and, increasingly, there are

audio and video sites too where music news, and film can be listened to, through the downloading such materials will depend upon the copyright restrictions attached to it.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What do main uses of computers include?
2. What is one of the great advantages of computers?
3. What does e-mail allow to do?
4. What do web-sites offer?
5. What are reading advantages of Internet?
6. What are disadvantages of downloading?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. One of the uses of computers is _____.
2. We can also _____ at home or in self-access centers with the help of computers.
3. E-mail is written in _____.
4. One of the main uses for computers which _____ to the Internet is easy access to people all over the world.
5. Some documents can _____ and sent along with them.
6. _____ of materials through the Internet will depend upon copyright restrictions attached to it.

as reference tool, downloading, to be hooked up to the Internet, to do research, special speaking-like informal style, to be attached to e-mail

II. What is the Russian for:

reference tool, to increase at an extraordinary speed, chief uses of computers, right equipment, great advantages of computers, easy access, available materials, to attach documents, self-access center, audio and video sites.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?

2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. One of the main uses for computers which are hooked up to the Internet is as senders and receivers of e-mail, allowing easy access to people all over the world.

2. Although computer use is still restricted to a fraction of the world's population the use of computers (and the Internet) continues to increase at an extraordinary speed.

3. Getting people from different countries to write to each other greatly increased both their English development and especially their motivation.

4. There is less of an obligation for grammatical corrections or even correct spelling.

5. One of the real advantages of the Internet is that now for the first time, we have access to “authentic” English wherever we happen to be working.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

7.4. Internet

Word List:

internet search engine – поисковая система

software program – программное обеспечение

key-words – ключевые слова

results listing – список результатов

to throw up a huge amount of irrelevant material – выбрасывать огромное количество ненужного материала

to carry out search – проводить поиск

to categorize information – классифицировать информацию

to retrieve information – получить (извлечь) информацию

upper case letters – заглавные буквы

wonders and marvels – удивление и чудеса (восхищение)

to prepare the ground beforehand – заранее подготовить

to narrow down – сузить

to loose sight – ослабить контроль (потерять из виду)

drawbacks – недостатки

to take into account – учитывать, принимать во внимание

to gather information for theoretical and practical purposes – собирать информацию для теоретических и практических целей

Text

Finding information on the World Wide Web needs an Internet search engine such as Google, Rambler or Yandex. Search engines have a text-box where you type in a keyword or words. A search engine is a software program that reads the key-words in the text box and searches the Internet for Web pages, websites or other Internet files that use them. These documents are shown on the computer screen in a results listing.

When carrying out searches, you should usually be specific and brief in your choice of words. If the keyword is too general, or includes too many different meanings, the results listing may not be useful. Different search engines categorize information in different ways, which changes the way they store and retrieve it.

Using upper case letters (Capital Letters) in a keyword search will only retrieve documents that use upper case. Typing in lower case (no capitals) is usually better because search engines will retrieve documents that use upper case and lower case letters.

The widespread use of computers – indeed the general revolution generally – changed late twentieth century life as surely as the industrial revolution impacted on the world over a century life as surely as the industrial revolution impacted on the world ever a century before.

Yet we need to remind ourselves that there are still huge areas of the world where access to a computer is impossible or very difficult. Though there are wonders and marvels on the Internet, there is a lot of rubbish too, and worse. Finally, we should remain conscious of the fact that different people learn and respond in different ways. That is why, while finding information on the Internet we should prepare the ground beforehand – by suggesting search methods and narrowing down the focus of the enquiry, and not losing sight of the original task.

However, if these drawbacks are taken into account, the Internet is an extraordinary resource which has changed the face of information gathering for theoretical and practical purpose.

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What does finding information on the World Wide Web need?
2. What is a search engine?
3. How different search engine categorize information?
4. Why is widespread of computers be regarded as general revolution?
5. In what way different people learn and respond?
6. Why is the Internet an extraordinary resource?

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Search engines, for example, Google, Rambler or Yandex have _____ where you type in a keyword or words.
2. If the keyword is too general, or includes too many different meaning _____ may not be useful.
3. There are huge areas of the world where _____ is impossible or very difficult.
4. While finding information on the Internet we should _____.
5. If we _____ some drawbacks, the Internet is an extraordinary resource.
6. Finally, we should _____ of the fact that different people learn and respond in different ways.

to remain conscious, a text-book, access to a computer, results listing, to prepare the ground beforehand, to take into account

II. What is the Russian for:

to gather information, to suggest search methods, to carry out search, access to a computer, different search engines, software program, to categorize information, to use upper case letters, a lot of rubbish, to retrieve information.

III. Make a pre-translation analysis of the text.

1. Определите тип источника и реципиента текста. На основании каких данных в тексте это можно сделать?
2. Охарактеризуйте термины и лексику данного текста. Приведите примеры из текста.

IV. Translate the text in a written form and single out the difficulties in translation.

V. What translation decisions have you made in the following sentences?

1. A search engine is a software program that reads the keywords in the text box and searches the Internet for Web pages, websites or other Internet files that use them.

2. When carrying out searches, you should usually be specific and brief in your choice of words.

3. The widespread use of computers – indeed the general revolution generally – changed late twentieth century life as surely as the industrial revolution impacted on the world over a century before.

4. That is why, while finding information on the Internet we should prepare the ground before hand – by suggesting search methods and narrowing down the focus of the enquiry, and not losing sight of the original task.

5. However, if these drawbacks are taken into account, the Internet is an extraordinary resource which has changed the face of information gathering for theoretical and practical purposes.

VI. Choose the best variant of translation and correct the mistakes of each other.

TEXTS FOR SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY

Текст 1

Первые работы в области искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) были связаны с решением формальных задач – игрой в шахматы и доказательством математических теорем. Это ли не квинтэссенция интеллекта, как его понимает большинство людей? Специалисты, однако, надеялись, что обучить машину справляться с такими строго формализованными задачами будет проще, чем с теми, где и человеку-то не вполне ясно отличие правильного решения от ошибочного.

В начале 1970-х годов создание языков программирования находилось на пике компьютерной моды. Они настолько облегчали труд программистов, что, казалось, любая проблема разрешится едва ли не сама собой, стоит только придумать подходящий язык. Самый известный из них назывался «Пролог» (от «программирование логическое»).

Впрочем, за «оберткой» программы все равно скрывается обычный компьютер, выполняющий команду за командой. А то, что снаружи выглядит как интеллектуальный поиск доказательства, внутри оказывается перебором всех возможных вариантов рассуждений, пока один из них не окажется нужным доказательством. Только концентрация на небольшом числе интересных вариантов позволяет заглянуть вперед.

Текст 2

Жесткий диск-винчестер (кстати, самый дешевый накопитель в расчете на мегабайт данных) служит около пяти лет. Но нередко он выходит из строя быстрее, особенно когда нагревается, а при работе он неизбежно греется.

Из оптических дисков (CD и DVD) самые стойкие – штампованные, изготовленные с предварительной записью. Они, как заявляют изготовители, при хранении в надлежащих условиях могут работать без сбоев более 30 лет.

Флеш-накопители по долговечности примерно равны штампованным оптическим дискам. Надежность хранения информации на флешках значительно увеличивается, если периодически, хотя бы раз в несколько лет, перезаписывать ее.

Цифровые данные на современных носителях имеют огромное преимущество перед старинными аналоговыми – они просто и быстро копируются без потерь, причем копия идентична оригиналу.

Вообще, преобразование данных из одного формата в другой – полностью автоматизируемая процедура, и этот процесс может протекать без потерь информации. Потери возникают лишь при преобразовании сжатых форматов, но они (всё, конечно, зависит от степени сжатия) не так существенны, как при копировании аналоговой информации. Поэтому данные лучше хранить в цифровом виде на современных носителях и менять последние, когда есть опасность их устаревания и исчезновения. Это требует времени и средств, но намного меньших, чем создание условий для хранения уникальной информации, записанной на аналоговых носителях.

CONCLUSION

Быстрые и существенные изменения в информационных технологиях, экономике страны и во всём мире, потребность в высококвалифицированных специалистах, способных применять знания, умения и навыки в своей профессиональной деятельности, требуют повышения уровня компетенции будущих работников. Именно этой цели служит настоящее учебно-практическое пособие.

Дисциплина «Профессионально ориентированный перевод» предполагает формирование и способность специалиста к эффективной деятельности в различных ситуациях межъязыкового и межкультурного общения. Именно в рамках этого курса происходит профессиональное ориентирование студентов и формируется мотивация к осуществлению профессиональной деятельности.

Цель дисциплины – приобретение студентами практических навыков письменного специализированного перевода по семи тематическим областям знаний: «Право», «Медицина», «Экология», «Экономика», «Образование», «Политика», «Информационные технологии».

Структурирование дисциплины по нескольким разделам помогает совершенствовать и использовать в практической деятельности основные положения теории перевода, активизировать и закреплять тематическую лексику, а также поэтапно формировать специфические переводческие компетенции от универсальных и общепрофессиональных до сугубо профессиональных.

Именно ориентация обучения на формирование профессиональных компетенций позволит студентам успешно использовать конкретные знания, умения и навыки в области перевода и межкультурного общения.

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