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Форма оценочного материала для промежуточной аттестации
Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине
МЕТОДИКА ПРЕДПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА ТЕКСТА

Код, направление подготовки	45.03.02
Направленность (профиль)	Перевод и переводоведение
Форма обучения	Очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	Лингвистики и переводоведения

Типовые задания для контрольной работы

Контрольная работа (3 семестр)

Выполните предпереводческий анализ предложенного текста и черновой письменный перевод текста. Обоснуйте свой выбор вербальных средств в переводе.

Пример текста 1

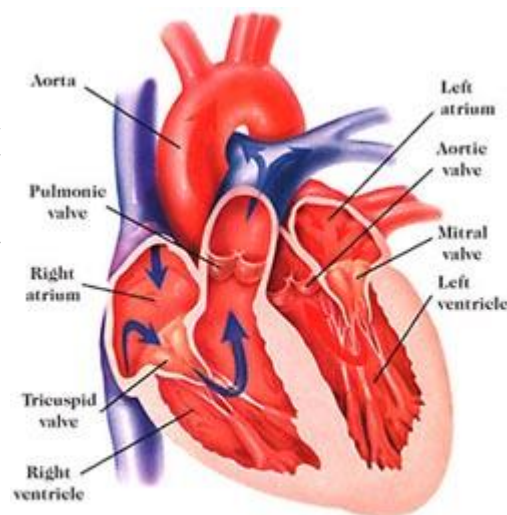
НАУЧНО-УЧЕБНЫЙ ТЕКСТ

The Heart and Blood Vessels

Oxygen is vital to life as it provides fuel for all the body's functions. The heart's role is to pump oxygen-rich blood to every cell in the body. The blood vessels — a network of interconnecting arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins — provide the pathway in which blood travels.

Arteries are the passageways through which the blood is delivered, the largest of which is the aorta. The aorta branches off the heart and divides into many smaller arteries, which have muscular walls that adjust their diameter to increase or decrease blood flow to a particular body area. Capillaries are thin walled, highly branched vessels that feed the tissues and collect wastes to be carried back to the lungs, liver, or kidney for elimination. Capillaries empty into the venules, which in turn drain into the veins that lead back to the heart. Veins carry deoxygenated blood to the lungs to pick up more oxygen, and then back to the heart once again.

The four most common types of vascular disease are high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, stroke, and rheumatic heart disease. Other forms include arrhythmias, diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries, congenital defects, valvular heart disease, diseases of pulmonary circulation; and diseases of veins and lymphatics. Some of these disorders are the result of the over production of blood vessel cells, while others occur from vascular malformations. Still others result from inflammation of the blood vessels or the build up of a fatty substance called plaque within the blood vessels.



Anatomy of the human heart. (Reproduced from the Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, USC, with permission.)

Пример текста 2

Текст юридическо-правового характера

UK legislation system.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (commonly known as the UK Parliament, the British Parliament, the Westminster Parliament or "Westminster") is the supreme legislative body for the United Kingdom. It alone possesses legislative supremacy and thereby ultimate power over all other political bodies in the UK and its territories. Its head is the Sovereign of the United Kingdom (currently Queen Elizabeth II) and its seat is the Palace of Westminster in Westminster, London.

The United Kingdom Legislation may take the form of Acts (passed directly by Parliament) or Statutory Instruments, made under the authority of an Act of Parliament by either a government minister or by the Queen-in-Council. The latter are generally subject either to parliamentary approval (affirmative procedure) or parliamentary disallowance (negative procedure). The majority of Acts considered in the UK are defined as public general acts, or 'Acts of Parliament' as they will have progressed and gained approval as a Bill through both House of Commons and House of Lords, and also have gained Royal Assent from the Monarch. Local and Personal Acts of Parliament are also presented to Parliament as a result of sponsored petitions. These, however, are processed through committees to enable relevant or affected parties to challenge or change the proposed Act. Prerogative instruments, made by the Sovereign under the royal prerogative are another source of U.K.-wide legislation.

The Scottish Parliament

Main article: Scottish Parliament

See also: Scots Law

The Scottish Parliament is the national, unicameral legislature of Scotland, located in the Holyrood area of the capital, Edinburgh. The Parliament, informally referred to as "Holyrood", is a democratically elected body comprising 129 members known as Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs).

The Scottish Parliament was convened by the Scotland Act 1998, which sets out its powers as a devolved legislature. The Act delineates the legislative competence of the Parliament – the areas in which it can make laws – by explicitly specifying powers that are "reserved" to the Parliament of the United Kingdom: all matters that are not explicitly reserved are automatically the responsibility of the Scottish Parliament. The British Parliament retains the ability to amend the terms of reference of the Scottish Parliament, and can extend or reduce the areas in which it can make laws. The first meeting of the new Parliament took place on 12 May 1999.

The Scottish Statutory Instruments made by the Scottish Government are another source of legislation. As with Statutory Instruments made by the British government, these are generally subject to either approval or disallowance by the Scottish Parliament

Пример текста 3

Публичная речь Trump's inaugural speech

We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people.

Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face challenges, we will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.

Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you.

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning because today, we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people.

For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered, but the jobs left and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs. And while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой

1. Понятие переводческого анализа текста и его важность для будущей профессиональной деятельности.
2. Уровни переводческого анализа текста относительно коммуникативного контекста
3. Суть работы переводчика и его цели.
4. Основные принципы перевода.
5. Перевод как словесное произведение.
6. Форма словесного произведения как объективность коммуникативного содержания.
7. Переводческие нормы текста и языка и их важность для будущей профессиональной деятельности.
8. Нормы оформления и соотнесения структуры текста перевода.
9. Жанр и стиль – 2 вида коммуникативной целостности словесного произведения.
10. Большая функциональная система словесного произведения.
11. Содержательно-информационные аспекты системы словесного произведения.
12. Языковые средства и релевантность передачи информации.
13. Анализ языковых средств на лексическом уровне.
14. Грамматические особенности перевода.
15. Лексические особенности перевода.
16. Реалии и проблемы их перевода.
17. Коммуникативно-речевая конструкция жанров.
18. Анализ коммуникативной структуры текста и адекватности передачи информации.
19. Типичная структура текста, его уровни и единицы. Нарушения структуры и возможные последствия. Внутренняя и внешняя структура текста.
20. Функционально-стилистическая дифференциация текстов.
21. Официально-деловой стиль.
22. Научно-технический стиль.
23. Газетно-публицистический стиль.
24. Функциональный стиль обиходного общения.
25. Литературно-художественный стиль.

Задания для зачета

Выполните предпереводческий анализ и письменный перевод текста, соблюдая лексические, грамматические, стилистические нормы переводного языка

Вариант 1

Immigrants less likely to settle with Swedes

By Business correspondent, Life journal.

Single foreigners in Sweden are more likely to quit the country or end up with other foreigners than to settle down with a Swede, according to a report on immigrants in Sweden.

Just over a quarter of immigrants who were single when they arrived in Sweden were reported to be in a relationship after five years in the country.

Most of this number, says the report from Statistics Sweden, were in a relationship with someone from their home country. Only three out of ten immigrant women and nearly two out of ten immigrant men were in a relationship with a Swede.

“In general we tend to choose partners from our own group who are similar to us in terms of age, level of education, social status, and religion and we tend to marry people who look like us,” Thomas Niedomysl, a senior lecturer in the Department of Human Geography at Lund University, told The Local.

He said that a reason for the phenomenon is that highly-educated immigrants might not be able to get certain jobs in Sweden where they would meet potential Swedish partners.

However, the figures varied widely according to nationality.

Вариант 2

Pizza with a pedigree

There is pizza – and there is Pizza Napoletana. The two, connoisseurs say, have as much in common as virgin olive oil has with generic cooking oil. Now, authentic Pizza Napoletana has joined the elite group of European Union-certified food and drink products – like Scottish Farmed Salmon, Spanish Melon from la Mancha and English Blue Stilton cheese. In order to qualify for this list, these food products had to meet very strict criteria.

Once a product is granted Guaranteed Traditional Specialty status, other similar products are not allowed to use the same name. If your Champagne doesn't come from that particular region of France for example, you can't call it 'champagne'. But be warned: it takes longer to read the EU specifications for 'real' Pizza Napoletana than it does to make one. To be labelled 'Guaranteed Traditional Speciality', the pizza mustn't be over 35 centimetres in diameter and the crust mustn't be more than two centimetres thick. The ingredients must include type 00 flour and up to 100 grams of San Marzano tomatoes applied in a spiralling motion. And the cheese has to be fresh 'Mozzarella di Bufala'.

Вариант 3

American economy is going down

“Full speed ahead and damn the torpedoes” was an approach fortunately justified by events during the Battle of Mobile Bay, but as a strategy for managing a nation's economy it is folly. Mr. Obama's mission to destroy America's economy is complete. The damage he has done is irreversible. The dollar is history. The American economy is going down, and soon.

The posh commentators say the collapse will be gradual rather than sudden. But few are now predicting there will not be collapse at all.

Here are just some of the pointers. First and foremost, U.S. public debt is \$18.3 trillion. By the time Mr. Obama leaves the White House late next year, he will have doubled it in a single “presidency.” On top of that, Uncle Sam has unfunded liabilities of at least \$100 trillion – Medicare, Medicaid, Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, Social Security and so forth.

Partly as a result of all that debt, and partly through scandalous mismanagement, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank is insolvent – insolvent even though it has robbed the citizen blind by reducing the value of the dollar to just 4 cents compared with what it would buy when the Fed was founded a century ago.