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ФИО: Богдалова Елена Вячеславовна

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«Московский государственный гуманитарно-экономический университет»
Факультет иностранных языков
Кафедра романо-германских языков

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебно-методической работе
Ковалева М.А.

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА ПЕРВОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

образовательная программа специальности

45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение

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Специализация

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Квалификация (степень) выпускника

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Составители:

д.и.н., проф., профессор кафедры романо-германских языков
_____ Репко С.И. С.И. Репко 2020 г

Рецензенты:

к.фил.н, доц., доцент кафедры романо-германских языков
_____ Джабраилова В.С. В.С. Джабраилова 2020 г

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СОГЛАСОВАНО

Начальник
Учебного отдела

« 22 » август » 2020 г.

Дмитриева И.Г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

Декан
факультета

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Гениш Э.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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Ахтырская В.А.

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Содержание

1. Цель и задачи дисциплины, ее место в учебном процессе, требования к уровню освоения содержания дисциплины	5
2. Содержание дисциплины.....	7
3. Структура дисциплины.....	15
4. Распределение видов учебной работы и их трудоемкости по разделам.....	16
5. Тематический план учебной дисциплины.....	18
6. Образовательные технологии.....	24
7. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточного контроля.....	25
8. Сведения о материально-техническом обеспечении дисциплины.....	54
9. Общие рекомендации при обучении иностранному языку студентов-инвалидов.....	55
10. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины.....	56

1. Цель и задачи дисциплины, ее место в учебном процессе, требования к уровню освоения содержания дисциплины

1.1. Цель и задачи изучения дисциплины

Основной **целью** дисциплины является развитие профессиональных переводческих навыков, которые позволят осуществлять следующие виды перевода: полный письменный перевод с иностранного языка (ИЯ) на родной язык (РЯ), устный последовательный перевод с иностранного языка, перевод с листа с иностранного языка. К основным **задачам** освоения дисциплины относятся формирование знаний, умений и навыков, позволяющих реализовать задачи: осуществление письменного и устного последовательного перевода по заданию заказчика; редактирование письменных переводов; оформление соответствующей документации по результатам выполненной работы; применение информационных технологий для обеспечения профессиональной (специальной) деятельности; проведение постоянной информационно-поисковой работы с целью расширения активного запаса переводческих соответствий, обогащения персонального тезауруса переводчика, изучения специальной терминологии в различных сферах, формирования необходимых фоновых знаний.

1.2. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины (модуля)

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен

знать:

- основные характеристики и принципы функционирования двух иностранных языков;
- особенности произношения изучаемого иностранного языка, значение интонационных моделей, возможные вариации и отклонения от стандартного произношения в диалектах;
- методы осуществления предпереводческого анализа письменного и устного текста, способствующего точному восприятию исходного высказывания, прогнозированию вероятного когнитивного диссонанса и несоответствий в процессе перевода и способов их преодоления;
- методику ориентированного поиска информации в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях;
- понятие эквивалентности, особенности достижения эквивалентности на ее различных уровнях, виды переводческих трансформаций;
- принципы послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода;
- основы лингвопереводческого анализа текста и создает лингвопереводческий и лингвострановедческий комментарий к тексту;

уметь:

- работать с текстами любой сложности на двух иностранных языках, осуществлять перевод в профессиональной сфере;
- воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь в естественном для носителя языка темпе, независимо от особенностей произношения и канала речи (от живого голоса до аудио-и видеозаписи);
- осуществлять предпереводческий анализ письменного и устного текста, способствующий точному восприятию исходного высказывания, прогнозированию вероятного когнитивного диссонанса и несоответствий в процессе перевода и способов их преодоления;
- осуществлять поиск информации в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях;
- применять переводческие трансформации для достижения необходимого уровня эквивалентности и репрезентативности при выполнении письменного перевода;
- осуществлять послепереводческое саморедактирование и контрольное редактирование текста

перевода;

- проводить лингвопереводческий анализ текста и создавать лингвопереводческий и лингвострановедческий комментарий к тексту;

быть способным:

- владеть навыками рецепции и продуцирования речи на двух иностранных языках;

- владеть навыком восприятия на слух аутентичной речи в естественном для носителя языка темпе, независимо от особенностей произношения;

- владеть навыками осуществления предпереводческого анализа письменного и устного текста, способствующего точному восприятию исходного высказывания, прогнозированию вероятного когнитивного диссонанса и несоответствий в процессе перевода и способов их преодоления;

- владеть навыком ориентированного поиска информации в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях;

- владеть навыками применения переводческих трансформаций и обеспечения необходимого уровня эквивалентности и репрезентативности при выполнении письменного перевода;

- владеть навыками послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода;

- владеть навыком проводить лингвопереводческий анализ текста и создавать лингвопереводческий и лингвострановедческий комментарий к тексту;

владеть компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Наименование результата обучения
ОПК-5	владеет способностью самостоятельно осуществлять поиск профессиональной информации в печатных и электронных источниках, включая электронные базы данных
ПК-5	владеет всеми регистрами общения: официальным, неофициальным, нейтральным
ПК-7	умеет осуществлять предпереводческий анализ письменного и устного текста, способствующий точному восприятию исходного высказывания, прогнозированию вероятного когнитивного диссонанса и несоответствий в процессе перевода и способов их преодоления
ПК-8	умеет применять методику ориентированного поиска информации в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях
ПК-9	умеет применять переводческие трансформации для достижения необходимого уровня эквивалентности и репрезентативности при выполнении всех видов перевода
ПК-10	умеет осуществлять послепереводческое саморедактирование и контрольное редактирование текста перевода
ПК-11	владеет способностью к выполнению устного последовательного перевода и зрительно-устного перевода с соблюдением норм лексической эквивалентности, учетом стилистических и темпоральных характеристик исходного текста,

	соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм текста перевода
ПК-12	владеет способностью правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода
ПК-13	владеет основами применения сокращенной переводческой записи при выполнении устного последовательного перевода
ПК-19	умеет проводить лингвопереводческий анализ текста и создавать лингвопереводческий и лингвострановедческий комментарий к тексту

1.3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина «Практический курс перевода первого иностранного языка» представляет собой компонент базовой части профессионального цикла (Б1.Б.16). Для освоения дисциплины студенты используют знания, умения и навыки, сформированные в ходе изучения таких дисциплин как «Теория перевода», «Теоретическая грамматика», «Практический курс первого иностранного языка». Данная дисциплина имеет непосредственную связь с учебными дисциплинами «Перевод научного текста», «Перевод официально-делового текста», «Перевод газетно-публицистического текста (первый иностранный язык)», «Перевод художественного текста (первый иностранный язык)», «Практика устного перевода (первый иностранный язык)». Это взаимное дополнение обеспечивает целостность изучения предметной области и формирование базового уровня знаний для развития навыков обучаемых при последующем изучении этих дисциплин.

2. Содержание дисциплины

2.1. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Семестр - 3, вид отчетности – экзамен

№ раздела	Наименование раздела, тема	Содержание раздела	Форма текущего контроля
1	2	3	4
Раздел 1. Грамматические особенности перевода			
1.1	Тема 1.1 Перевод неличных форм глагола	Использование словарей в процессе перевода. Перевод инфинитива (The Infinitive). Перевод инфинитивных оборотов. Перевод объектного инфинитивного оборота. Перевод субъектного инфинитивного оборота. Перевод инфинитива с предлогом for. Перевод причастия (The Participle). Перевод	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

		причастных оборотов. Перевод независимого причастного оборота (The Absolute Participial Construction). Перевод объектного причастного оборота (The Objective Participial Construction). Перевод субъектного причастного оборота (The Subjective Participial Construction). Перевод герундия (The Gerund). Сопоставление функций инфинитива и герундия в предложении. Перевод сложного герундиального оборота (The Complex Gerundial Construction). Сравнительная таблица употребления оборотов с неличными формами глагола.	
1.2	Тема 1.2 Трудности передачи модальности	Перевод модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов. Перевод глаголов should, can (could). Перевод глаголов may (might), must. Перевод глаголов ought, shall, will. Перевод модальных глаголов (сводная таблица).	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
1.3	Тема 1.3 Особенности перевода служебных частей речи и стилистических компонентов высказывания.	Перевод глаголов to be, to have, to do. Сравнительная таблица употребления глаголов to be, to have, to do. Передача страдательного залога при переводе. Перевод предложений в сослагательном наклонении. Перевод союзов. Союз while. Союз unless. Передача определенного артикля при переводе. Передача неопределенного артикля при переводе. Перевод местоимения it, слова one, слова that (those). Передача эмфазы при переводе. Передача отрицательных конструкций при переводе.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
1.4	Тема 1.4 Трудности перевода на уровне синтаксиса.	Перевод эллиптических конструкций. Перевод сложноподчиненных предложений. Перевод препозитивных атрибутивных словосочетаний. Перевод двучленных словосочетаний. Перевод многочленных словосочетаний. Перевод глаголов и существительных, относящиеся к одному дополнению, но управляемые разными предлогами.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

Семестр - 4, вид отчетности – не предусмотрен

Раздел 2. Лексические особенности перевода

4.1	Тема 4.1 Специфика научно-популярного текста	Раздел II. Различия в употреблении слов в языке оригинала и языке перевода Перевод служебных слов Перевод интернациональных и псевдоинтернациональных слов, или	Проверка переводческого задания.
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		<p>"ложных друзей" переводчика Десемантизированные слова Многозначные слова Эмоционально окрашенная лексика Сочетаемость прилагательных Передача литоты и гиперболы при переводе Перевод слов-деривативов со словообразовательными суффиксами -er, -ed, -able.... Перевод адвербиальных глаголов Перевод слов-конверсивов Перевод сложных слов Передача образных языковых средств при переводе Передача метафоры при переводе Передача метонимии при переводе Взаимопроникновение американской и британской лексики Передача реалий при переводе Реалия и термин Приемы передачи реалий Архаичность и архаизация Перевод имен собственных Перевод обращений Передача звукоподражания при переводе Перевод междометий Перевод сокращений Перевод каламбуров Отклонения от языковой нормы Перевод фразеологических единиц, пословиц и поговорок</p>	
4.2	Тема 4.2 Контекстуальная обусловленность английского слова	<p>Многозначность и контекст Перевод имен и названий Перевод интернационализмов, сокращений, терминов</p>	<p>Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.</p>
4.3	Тема 4.3 Перевод английских словосочетаний	<p>Перевод атрибутивных сочетаний Одночленные атрибутивные сочетания Многочленные атрибутивные сочетания Многочленные атрибутивные сочетания с внутренней предикацией Перевод устойчивых сочетаний</p>	<p>Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.</p>
4.4	Тема 4.4 Переводческое преобразование текста	<p>Дополнение и опущение Замены Конкретизация и генерализация Прием антонимического перевода Прием смыслового развития Прием целостного переосмысления Прием компенсации Синтаксическое переструктурирование</p>	<p>Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.</p>

4.5	Тема 4.5 Анализ переводческих ошибок	Искажения Неточности Неясности Нормативно-языковые и нормативно-речевые ошибки Стилистические ошибки	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
4.6	Тема 4.6 Особенности перевода специальной терминологии.	Работа со словарями, справочными изданиями и интернет ресурсами. Письменный перевод текста с последующим переводческим комментарием.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
4.7	Тема 4.7 Лексические трансформации, связанные с различием в употреблении слов в английском и русском языках.	Сокращенный перевод. Аннотации. Письменный перевод текста с последующим переводческим комментарием. Перевод с листа с русского языка на английский. Перевод с листа с английского языка на русский.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

Семестр - 5, вид отчетности – зачет

Раздел 3. Перевод и контекст			
5.1	Тема 5.1 Контекстуальные особенности перевода	Виды лексических соответствий. Роль контекста при переводе. Особенности перевода кратких информационных сообщений. Перевод слов и словосочетаний, не имеющих лексических соответствий. Особенности перевода неологизмов. Передача имен собственных в переводе.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
5.2	Тема 5.2 Лексико-жанровые особенности перевода	Виды информации в устном переводе. Особенности устного общеполитического перевода. Особенности перевода газетно-журнального информационного текста. Перевод фразеологических единиц. Особенности перевода научно-популярного текста. Изменение порядка слов в предложении (монорема, дирема). Замена частей речи при переводе.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
5.3	Тема 5.3 Информативная составляющая перевода	Перевод позиционно-номинативной информации. Особенности перевода научного текста. Типичные ошибки при переводе научного/ технического текста. Членение высказываний при переводе.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

		Объединение высказываний при переводе. Особенности перевода интервью с относительно краткими высказываниями (вопрос-ответ).	
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Семестр - 6, вид отчетности – зачёт

Раздел 4.			
6.1	Тема 6.1 Специфика текстов политического дискурса	Характерные особенности текстов политического дискурса. Использование терминов. Лексический, грамматический, стилистический анализ текстов.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.2	Тема 6. 2 Перевод текста речи кандидата на пост президента, премьер-министра	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.3	Тема 6. 3 Перевод текста речи главы государства в ООН	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.4	Тема 6. 4 Перевод текста речи главы государства о внутренней политике	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.5	Тема 6.5 Перевод текста речи главы государства по вопросам иммиграции	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.6	Тема 6.6 Перевод текста речи главы государства по внешней политике	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
6.7	Тема 6.7 Перевод текста стратегии национальной безопасности страны	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

Раздел 5. Лексико-синтаксические проблемы перевода			
7.1	Тема 7.1 Синтаксические проблемы перевода	Перевод монорем Перевод дирем Номинализация Членение и объединение предложений Инфинитивные обороты и функции инфинитива Высказывания, содержащие абсолютные конструкции Перевод высказываний, содержащих оговорки if/any Перевод вводного абзаца в газетных сообщениях информационного характера Объединение высказываний Особенности перевода предлогов	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
7.2	Тема 7.2 Основные лексико-семантические трансформации при переводе	Конкретизация Ложные друзья переводчика Генерализация Прием модуляции/смыслового развития Антонимический перевод Целостное преобразование	Проверка Переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
Раздел 8. Вопросы			
8.1	Тема 8.1 Особенности перевода текстов газетного стиля	Перевод газетных заголовков Перевод аллитерации Прием «свёртывания» Компенсация	Проверка Переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
8.2	Тема 8.2 Комплексные проблемы перевода	Способы передачи имен собственных Антропоним в составе наименования организации или предприятия Перевод названий компаний и организаций Передача сокращений в названиях компаний и организаций Классифицирующие слова и топонимы в составе наименований компаний и организаций Соотношение метрических и не метрических единиц измерения	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
8.3	Тема 8.3 Практикум	Тема 1. Elections Тема 2. Society Тема 3. Education Тема 4. Crime and punishment	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

Раздел 6. Перевод текстов культурного, медицинского дискурса			
9.1	Тема 9.1 Перевод текстов культурной тематики	Предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Самостоятельное редактирование текста перевода.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
9.2	Тема 9.2 Перевод текстов медицинской тематики	Предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Самостоятельное редактирование текста перевода.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
Раздел 7. Зрительно-устный перевод			
10.1	Тема 10.1 Перевод текстов политической тематики	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
10.2	Тема 10.2 Перевод текстов экономической тематики	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.
10.3	Тема 10.3 Перевод текстов исторической тематики	Полный предпереводческий анализ. Трансформационный анализ. Освоение клише и типичных конструкций.	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария.

3. Структура дисциплины

Вид работы	Трудоемкость, часов						
	3 семестр	4 семестр	5 семестр	6 семестр	7 семестр	8 семестр	Всего
Общая трудоемкость	144	108	180	180	324	216	1152
Аудиторная работа:	64	60	72	108	144	108	556
<i>Лекции (Л)</i>							
<i>Практические занятия (ПЗ)(в том числе зачет)</i>	64	60	72	108	144	108	556
<i>Лабораторные работы (ЛР)</i>							
Самостоятельная работа:	44	48	108	72	144	72	488
Курсовой проект (КП), курсовая работа (КР)							
Расчетно-графическое задание (РГЗ)							
Реферат (Р)							
Эссе (Э)							
Самостоятельное изучение разделов	30	20	58	42	70	22	
Контрольная работа (К)							
Самоподготовка (проработка и повторение лекционного материала и материала учебников и учебных пособий, подготовка к лабораторным и практическим занятиям, коллоквиумам, рубежному контролю и т.д.)	14	28	50	30	72	50	
Подготовка и сдача экзамена	36				36	36	108
Вид итогового контроля	экзамен	-	зачет	зачет	экзамен	экзамен	

4. Распределение видов учебной работы и их трудоемкости по разделам

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 3 семестре

№ раздела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Раздел 1. Переводческая деятельность и основные трудности перевода	12		8		4
2	Раздел 2. Основные способы и приёмы перевода	44		24		20
3	Раздел 3. Особенности перевода текстов институционального дискурса	54		34		20
	<i>Итого:</i>	108		64		44

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 4 семестре

№ раздела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Раздел 4. Особенности перевода текстов научно-популярного дискурса			60		48
	<i>Итого:</i>	108		60		48

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 5 семестре

№ раздела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Раздел 5. Особенности перевода текстов массово-информационного дискурса	180		72		108
	<i>Итого:</i>	180		72		108

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 6 семестре

№ раздела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Раздел 6. Перевод текстов политического дискурса			108		72
	<i>Итого:</i>	180		108		72

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 7 семестре

№ раз-дела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Раздел 7. Перевод текстов делового, экономического дискурса			70		70
8	Раздел 8. Перевод текстов спортивного, военного, дипломатического дискурса			74		74
	<i>Всего:</i>	288		144		144

Разделы дисциплины, изучаемые в 8 семестре

№ раз-дела	Наименование разделов	Количество часов				
		Всего	Аудиторная работа			Внеауд. работа СР
			Л	ПЗ	ЛР	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Раздел 9. Перевод текстов культурного, медицинского дискурса	76		50		26
10	Раздел 10. Зрительно-устный перевод	104		58		46
	<i>Итого:</i>	180		108		72
	<i>Всего:</i>	1152		556		488(+108)

Примечания: 1) Строка «Всего» присутствует только в таблице последнего семестра. В ней отражается общее число часов по видам работ за весь период обучения.

5. Тематический план учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, самостоятельная работа студентов, курсовая работа (проект)	Объем часов/ зачетных единиц	Образовательные технологии	Формируемые компетенции/ уровень освоения*	Формы текущего контроля
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Часов/ зачетных единиц			
Раздел 1. Переводческая деятельность и основные трудности перевода	Практические занятия	8	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	2			
	2	2			
	3	2			
	4	2			
	Самостоятельная работа студента	4	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	2			
	2	2			

Раздел 2. Основные способы и приёмы перевода	Практические занятия		24	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Коммуникативно-логическая структура высказывания и способы ее передачи при переводе	2			
	2	Лексические переводческие трансформации: транскрибирование и транслитерация	2			
	3	Лексические переводческие трансформации: калькирование и лексико-семантические замены	4			
	4	Лексические переводческие трансформации: дифференциация и конкретизация	2			
	5	Лексические переводческие трансформации: генерализация и модуляция	4			
	6	Грамматические переводческие трансформации	4			
	7	Грамматические замены	2			
	8	Основные типы лексико-грамматических трансформаций	4			
	Самостоятельная работа студента		20	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Типы соответствий и единицы перевода в предлагаемых текстах	10			
	2	Переводческие решения для передачи междометий и речевых искажений	10			
Раздел 3. Особенности перевода текстов институционального дискурса	Практические занятия		34	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Особенности перевода текста на географическую тему				
	2	Особенности перевода текста на историческую тему				
	3	Особенности перевода текста на политическую тему				
	4	Особенности перевода текста на экономическую тему				
	5	Особенности перевода текста на социальную тему				
	6	Особенности перевода текста на тему культуры				

	Самостоятельная работа студента		20			Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Перевод текста на геополитическую тему	10	Обучение в сотрудничестве		
	2	Перевод текста на внешнеполитическую тему	10			
Раздел 4. Особенности перевода текстов научно-популярного дискурса	Практические занятия		78	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Специфика научно-популярного текста	2			
	2	Перевод текста исторического содержания	16			
	3	Перевод текста географического содержания	16			
	4	Перевод текста экономического содержания	16			
	5	Перевод текста биологического содержания	16			
	6	Перевод текста физического содержания	14			
	Самостоятельная работа студента		30	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Перевод терминологической лексики	12			
		2	Определение объективных и субъективных трансформаций	18		
Раздел 5. Перевод текстов массово-информационного дискурса	Практические занятия		36	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2;	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка
	1	Лексико-стилистические особенности текстов СМИ	2			
	2	Лексический аспект перевода текста СМИ	18			

	3	Грамматический аспект перевода текста СМИ	16		ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	подготовленно го глоссария
	Самостоятельная работа студента		72			Проверка переводческого задания.
	1	Особенности перевода публицистических текстов СМИ	36	Обучение в сотрудничест ве		Проверка подготовленно го глоссария
	2	Особенности перевода текстов белой, серой, черной пропаганды, текстов fake news	36			
	Практические занятия		36	Обучение в сотрудничест ве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленно го глоссария
Раздел 6. Перевод текстов политического дискурса	1	Специфика текстов политического дискурса	2			
	2	Перевод текста речи кандидата на пост президента, премьер-министра	4			
	3	Перевод текста речи главы государства в ООН	2			
	4	Перевод текста речи главы государства о внутренней политике	4			
	5	Перевод текста речи главы государства по вопросам иммиграции	6			
	6	Перевод текста речи главы государства по внешней политике	6			
	7	Перевод текста стратегии национальной безопасности страны	6			

	8	Особенности перевода текстов тоталитарного дискурса	2	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	9	Особенности перевода средств вторичной номинации политического дискурса	2			
	10	Особенности перевода политических эвфемизмов, политически корректной лексики	2			
Раздел 7. Перевод текстов делового, экономического дискурса	Практические занятия		58	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Перевод текстов делового дискурса	20			
	2	Перевод текстов экономического дискурса	38			
	Самостоятельная работа студента		26	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Особенности перевода текстов религиозного дискурса	10			
	2	Особенности перевода текстов мистического дискурса	8			
	3	Особенности перевода текстов рекламного дискурса	8			
Раздел 8. Перевод текстов спортивного,	Практические занятия		50	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2;	Проверка переводческого задания.
	1	Перевод текстов спортивного дискурса	16			
	2	Перевод текстов военного дискурса	18			

военного, дипломатического дискурса	3	Перевод текстов дипломатического дискурса	16		ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	Самостоятельная работа студента		26			Проверка переводческого задания.
	1	Особенности перевода текстов спортивных репортажей	8	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	2	Особенности перевода военных терминов, сокращений и жаргонизмов	10			
3	Особенности перевода текстов пресс-релизов, текстов речей представителей МИДа	8				
Раздел 9. Перевод текстов культурного, медицинского дискурса	Практические занятия		50	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Перевод текстов культурной тематики	38			
	2	Перевод текстов медицинской тематики	12			
	Самостоятельная работа студента		26			Проверка переводческого задания.
	1	Определение доминант перевода, выявление соответствий и трансформаций в текстах.	26	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка подготовленного глоссария

Раздел 10. Зрительно-устный перевод	Практические занятия		58	Обучение в сотрудничестве	ОПК-5/2; ПК-5/2; ПК-7/2; ПК-8/2; ПК-9/2; ПК-10/2; ПК-11/2; ПК-12/2; ПК-13/2; ПК-19/2	Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Перевод текстов политической тематики	22			
	2	Перевод текстов культурной тематики	22			
	3	Перевод текстов исторической тематики	14			
	Самостоятельная работа студента		46	Обучение в сотрудничестве		Проверка переводческого задания. Проверка подготовленного глоссария
	1	Основные лексические речевые ошибки переводчика	22			
	2	Стилевые речевые нарушения переводчика	24			
Экзамен		108				
Всего:		864				

* В таблице уровень усвоения учебного материала обозначен цифрами:

- 1.–репродуктивный (освоение знаний, выполнение деятельности по образцу, инструкции или под руководством);
2. – продуктивный (планирование и самостоятельное выполнение деятельности, решение проблемных задач; применение умений в новых условиях);
3. – творческий (самостоятельное проектирование экспериментальной деятельности; оценка и самооценка инновационной деятельности).

6. Образовательные технологии

В процессе освоения дисциплины «Практический курс перевода первого иностранного языка» предусматривается использование различных образовательных технологий. По степени активности познавательной деятельности учащихся методы обучения на занятиях подразделяются на объяснительный, иллюстративный, проблемный, частично поисковый, исследовательский. Объяснительно-иллюстративный метод обучения - это метод, при котором студенты получают знания на занятии от преподавателя в "готовом" виде, применяя репродуктивное (воспроизводящее) мышление. Репродуктивный метод обучения - это метод, где применение изученного осуществляется на основе образца или правила, когда студент выполняет перевод по правилам в аналогичных ситуациях, сходных с показанным ему образцом. Метод проблемного изложения при освоении дисциплины - это постановка преподавателем проблемы, познавательной задачи, когда способ перевода раскрывается путем сравнения различных подходов, точек зрения, когда студенты предлагают свои варианты перевода, становятся соучастниками научного поиска. Частично поисковый (эвристический) метод обучения заключается в организации преподавателем активного поиска студентами решения сформулированных задач перевода текста на основе указаний, когда преподаватель контролирует этапы работы студентов по переводу. Исследовательский метод обучения - это метод, в котором после краткого устного инструктажа преподавателя студенты самостоятельно осуществляют переводческие трансформации переводимого текста, когда их инициатива и творческий поиск проявляются наиболее полно

1. Традиционные образовательные технологии ориентируются на организацию образовательного процесса, предполагающую трансляцию знаний от преподавателя к студенту преимущественно на основе объяснительно-иллюстративных методов обучения. В таких условиях учебная деятельность студента имеет, как правило, характер воспроизведения того, что ему показывает преподаватель.

2. Технологии проблемного обучения - это организация образовательного процесса, которая предполагает постановку проблемных вопросов, создание учебных проблемных ситуаций для стимулирования активной познавательной деятельности обучающихся. Примеры форм учебных занятий с использованием технологий проблемного обучения: а) Практическое занятие в форме практикума - организация учебной работы, направленная на решение комплексной учебно-познавательной задачи, требующей от обучающегося применения, как научно-теоретических знаний, так и практических навыков. б) Практическое занятие на основе кейс-метода - это обучение в контексте моделируемой ситуации, воспроизводящей реальные условия производственной, общественной деятельности.

3. Технологии проектного обучения - это организация образовательного процесса в соответствии с алгоритмом поэтапного решения проблемной задачи или выполнения учебного задания. Например, на занятиях применяется метод информационного проекта - это учебно-познавательная деятельность с эвристической направленностью, которая предусматривает поиск, отбор и систематизация информации о каком-то вопросе (проблеме), ее анализ и обобщение, презентация на занятии.

4. Интерактивные технологии - это организация образовательного процесса, которая предполагает активное и нелинейное взаимодействие всех участников, достижение на этой основе лично значимого для них образовательного результата.

5. Информационно-коммуникационные образовательные технологии - это организация образовательного процесса, основанная на применении специализированных программных и технических средств работы с информацией. Например, на практическом занятии используется презентация, когда результат исследовательской деятельности студента по сбору информации представляется с использованием компьютера, видеопроектора и специализированных программных средств.

Семестр	Вид занятия (Л, ПР, ЛР)	Используемые интерактивные образовательные технологии	Количество часов
3	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	64
	ЛР		
4	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	78
	ЛР		
5	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	36
	ЛР		
6	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	36
	ЛР		
7	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	108
	ЛР		
8	Л		
	ПР	Обучение в сотрудничестве	108
	ЛР		
Итого:			412

7. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации

7.1. Организация входного, текущего и промежуточного контроля обучения

- Входной контроль - контрольный опрос
- Текущий контроль – устный опрос, проверка переводческого задания, проверка доклада по теоретическому вопросу, проверка конспекта, проверка подготовленного глоссария.
- Промежуточная аттестация – зачет, экзамен.

7.2. Организация контроля:

7.2.1. Образец задания контрольного опроса.

Темы, выносимые на контроль:

1. Перевод политически корректных слов.
2. Передача смысла средств вторичной номинации на русский язык.
3. Техника перевода

1) *Переведите политически корректную лексику.*

Chemically inconvenienced -

Domestic engineer -

Economically deprived area -

Economically marginalized -

Ethically disorientated -

Ethnic cuisine -

Intellectually impaired / Unschooled -

Metabolic overachiever -

Newcomer -

Outdoor urban dwellers -

Reality challenged -

Sanitation Engineer -

2) *Переведите политические эвфемизмы.*

Climate change -

Freedom fighter -

Job restructuring -

Protest -

Riot -

3) *Explain in English:*

Brexit

cold war

Detante

freedom fighter

hard Brexit

4) *Choose the right word:*

1. What makes "Fire and" important is that it is not just about Trump, but a product of the same culture that produced Trump: It is 'reality' journalism, in the same way that Trump is a 'reality' character.

a) Water b) Development c) Crisis d) Fury

5) *Fill in the gap, using the words below*

Russia complained that the arrangement was a sham, because it made it appear that Moscow went along with policies it did not agree with and in fact had had no voice in shaping. The most contentious of these was the 1999 NATO war with Yugoslavia over Kosovo, which prompted Russia its participation in discussions with NATO.

a) to prolong

b) to suspend

6) *Translate from English into Russian*

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/oct/20/trump-us-nuclear-arms-treaty-russia>

Donald Trump has confirmed the US will leave an arms control treaty with Russia dating from the cold war that has kept nuclear missiles out of Europe for three decades. "We'll have to develop those weapons," the president told reporters in Nevada after a rally. "We're going to terminate the agreement and we're going to pull out." Trump was referring to the 1987 Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces treaty (INF), which banned ground-launch nuclear missiles with ranges from 500km to 5,500km. Signed by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, it led to nearly 2,700 short- and medium-range missiles being eliminated, and an end to a dangerous standoff between US Pershing and cruise missiles and Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe. UK backs Trump withdrawal from Russia nuclear treaty. October 20, 2018 The Guardian reported that Trump's third national security adviser, John Bolton, a longstanding opponent of arms control treaties, was pushing for US withdrawal. Under the terms of the treaty, the US withdrawal from INF treaty will take effect in August 2019. Bolton and the top arms control adviser in the National Security Council (NSC), Tim Morrison, are also opposed to the extension of another major pillar of arms control, the 2010 New Start agreement with Russia, which limited the number of deployed strategic warheads on either side to 1,550. That agreement, signed by Barack Obama, is due to expire in 2021.

7) *Translate from Russian into English:*

Политическая корректность - это практика, согласно которой государство или социальная группа запрещает и контролирует реализацию запрета на употребление в общественном месте слов и выражений, считающихся неприличными. В XIX веке негласный запрет оскорбительных слов применялся уже при дворе английской королевы Виктории. В XXI веке в англоязычных странах соблюдался запрет на определенные слова, вместо которых использовали политические эвфемизмы, и нескольких тысяч слов, оскорбительных для определённых социальных групп, выделяемых по признаку расы, пола, возраста, вероисповедания, сексуальной ориентации. Термин "политическая корректность" заимствован русским языком из английского в 90-х годах XX века.

7.3. Промежуточный контроль

Промежуточный контроль предполагает выполнение аудиторного письменного перевода текста (объем – 1000 знаков), включающего изученные переводческие трудности с английского языка на русский, с использованием словарей всех типов.

Образец задания на перевод:

British tourists complain to Venice' mayor

British tourist has written a letter of complaint to Venice's mayor after he and his parents were charged €526 (£463) for lunch in a restaurant near St Mark's Square. Luke Tang, a university lecturer from Birmingham, said he and his 70-year-old parents were shocked to be charged so much for the seafood meal, much of which they had not ordered. He accused the waiters in the restaurant, Trattoria Casanova, of taking advantage of the fact that neither he nor his parents spoke any Italian. Waiters brought them dishes that they had not asked for and failed to tell them the cost, he said, describing the restaurant as "a disgusting place". In a letter to Luigi Brugnaro, the mayor of the World Heritage city, Mr. Tang, 40, wrote: "I do not expect there will be any refund, but I wanted to draw your attention (to) the behavior of this business, (which) will ruin the reputation of Venice. It is disgraceful and indeed the shame of Venice." The bill was presented to the Tangs after they sat down to a meal of 20 fresh oysters, spaghetti with squid ink, grilled fish and crayfish. "When I got home I did some research on this restaurant and realized that we were by no means the only ones to be treated like this. There were a lot of complaints from Japanese and Korean tourists - the restaurant seems to particularly target Asian visitors, because the language barrier means it is hard for them to complain.

7.4. Тематика рефератов, проектов, творческих заданий, эссе и т.п.

1. Особенности перевода текста романа Джоан Роулинг.
2. Особенности перевода текста романа Стивена Кинга.
3. Особенности перевода текста романа Джонатана Кэролла.
4. Особенности перевода политического дискурса Дональда Трампа.

7.5. Курсовая работа

не предусмотрена

7.6. Материалы к зачету:

Зачет 5-й семестр

1. Translate the following. 2. Explain the transformations made in translation:

Билет № 1.

<https://www.voanews.com/a/race-to-be-britain-s-next-leader-begins-dominated-by-brexit/4952961.html>

Leading lawmakers from Britain's governing party battled over Brexit as the contest to become the next Conservative prime minister officially kicked off June 10, 2019, when nominations were closing. Ahead of a 5 p.m. deadline to submit nomination papers, almost a dozen contenders were already battling it out over tax policy, past drug use — and, of course, Britain's stalled departure from the European Union. The winner will face the challenge of breaking Britain's impasse over Brexit, an issue that has bedeviled politicians for three years and ultimately

defeated Theresa May. May stepped down Friday as Conservative leader after failing to secure Parliament's backing for her EU withdrawal deal. She will remain caretaker prime minister until the party picks its new leader, a process expected to take until late July. Eleven candidates have declared they are running, including former Cabinet minister Boris Johnson, Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt and Environment Secretary Michael Gove. For all of them, the key issue is Brexit. The Conservatives have been hammered in recent European and local elections as voters punish the party for failing to leave the 28-nation EU. "Our failure to deliver Brexit has put our country and party in grave peril," Hunt said as he officially launched his campaign on Monday. "Without Brexit there will be no Conservative government and maybe no Conservative Party." The candidates divide into those, including Hunt and Gove, who say they will prioritize finding a divorce deal that's acceptable both to the EU and to Parliament, and hard-core Brexit backers such as Johnson who say the U.K. must leave on the scheduled date of Oct. 31 — with or without a deal. The contest's winner will be chosen in a two-stage process. First, the 313 Conservative lawmakers will vote in a series of rounds starting Thursday, with the worst performers dropping out until only two candidates remain. The final two will be put to a postal vote among the 160,000 Conservative Party members in the country.

Билет № 2.

<https://sg.news.yahoo.com/ok-aunty-may-china-warms-uk-prime-minster-031608091.html>

Britain is not the only state looking to woo China. In January 2018 France's energetic young President Emmanuel Macron arrived in Beijing with an attention-grabbing gift, a rare horse, but his tough words over Xi Jinping's plan to create a trillion-dollar modern-day Silk Road raised eyebrows. February 1, 2018 British Prime Minister Theresa May landed in China fending off questions about her future amid mounting accusations of her poor leadership, boring policies, and weakness over Brexit. By Friday the 61-year old leader was basking in a warm reception from the leaders of world's second-largest economy, while concerned Chinese citizens affectionately nicknamed her 'Aunty May' and worried if her legs were warm enough in the Beijing cold. The three-day trade visit has seen May earn assurances from China that Brexit will not affect the country's enthusiasm for the so-called "golden era" of relations and a promise to open up Chinese markets to new British business. While words will mean little if not backed up with action, and there are scant details about the headline announcement of 9 billion pounds of trade deals signed during the trip, the mood music for May's visit pointed to a Chinese state seeking to rally support around her. "Her political style is known for being pragmatic and strong and deft at decision making. She's Britain's Iron Lady," said the Hubei Daily, an official regional newspaper, referring to the nickname of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. There was no sign of a hangover from the 2016 diplomatic spat between the UK and China caused by May's decision to delay a part Chinese-funded nuclear plant over concerns about foreign investment in key British infrastructure. Diplomatic sources say while China has expressed concern about Brexit, it has also been reassured by messages that Britain's door is wide open to Chinese investment. It was a marked contrast to the suspicious reception Chinese companies have received in Germany. "What's past is prologue," said President Xi Jinping during his one-to-one meeting with May, quoting British playwright William Shakespeare to signal his hopes for strengthening ties.

Билет № 3.

<https://www.voanews.com/a/india-conducts-first-successful-test-of-anti-satellite-weapon/4850030.html>

March 27, 2019 Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said the country has shot down a satellite in low orbit, entering an exclusive club of nations that have developed anti-satellite weapons. In an unexpected address to the nation, Modi called it a major breakthrough in the country's space capability. India's unexpected launch of an anti-satellite missile test sparked surprise among the US aerospace-industry experts. A missile fired from eastern India brought down the satellite in low Earth orbit about 300 kilometers away in an operation that lasted "three minutes. He said the test was not designed to create "an atmosphere of war." "I want to assure the world community that the new capability is not against anyone. This is to secure and defend fast-growing India," he said. India is the fourth country after the United States, China and Russia to have used an anti-satellite weapon. "India has registered its name in the list of space superpowers. Until now, only three countries in the world had achieved this feat. There can be no prouder moment for any Indian," Modi said. The satellite interceptor was designed domestically by Indian space scientists. India's foreign ministry said the test is not directed against any country, but meant to provide the nation with "credible deterrence against threats to our growing space-based assets from long-range missiles and proliferation in the types and numbers of missiles." The statement also said that India "has no intention of entering into an arms race in outer space." Security experts in New Delhi called the test significant and said it had been developed with an eye on China, which carried out an anti-satellite test a decade ago. "Low Earth orbit satellites are usually used by the adversary state for tactical information," said Bharat Karnad, a security analyst with the Center for Policy Research in New Delhi. "We essentially are signaling to China that we can take out your satellites that might be transmitting all kinds of data from onboard sensors, and that China therefore will not have the edge it had until we tested and proved our capability for pre-emption."

БИЛЕТ № 4.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-46075179>

November 2, 2018 the re-imposition of the full panoply of sanctions against Iran that were waived under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) nuclear agreement marks a high-point for President Donald Trump's foreign policy. He had long objected to the agreement, which was seen by most analysts as one of the more significant foreign policy achievements of his predecessor Barack Obama. Now the Trump administration's goal is to apply maximum pressure against the Iranian regime to compel it to think again and change what the Americans see as its malign behavior in the region. So what measures exactly are being re-imposed and what will their likely impact be? Will this mark the final demise of the JCPOA? And what is the real US strategy behind the sanctions effort? Not all of these questions have clear or definitive answers. The sanctions that are being re-imposed are the most damaging to the Iranian economy - targeting its oil sales, its wider energy industry, shipping, banking, insurance and so on. In large part these are what is known in the trade as "secondary sanctions", in that they are intended to apply pressure on other countries to prevent them trading with Tehran. The idea is to dissuade them from purchasing Iranian oil, which brings in a huge proportion of Iran's revenue. In addition, sanctions will be imposed upon hundreds of named entities and individuals. If countries promised to reduce their oil purchases from Iran significantly, then the US administration did not seek to punish them for conducting some trade. This made good sense as it helped US allies like Taiwan, South Korea and Japan manage their energy problems while falling into line with the broad thrust of US policy. India also got exemptions, and China reduced its purchases under a

slightly different arrangement. Previously, the Trump administration had insisted that oil imports from Iran had to be reduced to zero.

БИЛЕТ № 5

<https://www.defensenews.com/space/2018/12/18/trump-signs-order-to-create-us-space-command/>

December 17, 2018 President Donald Trump signed a one-page memorandum authorizing the Department of Defense to create the new Space Command, an effort that could cost as much as \$800 million over the next five years. The move comes amid growing concerns that China and Russia are working on ways to disrupt, disable or even destroy U.S. satellites. The new order is a first step in the direction of creating a «Space Force as an independent armed service branch». The memo provides little detail on what will be a long and complicated process. According to one U.S. official, the command would pull about 600 staff from existing military space offices, and then add at least another 1,000 over the coming years. The roughly \$800 million would mainly cover the additional staff. The costs for the existing staff would just transfer to the new command, but that total was not immediately available. Army Lt. Col. Joe Buccino, spokesman for Deputy Defense Secretary Patrick Shanahan, said that establishing Space Command is “a critical step in accelerating our space capabilities and posture to defend our vital national interests and deter our adversaries. This combatant command will lead space operations and develop space war-fighting doctrine, tactics and techniques.” The first steps in 2019 will be to nominate top leaders for Space Command, including a four-star general and a deputy. The command would likely at least begin to take form in Colorado, where the current Joint Functional Component Command for Space is already located. A U.S. Space Command existed from 1985 to 2002, but was disbanded and was absorbed by U.S. Strategic Command. The space command will be a key component of the new joint entity, raising space to the same status as other headquarters such as U.S. Cyber Command, Special Operations Command or Strategic Command.

БИЛЕТ № 6.

<https://www.salon.com/2018/02/05/trump-central-american-countries-are-not-our-friends/>

Trump continues to correlate crime and immigration, and threatened to cut aid to several Spanish-speaking countries. Speaking at the Customs and Border Protection National Training Center in Virginia last week, President Donald Trump threatened to cut off aid to countries that he believes have been sending drugs to the United States and proclaimed that several Spanish-speaking countries "are not our friends." "I want to stop the aid. If they can't stop drugs from coming in, 'cause they can stop them a lot easier than us. They say, 'oh we can't control it.' Oh great, we're supposed to control it," Trump said, CNN reported. "So, we give them billions and billions of dollars, and they don't do what they're supposed to be doing, and they know that. But we're going to take a very harsh action." Trump named a few countries in Central America, such as El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. He also included Mexico in his criticism and said citizens from all of those countries were "pouring" into the U.S. "We want strong borders. We want to give you laws. We want to stop the catch and release nonsense that goes on. You catch somebody and you release them. You know they're bad," Trump said. "They're pouring in from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, all over. They're just pouring into our country." He added, "These countries are not our friends, you know." "We think they're our friends, and we send them massive aid, and I won't mention names right now," he continued. "But I look at these

countries, I look at the numbers we send them, we send them massive aid and they're pouring drugs into our country and they're laughing at us." A State Department official on the trip, however, distanced himself from the president's incendiary threats and found the remarks not helpful. "Trump's message is quite clear, but it's not helping his secretary of state, Rex Tillerson, who is — at the very same time — on a mission to repair relations with Latin American nations that have been scorned, thanks to comments just like the one Trump made.

Билет № 7.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/feb/15/us-nuclear-bomb-risks-security-report>

The US is to spend billions of dollars upgrading 150 nuclear bombs positioned in Europe, although the weapons may be useless as a deterrent and a potentially catastrophic security liability, according to a new report by arms experts. A third of the B61 bombs in Europe under joint US and Nato control are kept at Incirlik base in Turkey, 70 miles from the Syrian border, which has been the subject of serious concerns. The threat to the base posed by Islamic State militants was considered serious enough in March 2016 to evacuate the officer's families. During a coup attempt four months later, Turkish authorities locked down the base and cut its electricity. The Turkish commanding officer at Incirlik was arrested for his alleged role in the plot. A report on the future of the B61 bombs by arms control advocacy group the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), made available to the Guardian, said the 2016 events show "just how quickly assumptions about the safety and security of US nuclear weapons stored abroad can change". Since then, US-Turkish relations have soured further, largely over Washington's support for Kurd forces in Syria. The national security adviser, H.R. McMaster, and secretary of state, Rex Tillerson, have made trips to Turkey this week to try to heal the rift. There have been reports that the bombs have been quietly moved out because of safety concerns, but that has not been confirmed. The remaining B61 bombs are stored at five other locations in four countries: Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, according to the Federation of American Scientists, which tracks the weapons. The NTI report said it "should be assumed that they are targets for terrorism and theft". The bombs are the remnants of a much larger cold war nuclear arsenal in Europe, and critics have said they serve no military purpose, as the nuclear deterrent against Russia relies largely on the overwhelming US strategic missile arsenal.

Билет № 8.

<http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/1984-the-us-military-simulated-us-russia-war-asia-the-24534>

The Naval War College examined the potential for World War III in Asia as part of its global war game exercises. Played annually between 1979 and 1988, each of the games explored alternative strategic and technological aspects of a confrontation between the superpowers. Although generally focused on Europe, the games always included an East Asian component. While the early wargames saw some variance informed to some degree by the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War, they held to a basic pattern. The Soviets hunkered down, while U.S. and allied Naval forces chipped away at the bastions and tried to distract the Russians from Europe. Nearly every analyst during the Cold War agreed that, if Moscow and Washington could keep the nuclear rockets from flying, the Central Front in Europe would prove decisive in war between the United States and the Soviet Union. The NATO alliance protected the Western European allies of the United States from Soviet aggression, while the Warsaw Pact provided the USSR with its own buffer against Germany. But when the Cold War really went hot, the fighting

took place in Asia. In Korea and Vietnam, the Soviet Union waged proxy struggles against the United States, and both sides used every tool available to control the destiny of China. However, while few believed that the Pacific theater would determine the victor of World War III, both the United States and Soviet Union needed to prepare for the eventuality of war there. Scholars have devoted far less attention to the planning of World War III in East Asia than to the European theater. However, in the 1970s and 1980s, the Naval War College traced the potential course of war in East Asia as part of a series of global war games, that lend a great deal of insight into the key actors in the conflict, and how the decisive battles of a Second Pacific War might have played out.

Билет № 9.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/12/trump-nss-diplomacy-security-foreign-policy/547937/>

White House officials said on Sunday that the Trump 2017 national security strategy (NSS) was the culmination of 11 months of collaboration between all the leading security, foreign policy and economic agencies of government. The document, which runs to roughly 70 pages, is broken into four pillars: defending the homeland, American prosperity, advancing American influence, and peace through strength. It was spearheaded by Nadia Schadlow, senior director for strategy on the National Security Council (NSC). She joined the NSC at Lieutenant General H.R. McMaster's request after he took over as national security adviser. According to the unnamed official, Trump's NSS, like Obama's, identifies the security of the U.S. homeland, particularly against terrorist threats and weapons of mass destruction, as a priority. Both NSS's recognize that promoting economic prosperity is core to sustained U.S. global leadership; both highlight the value of preserving an open and liberal international order that has often times benefited the United States; and both underscore the importance of preserving core American principles and values. "What's most striking is how disconnected the Trump NSS is from the words and actions of the president himself, the man whose endorsement will ultimately be needed to provide the NSS any credibility," the official said. A Trump administration staffer described NSS as "divorced from the reality" of Trump's presidency. Much of the document reflects the values and priorities of Obama and Bush. These discrepancies render the document practically meaningless—enough so that it's likely to be "widely ignored," says Kori Schake, a fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. In the end, Trump's actions will matter far more than his words. And no matter how much fanfare this strategy document gets, foreign governments will likely continue to take their cues from the president himself.

Билет № 10.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/china-climate-change-....-a8208836.html>

In 2003, the Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning produced an unpublished internal report which estimated that 300,000 people die each year from air pollution, mostly of heart disease and lung cancer. The polluted air from China has spread internationally: sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides fall as acid rain on Seoul, South Korea, and Tokyo. According to the Journal of Geophysical Research, the polluted air even reaches Los Angeles in the USA. Traces of smog from mainland China has been observed to reach as far as California. A 2007 World Bank report conducted with China's national environmental agency found that "[...] outdoor air pollution was already causing 350,000 to 400,000 premature deaths a year. Indoor pollution contributed to the

deaths of an additional 300,000 people, while 60,000 died from diarrhoea, bladder and stomach cancer and other diseases that can be caused by water-borne pollution." World Bank officials said "China's environmental agency insisted that the health statistics be removed from the published version of the report, citing the possible impact on 'social stability'". Only 1% of the country's 560 million city dwellers breathe air considered safe by the European Union, because all of its major cities are constantly covered in a "toxic gray shroud". Before and during the 2008 Summer Olympics, Beijing was "frantically searching for a magic formula, a meteorological deus ex machina, to clear its skies for the 2008 Olympics." Air pollution has become a major issue in China and poses a threat to Chinese public health. In 2012, Zhong Nanshan, the president of the China Medical Association, warned that air pollution could become China's biggest health threat. Measurements by Beijing municipal government in January 2013 showed that highest recorded level of PM2.5 (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers in size), was at nearly 1,000 µg per cubic meter. In 2016, only 24.6 percent of prefectures (84 out of 338) attained the national standard for air quality. In 2017, China planned to shut down or curtail operations at dozens of steel plants from November 2017, over the next five months under an aggressive action plan to reduce winter pollution in Beijing and its surrounding areas.

Зачет 6 семестр:

1. Translate the following. 2. Explain the transformations made in translation:

БИЛЕТ № 1.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/05/05/....-made-up-news/>

The June 2019 survey asked Americans to share what first comes to mind when they think about made-up news and information. The first two distinct answers given by each respondent were included in the analysis. An analysis of specific news outlets was also conducted by tallying the first three news outlets, if any, that were named in either answer. Reflecting the general concern people have about this issue, one-in-five U.S. adults respond with a negative feeling, saying made-up news is "wrong," "unethical" or "bad for democracy." About the same share (18%) mention the news media, either generally as a source of made-up news (10%), or by calling out a specific news outlet (8%), with 4% naming Fox News, 3% CNN, and no more than 1% naming any other specific outlet: *"Mainstream media news outlets clearly intend to only report one political side of the story with bias, not facts."* Fewer Americans mention President Trump and his administration than mention the news media when asked about made-up news. Roughly one-in-ten (12%) mention the president or his administration, mostly as a source of made-up news (10%). A small percentage (2%) say the president is the victim of misleading information spread by others: *"Everything they report about the president. They don't tell the whole story."* No more than one-in-ten gave any other response. About one-in-ten U.S. adults (9%) associate made-up news with politics generally, the political parties or individual politicians, though no more than 1% named either party or any individual politician outside of the Trump administration. Another 7% cite news topics, such as immigration or climate change, while 7% call for something to be done, saying made-up news should be "restricted," "stopped" or its publishers "prosecuted." Smaller shares say the public's ability to recognize made-up news or its role in spreading it (4%), or social media sites, such as Twitter or Facebook (3%), come to mind when thinking about made-up news.

БИЛЕТ № 2 .

[https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/11/05/confidence... -in-other-world-leaders](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/11/05/confidence...-in-other-world-leaders)

Americans have more confidence in the leaders of France, Japan and Germany to do the right thing regarding world affairs than they have in U.S. President Donald Trump, according to a Pew Research Center poll conducted in 2018. Majorities in the U.S. view French President Emmanuel Macron, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and German Chancellor Angela Merkel with confidence, while about half (48%) are confident that Trump will do the right thing internationally. Of the seven leaders tested in the survey, Americans have the lowest levels of confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin, with about one-in-five (21%) saying he will do the right thing in world affairs. Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi receive equivalent ratings: About four-in-ten (39%) in the U.S. have confidence in each. Americans have generally lacked confidence in Putin in surveys conducted over 2003-2018, but their opinions have been especially low since Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea. That year, only 16% had confidence in Putin. All interviews were conducted after Putin's April 2014 statement that Russia would annex Crimea. In each year since then, around one-in-five Americans have reported confidence in Putin. Two-thirds (67%) of Democrats have faith in Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while 47% of Republicans say the same. Merkel recently announced that she is stepping down as her party chair and will not seek re-election. Overall, Democrats have more confidence in the leaders of France, Germany, Japan, India and China on world affairs than they do in their own president.

Билет № 3

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/05/10/...-a-zero-sum-competition/>

From the early stages of his campaign for the White House, U.S. President Donald Trump has referred to China as “an economic enemy” of the United States and even declared, “I win against China.” But when it comes to public opinion around the globe, positive views toward China don't necessarily translate into negative views of the U.S. or vice versa, a Pew Research Center analysis shows. Across 25 countries surveyed in 2018, at least a plurality of respondents in nine nations have favorable views of *both* the U.S. and China. For example, around half of adults in Kenya, the Philippines and Nigeria give positive marks to China and to the U.S. These nine countries include traditional American allies like Israel and the United Kingdom, as well as some of China's neighbors in the Asia-Pacific region, including Indonesia and Australia. People in six countries, including Germany, France and Canada, are more likely to hold concurrently *negative* views of both the U.S. and China. Russia and Tunisia are the only nations where people are more likely to favor China than the U.S. On the other hand, South Korea and Japan, two countries with historical animosities against China, are the only two surveyed nations where pluralities favor the U.S. but not China. Although most people in the nations surveyed see China playing a more important role today than it did a decade ago, that does not mean they simultaneously see decreased U.S. influence. In all but two nations, half or more say China's power has increased, with a median of 70% across all surveyed nations saying this. When asked about the international role of the U.S., people in the countries polled most often say the U.S. has grown in power and influence (31%) or remained about the same (35%). A median of just 25% say America's global role has diminished over the past 10 years. But this view only weakly correlates to the perception that China has gained importance over the same period. Sweden is an example of this pattern. A large majority of Swedes (84%) say China's importance has grown

over the past 10 years. Far fewer (20%) say the same of the U.S. – and, in fact, around a third (34%) say U.S. power and influence has *decreased* during this time.

Билет № 4.

[https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/04/11/gender-gap- -of-trump/](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/04/11/gender-gap-....-of-trump/)

Gender differences about the size and scope of government have been evident for more than a decade, but they have widened in recent years. In a new Pew Research Center survey, nearly six-in-ten women (58%) say they prefer a bigger government providing more services to a smaller government providing fewer services (36%). Among men, the balance of opinion is nearly the reverse: 59% of men prefer a smaller government (37% prefer bigger). During most of Barack Obama's presidency, women were roughly divided on this question: As recently as September 2016, 44% of women preferred a smaller government providing fewer services, while 48% preferred a bigger government providing more services. Today, the percentage of women who prefer bigger government has risen to 58%. In September 2016, just prior to the 2016 election, 56% of men said they would rather have a smaller government. Today, 59% say they would rather have a smaller government. Trump's job approval rating has been more deeply divided along partisan lines – and across generations – than for other recent presidents. This also is the case when it comes to gender: There are wider differences between men and women in views of Trump's job performance than for any president dating to George H.W. Bush. Currently, 47% of men say they approve of how Trump is handling his job as president, with an equal share saying they disapprove (47%). By contrast, 32% of women say they approve of how Trump is handling his job as president; 63% say they disapprove. Looking more broadly, over his first two years in office, Trump's average approval rating was much higher among men (44%) than among women (31%). This 13-percentage-point gender gap is wider than for any of his recent predecessors, dating back to George H.W. Bush.

Билет № 5.

<https://www.people-press.org/2019/03/28/majority-says-trump-has-done-too-little...>

The public's views of Donald Trump have changed little over the course of his presidency – and this is the case for opinions about whether Trump has done enough to distance himself from white nationalist groups. In a new survey, a 56% majority says Trump has done too little to distance himself from white nationalist groups; 29% say he has done about the right amount to distance himself from such groups, while 7% say he has done too much. These views are virtually unchanged since December 2016, shortly before Trump took office. Democrats are more than three times as likely as Republicans to say Trump has not done enough to distance himself from white nationalist groups (83% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents vs. 26% of Republicans and Republican leaners). The survey by Pew Research Center, conducted March 20-25 among 1,503 adults, finds that 40% approve of the way Trump is handling his job as president, little changed since January (37%). The survey was largely completed when Attorney General William Barr announced March 24 that special counsel Robert Mueller had found no evidence that Trump's presidential campaign conspired with Russia to influence the 2016 election. Trump's job rating was not significantly different in the days following the release of Barr's report (March 24-25) than before his announcement (March 20-23). Trump's job rating continues to be more stable – and more polarized along partisan lines – than those of past

presidents. Currently, 81% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents approve of Trump's job performance, while 88% of Democrats and Democratic leaners disapprove. Trump continues to get low ratings for his temperament: Just 28% of Americans say he is even-tempered, while 69% say that description does not apply. A somewhat larger share (36%) says Trump is trustworthy; a majority (61%) says Trump is not trustworthy.

Билет № 6.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/03/18/evangelical-approval-of-trump-remains-high->

More than two years into Donald Trump's presidency, white evangelical Protestants in the United States continue to overwhelmingly support him, according to a new analysis of Pew Research Center survey data. Other religious groups, however, are more divided in their views of the president. Roughly seven-in-ten white evangelical Protestants (69%) say they approve of the way Trump is handling his job as president, according to the Center's latest polling in January 2019. This is somewhat lower than Trump's approval rating in the earliest days of his tenure – when about eight-in-ten white evangelicals (78%) approved of his job performance – but is in line with most polls conducted by the Center since the inauguration. In most of the 11 surveys conducted by the Center since Trump's inauguration, between 46% and 55% of white mainline Protestants have approved of the president, including 48% in the January 2019 survey. Around half of white Catholics have approved of Trump in these surveys, including 44% in January. Religiously unaffiliated Americans consistently express among the lowest levels of approval of Trump's performance, ranging from 17% to 27% across the polls the Center has conducted since the president assumed office. Most black Protestants and nonwhite Catholics also have disapproved of the way the president handles his job. While white evangelical Protestants generally give Trump high approval ratings, that does not mean they have no reservations about him. An August 2018 survey found that roughly half of white evangelicals do *not* think that Trump has set a high moral standard for the presidency since taking office. Combining results from 11 polls (February 2017 - January 2019), Mormons (52%), Jews (24%) and Muslims (18%) approve of Trump's job performance.

Билет № 7.

[https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/02/14/ ...-a-major-threat-to-their-country/](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/02/14/...-a-major-threat-to-their-country/)

A growing share of people around the world see U.S. power and influence as a “major threat” to their country, and these views are linked with attitudes toward President Donald Trump and the United States as a whole, according to PRC conducted in 22 nations since 2013. A median of 45% across the surveyed nations see U.S. power and influence as a major threat, up from 38% in the same countries during Trump's first year as president in 2017 and 25% in 2013, during the administration of Barack Obama. The long-term increase in the share of people who see American power as a threat has occurred alongside declines in the shares of people who say they have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs and who have a favorable view of the United States. Despite these changes, U.S. power and influence still ranks below other perceived threats around the world. Considerably larger shares of people point to global climate change (seen as a major threat by a median of 67%), the Islamic militant group known as ISIS (cited by 62%) and cyberattacks (cited by 61%). U.S. power and influence, in

fact, is not seen as the top threat in *any* of the countries surveyed. Still, in 18 of the 22 countries, there were statistically significant increases in the share of people who see American power and influence as a major threat between 2013 and 2018. That includes increases of 30 percentage points in Germany, 29 points in France, and 26 points in Brazil and Mexico. In Germany and France, for instance, the share of people who see U.S. power and influence as a major threat went up by 14 and 13 percentage points, respectively, between 2017 and 2018. Other notable year-over-year increases occurred in Tunisia (11 points), Canada and Argentina (8 points each), South Africa (7 points) and Brazil and Russia (6 points each). Overall, there are 10 nations surveyed where roughly half or more now see U.S. power as a major threat, with the biggest shares saying this in South Korea (67%), Japan (66%) and Mexico (64%). In many of the surveyed countries, concerns about American power and influence are connected with the view of Trump: People who have little or no confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs are more likely than those who have confidence in Trump to see U.S. power and influence as a top threat to their country. This includes several longtime U.S. allies, including Canada, the UK and Australia.

Билет № 8

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/02/04/how-americans-see-major-national-issues/>

In February 2019, here's a look at the US public opinion on important issues facing the country. **Health care:** About seven-in-ten Americans (69%) said reducing health care costs should be a top priority for the president and Congress in 2019. This reflects an 8-percentage-point increase from 2011, though is little changed from last year. Majorities in both parties placed priority on health care, though a larger share of Democrats (77%) than Republicans (59%) cited health care costs as a top priority. **Race relations:** Addressing race relations in the country ranked lower on the public's list of top priorities this year, with 46% saying it should be a top priority for Trump and Congress. This includes a majority of Democrats (57%) but only a third of Republicans. **The economy:** 70% of Americans said the economy should be a top priority (79% of Republicans and 64% of Democrats). **Tariffs and trade:** Americans' views of increasing tariffs between the United States and China tilt more negative than positive. Half of Americans (49%) said they think the increased tariffs would be bad for the U.S., while 40% said increased tariffs would be good for the country. **Border wall:** A majority of Americans (58%) continue to oppose substantially expanding the wall along the U.S.-Mexico border. Republican support for the wall was at a record high and Democratic support was at a new low. **Immigration:** A majority of Americans (58%) said they were not too or not at all confident in Trump's ability to make wise decisions about immigration policy. Still, around half of U.S. adults (51%) said immigration should be a top priority for Trump and Congress in 2019, though Republicans (68%) were much more likely than Democrats (40%) to say this. Looking at foreign conflicts, the U.S. public is divided over whether withdrawing U.S. troops from Syria is the right (43%) or wrong (45%) decision.

Билет № 9.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/11/30/americans-leery-of-china...>

As U.S. President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping prepare to meet at the G20 summit in Argentina November 30, 2018, Americans have less positive views of China than in

2017, with a growing share concerned about China's economic strength instead of its military capabilities. Around four-in-ten Americans (38%) have a favorable opinion of China, according to a PRC survey conducted in 2018. That's down slightly from 44% in 2017. And nearly six-in-ten Americans (58%) say they are more concerned about China's economic strength than its military capabilities, a 6-percentage-point increase from 2017, when 52% pointed to China's economic power as the bigger concern. The Trump administration has ramped up tariffs on Chinese imports over the past year, and this weekend's meeting between Trump and Xi is expected to focus heavily on trade between the two nations. Peter Navarro, a Trump trade adviser who has been highly critical of China, is also expected to attend. U.S. adults under 30 have significantly more positive views of China than older Americans, with roughly half (49%) giving China a positive rating, compared with 34% of those ages 50 and older. More than half of older Americans (53%) have an unfavorable view of China, with 20% saying they have a *very* unfavorable opinion. Americans under 30 are also more likely than those ages 50 and older to identify China's economic strength as more of a threat than its military capabilities (65% vs. 52%). When asked about eight specific issues affecting the U.S.-China relationship, majorities of Americans rank all eight as at least a somewhat serious problem, with roughly six-in-ten citing the large amount of U.S. debt held by China (62%) and cyberattacks as *very* serious problems (58%). About half also voice very serious concerns over the loss of jobs to China, the U.S. trade deficit with China, China's impact on the environment and Chinese human rights policies.

Билет № 10.

<https://www.people-press.org/2019/05/16/trumps-staunch-gop-supporters->

A decade after the tea party emerged as a political force in 2009, its former supporters are some of Donald Trump's most stalwart Republican supporters, according to a new analysis of Pew Research Center panel surveys from 2014 through 2018. Republicans who had positive views of the tea party movement in 2014 or 2015 were among Trump's most enthusiastic backers during the 2016 campaign. And, unlike Republicans who had mixed or negative opinions of the tea party, they continued to have very positive feelings about Trump in the period 2017-2018. At the height of the tea party, in 2010, about half of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents said they agreed with the movement, with roughly a third of Republicans continuing to say this over the next several years. In February 2018, those who had been Republican tea party supporters gave Trump an average rating of 78 on a 0-100 "feeling thermometer," while Trump's rating averaged 59 degrees among those Republicans who had no opinion of the tea party and was a much chillier 53 degrees among those who disagreed with the tea party. Tea party supporters were more likely than other Republicans to say that Trump's election made positive changes in what the party stands for in a 2016 postelection survey. Although the plurality of Republicans who had agreed with the tea party backed Trump for the nomination, Sen. Ted Cruz of Texas enjoyed substantial levels of support from this group: 24% supported him in December 2015, while 35% did so in April 2016. Far smaller shares of other Republicans favored Cruz at either point. In contrast, Republicans who disagreed with the tea party were substantially more likely than other Republicans to back Sen. Marco Rubio of Florida in late 2015 and Ohio Gov. John Kasich in April 2016.

Экзамен (3, 7, 8 семестр).

Билет №

1. Переведите предложенный отрывок с английского языка на русский. (Приложение №)
2. Объясните осуществленные переводческие трансформации.

Экзамен 3-й семестр

1. Translate the following. 2. Explain the transformations made in translation:

Приложение № 1.

Hugh Hefner Didn't Leave His Wife A Penny of His Fortune

Deceased Playboy founder Hugh Hefner (1926-2017) didn't leave any part of his fortune for wife Crystal Harris (born 1986). Crystal Harris remained married to Hefner until his death in 2017. US Weekly broke the news after Hefner's death, and it looks like the **'ironclad'** prenuptial agreement between the two will result in her getting hosed. US Weekly reported in part: Harris, December 2009's Playmate of the Month, has not been added to the editor's pre-existing will. Hefner's estimated \$43 million fortune is promised to "his children, the University of Southern California film school and a variety of charities," the source says. This is such a wild move from Hefner. His wife is much younger than he was, but it's still a shade cold-hearted to leave your wife with absolutely nothing. The Playboy kingpin couldn't at least break her off a million? I just can't make up my mind whether or not I think what he did was okay. Granted, they were only married from 2012 to 2017 before his death. I guess at the end of the day Harris knew what she was getting herself into when she signed the prenup. Still a bit cold to not cut her off a piece at all. In 2016, Harris announced on her social media outlets that she had been diagnosed with Lyme disease and toxic mold and "breast implant illness" which aggravated her Lyme disease. Harris stated that she experienced "brain fog" and "chronic fatigue" due to the implants' rupture, but had them removed which alleviated some of the symptoms.

Приложение № 2.

Britain is the sixth fattest nation in the world

In 2017, spiralling obesity levels have left Britain the sixth fattest nation in the world, with rates rising faster even than those in the US, a new report shows. The obesity levels in the UK have risen by 92 per cent in just over two decades - by far the steepest rise among countries with an obesity problem. Experts said Britain was "sleepwalking" into a health crisis, after aping the US in adopting a 'supersize' culture, picked up from watching American television and films. The figures show 27 per cent of adults in Britain are now obese - a rise from 14 per cent in 1991. In addition, 36 per cent are overweight. It means in 2017, the UK was the fattest nation in Western Europe, with obesity rates twice those of countries like Italy and Sweden. And the study, which tracks 35 industrialized nations, shows Britain is now sixth worst for obesity across the globe. This is a rise from 10th place since the research was carried out two years ago, when UK obesity rates stood at 24.9 per cent. The new report shows the US still tops the obesity league tables, with rates of 38.2 per cent, followed by Mexico at 33.3 per cent. But the rise in the UK far outpaces that of any of the nations with an obesity problem, with a 92 per cent increase in obesity levels since 1991, compared with a rise of 65 per cent in the US. Mark Pearson, deputy director of employment, labor and social affairs, said obesity had become "the new normal" in Britain, with much of the culture imported from the United States.

Приложение № 3.

Sutherland Springs massacre

Donald Trump has called the massacre at a Texas Baptist church, 'an act of evil'. Speaking in Japan on the second day of a 12-day Asian tour, the US President said: "You cannot put into words the pain and grief we all feel for the victims." "Americans do what we do best, we pull together," he said at the start of a meeting with business leaders in the country's capital Tokyo. "We stand strong, oh so strong." "May God also grant all of us the wisdom to ask what concrete steps we can take to reduce the violence and weaponry in our midst," Donald Trump said. He added federal authorities would help Texas in the aftermath of the shooting and that all of America was praying to God. The US leader had earlier tweeted his condolences. Mr. Trump's predecessor Barack Obama meanwhile, called for "concrete steps to reduce violence and weaponry in our midst." The mass shooting occurred at the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, about 30 miles from San Antonio, with witness saying that the gunman - who has been identified as Devin Kelley - started shooting. He was later "taken down" by authorities, according to Wilson County Sheriff Joe Tackitt who said that at least 26 people had died, with local media saying it amounted to around half the congregation. Megan Posey, a spokeswoman for Connally Memorial Medical Center, said "multiple" victims were being treated for gunshot wounds. She declined to give a specific number.

Приложение № 4.

The nation's top cancer doctors are asking people to drink less

It's not every day that a group of the nation's top cancer doctors asks people to curb their drinking. In a statement released in 2017, the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) outlined research tying alcohol to two types of cancer and told Americans to drink less. "ASCO believes that a proactive stance by the Society to minimize excessive exposure to alcohol has important implications for cancer prevention," the statement, which was published in the Journal of Clinical Oncology, said. This is the first time the organization has taken a stance on alcohol and cancer, but it is not the first time that research has found strong links between the two. This summer, two major research groups found strong evidence that drinking alcohol — as little as a glass of wine or beer a day — increases the risk of developing both pre- and postmenopausal breast cancer. For that report, scientists from the American Institute for Cancer Research and the World Cancer Research Fund looked at 119 studies from around the globe and incorporated data from roughly 12 million women as well as some 260,000 cases of breast cancer. The US Department of Health and Human Services lists alcohol as a known human carcinogen. Research highlighted by the National Cancer Institute suggests that the more alcohol you drink — particularly the more you drink regularly — the higher your risk of developing cancer. If you want to reduce your cancer risk, drink less.

Приложение № 5.

British tourists complain to Venice's mayor

British tourist has written a letter of complaint to Venice's mayor after he and his parents were charged €526 (£463) for lunch in a restaurant near St Mark's Square. Luke Tang, a university lecturer from Birmingham, said he and his 70-year-old parents were shocked to be charged so much for the seafood meal, much of which they had not ordered. He accused the waiters in the restaurant, Trattoria Casanova, of taking advantage of the fact that neither he nor his parents spoke any Italian. Waiters brought them dishes that they had not asked for and failed to tell them the cost, he said, describing the restaurant as "a disgusting place". In a letter to Luigi Brugnaro,

the mayor of the World Heritage city, Mr. Tang, 40, wrote: "I do not expect there will be any refund, but I wanted to draw your attention (to) the behavior of this business, (which) will ruin the reputation of Venice. It is disgraceful and indeed the shame of Venice." The bill was presented to the Tangs after they sat down to a meal of 20 fresh oysters, spaghetti with squid ink, grilled fish and crayfish. "When I got home I did some research on this restaurant and realized that we were by no means the only ones to be treated like this. There were a lot of complaints from Japanese and Korean tourists - the restaurant seems to particularly target Asian visitors, because the language barrier means it is hard for them to complain.

Приложение № 6.

300,000-year-old skulls could rewrite the human origin story

Precisely when and where did human species emerge? Anthropologists have struggled with that question for decades, and scattered clues had suggested the answer lay somewhere in sub-Saharan Africa about 200,000 years ago. But new evidence outlined in two papers published in the journal *Nature* challenges that hypothesis. Instead, the authors describe recently discovered remains that suggest the first *Homo sapiens* showed up 300,000 years ago in a place many experts didn't suspect. All of the *Homo sapiens* ever found -- including those uncovered far beyond Africa -- may trace their ancestral linkages to the land that is today's Morocco. Roughly in 2001, anthropologist Jean-Jacques Hublin and his team from the Max Planck Institute found remains that they say belong to at least five individuals. Hublin and his team say the ancient bones belong to people who lived roughly 300,000-350,000 years ago. The unique combination of advanced and archaic features suggests something profound, Hublin said -- he's convinced the Moroccan specimens "represent the very root of our species." That suggestion contradicts the prevailing anthropological logic that our species evolved somewhere deep in sub-Saharan Africa, in what some researchers have referred to as a "Garden of Eden," then gradually moved out to other parts of the world. Instead, Hublin and his team argue that *Homo sapiens* could have been living in terrain across Africa.

Приложение № 7.

China is growing older a lot faster than anywhere else in the world.

East Asia's aging population is a cause for celebration, as it mostly reflects improved living conditions. Yet it also presents a big challenge. Countries like China and South Korea face a demographic time bomb. Since working-age populations are shrinking in comparison with the ranks of retirees, younger Chinese will bear the brunt of paying for old-age benefits for their parents. Opening up to immigration from still-youthful places like Africa and South Asia is the best option to redress the balance. As recently as 1975, the median person in East Asia was younger than the world as a whole. In 2017, the world's median age was 30 and the median person in East Asia was 38, according to the latest data from the United Nations. The rapid aging of East Asia—which includes China, Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia—is one of the most important demographic trends of the past half-century. While just about every region in the world, outside of Africa, is also growing older, the shift in East Asia has been far faster than anywhere else. The combination of plummeting fertility rates and increasing life expectancy accounts for East Asia's advance in years. In the 1960s, the average East Asian woman had almost six children. By the 2000s, the number had fallen to less than two. China's one-child policy had a large impact on fertility, but birth rate in China fell at a similar rate to Japan with no such policy. In 1975 Chinese median age was 20.4 years and in 2015 it was 37 years.

Приложение № 8.

Money didn't give them luck

For 25 years, Denise Rossi felt trapped inside an unhappy, loveless marriage to Thomas Rossi. She kept quiet and tried to be an obedient wife until one day in 1996, Denise Rossi shocked her husband by demanding a divorce. And she wanted a quick one, too. He later found out why. On December 28, 1996 – just 11 days before she filed for divorce – Denise Rossi won \$1.3 million in the California Lottery. She told no one in her divorce case and in 1999 her secret was discovered. A Los Angeles family court judge ruled that she had violated state asset disclosure laws and awarded her lottery winnings to her ex-husband. Every cent of the winnings. Evelyn Adams won the New Jersey lottery twice, in 1985 and 1986, getting a total of \$5.4 million. In 2016, the money was all gone and Adams lived in a trailer; no different that the regular working class citizen. Adams was a big time gambler. She considers herself human and someone who made a big mistake. Alex & Rhoda Toths were living in poverty before they won the lottery (\$13 million) in May 1990, but the money didn't seem to help. The Toths were plagued with financial problems and family disputes despite \$666,666 in annual lottery payments for 20 years. In 1997, Rhoda Todd told the Tampa Bay Times, "Sometimes, I wish we could give it back." Alex died in April 2008, apparently penniless. These examples show that big money and Lady Luck are things incompatible.

Приложение № 9.

Fukushima Contaminated Water Leaked

In September 2017, it has been six-and-a-half years since a massive earthquake and tsunami critically damaged the Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear-power plant, located about 200 km away from Tokyo, triggering the worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl. The Japanese people are still uncovering new evidence of TEPCO's company dishonesty, demonstrated during the aftermath of the disaster. September 29, 2017 TEPCO officials said the settings on six of the dozens of wells surrounding the plant's ruined reactors were accidentally set 70 centimeters below the required levels. Contaminated water sank inside one well in May 2017, possibly allowing radioactive water to leak into the soil. In 2011 the coverup was happening. Few in the media dared to entertain suspicions that the company might be acting in bad faith, defy the public's trust, not to mention local laws? But five years later, those conspiracy theories were transformed into facts when TEPCO's then-President Naomi Hirose admitted in 2016 on NHK that his company intentionally concealed the reactor meltdowns at the Fukushima plant immediately after the storm. The power company didn't officially admit the meltdowns until more than 2 months after the accident. "I would say it was a cover-up," Hirose said during a news conference. "It's extremely regrettable." Earlier this year, TEPCO ignited a public controversy after sharing its plans to start pumping radioactive water contaminated with tritium into the Pacific Ocean.

Приложение № 10.

Brighton and Hove

In 2016, the population of Brighton was 289,200. Brighton's earliest name was *Bristelmestune*. The Norman conquerors recorded its population of about 400 in the Domesday Book. In the Georgian era, Brighton developed as a fashionable seaside resort, encouraged by the patronage of the Prince Regent, later King George IV, who spent much time

in the town and constructed the Royal Pavilion in the Regency era. Brighton continued to grow as a major center of tourism following the arrival of the railways in 1841, becoming a popular destination for day-trippers from London. Many of the major attractions were built in the Victorian era, including the Grand Hotel, the West Pier, and the Brighton Palace Pier. The town continued to grow into the 20th century, expanding to incorporate more areas into the town's boundaries before joining the town of Hove to form the Unitary authority of Brighton and Hove in 1997, which was granted city status in 2000. The shortest distance between London outskirts and Brighton (bird fly) is 48 km. Brighton's location has made it a popular destination for tourists, renowned for its large cultural, music and arts scene and its large LGBT population, leading to its recognition as the "gay capital of the UK". Brighton attracted 7.5mln day visitors in 2015/16. In August, Brighton Pride Parade attracts 160,000 participants. More than £18,000,000 was spent in 2017 Pride weekend.

Экзамен 7-й семестр

1. Translate the following. 2. Explain the transformations made in translation

Приложение № 1.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-02-16/russia-is-exporting-more-wheat-than-any-country-in-25-years>

It's been a long time since any country shipped out as much wheat as Russia. As estimates for the Black Sea nation's harvest keep growing, so does the outlook for exports. In 2018, the world's top exporter was expected to sell 36.6 million metric tons overseas, according to consultants SovEcon and the Institute for Agricultural Market Studies, or IKAR. The U.S. was the last nation to ship out more, a quarter century ago. Helped by fertile soil and more farm investment, Russian wheat output has boomed in recent years and allowed the country to grab market share from major exporters like the U.S. and Canada. Russia's ever-growing harvests have also added to a global glut of the grain that pushed benchmark futures in Chicago down 50 percent since mid-2012. Russia's 2017 harvest turned out bigger than expected as favorable spring and summer weather boosted yields. The record crop and relatively weak ruble has kept Russian grain competitive, while ports have coped with bigger supplies as mild winter conditions kept shipping lanes open later than usual. New markets for the country's grain "allows Russia to maintain a record pace of wheat exports," SovEcon said on its website. One example is Venezuela, where Russia has been sending cargoes every month since starting shipments to the country in August, it said. SovEcon and IKAR's estimate for Russian shipments are bigger than the forecast from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which pegs this season's amount at 36 million tons. That would still be the most since America exported 36.8 million tons in the 1992-93 season, U.S. government data show. However, the amount is still way below the 48.2 million tons that U.S. exports peaked at in the early 1980s. American shipments remained high for much of that decade, partly as the former Soviet Union relied on overseas purchases.

Приложение № 2.

Robert Maxwell asked Thatcher government for \$20bn to save Soviet Union

A letter released by prime minister of the day Margaret Thatcher's private secretary, Charles Powell, revealed that Maxwell claimed to be acting on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev's closest

advisers when he visited the 'Iron Lady' at 10 Downing Street in March 1990. In that meeting, the owner of Daily Mirror allegedly asked Thatcher to provide a massive state loan to the Soviet government to ensure that perestroika reforms would continue. "It was quite clear that perestroika was in far worse trouble than even we had imagined," Powell's letter read. "The most urgent need was for short and medium-term credit of up to US \$20 billion for the purchase of food, consumer goods, equipment and supplies. "Without this, there was no way that Mr. Gorbachev could get through." In return, Maxwell said, the USSR was willing to supply coal, chemicals and fertilizers as well as the wide-bodied jets to the UK. Maxwell also discussed the sale of the Soviet civilian aircraft with Lord King of Wartnaby, the head of British Airways and a Tory peer. Trade Secretary Nicholas Ridley, however, rejected the offer, as revealed by his personal secretary Martin Stanley. "Neither we nor the Foreign & Commonwealth Office have evidence to suggest the USSR is desperately short of food or that it lacks the wherewithal to pay for it if it becomes so. Mr. Maxwell mentions sales of chemicals, fertilizers and coal, but the USSR also has reserves of gold, platinum and diamonds."

Приложение № 3.

Barolo wine

Italians have been making wine for far longer than we thought. A new analysis of storage jars found in a cave in Sicily's Monte Kronio pushes back Italy's wine-making history by thousands of years. Archaeologists from the University of South Florida and several Italian institutions report in *Microchemical Journal* that wine making in the region could date back as far as 3000 BCE. This new discovery was possible thanks to chemical analysis of unglazed clay pots found in a Monte Kronio cave. The wine of the kings, the king of wines - Barolo is a red wine produced in the northern Italian region of Piedmont. It is made from the Nebbiolo grape and is often described as one of Italy's greatest wines. Compared to the annual growth cycle of other grape varieties, Nebbiolo is one of the first varieties to bud and last varieties to ripen with harvest taking place in mid to late October. Barolo is often described as having the aromas of tar and roses, and the wines are noted for their ability to age and usually take on a rust red tinge as they mature. Barolo needs to be aged for at least 38 months after the harvest before release, of which at least 18 months must be in wood. When subjected to aging of at least five years before release, the wine can be labeled a *Riserva*. It can take more than 10 years for the wine to soften and become ready for drinking.

Приложение № 4.

China invented a unique rice

Scientists in China have managed to grow a yield of unique rice that could potentially feed over 200 million people. The research was conducted at the Rice Research and Development Centre in Qingdao, Shandong province, where 6.5 to 9.3 tonnes of the food was grown in saltwater. These results are better than expected as scientist initially only hoped to produce around 4.5 tonnes of the rice per hectare. The rice, which has been named "Yuan Mi," was grown using seawater from The Yellow Sea, in north east China. This water was diluted and pumped into paddy's on a beach, rather than a field. China has around one million square kilometers of waste land that is high in salinity levels. This breakthrough means the country could potentially

use this waste land and produce 50 million tonnes of rice - which could feed 200 million people. That statistics comes from Yuan Longping, an Agricultural scientist who has earned the nickname "China's father of hybrid rice." He believes that if a tenth of the areas with a similar type of soil were planted with this type of rice then China could increase its rice production by 20 per cent. It even tastes good! There is a catch though. "Yuan Mi" comes with the hefty price tag of 50 yuan (7,4 dollars) per kg, which is eight times the cost of regular rice and is sold in packs weighing 1kg, 2kg, 5kg and 10kg. That hasn't completely deterred shoppers though as nearly 1,000 people ordered the rice just last month, with six tonnes being sold in August 2017.

Приложение № 5.

Russia stockpiles gold

The Central Bank of Russia (CBR) has more than doubled the pace of gold purchases over the past decade, adding more than 1,250 tons to its gold reserves according to World Gold Council data. In the second quarter alone, it accounted for 38 percent of all gold purchased by central banks. The gold rush has allowed the CBR to continue piling its reserves while abstaining from purchases of foreign currency (particularly, the US dollar) for more than two years. "The sixth largest gold reserves in the world, they constitute 17 percent of the nation's wealth," said the report. It added that if buying continues at a similar pace, the full year increase in 2017 "could closely match" the 200 tons purchased annually in 2015 and 2016. According to the World Gold Council, Russia is not only the largest official buyer of gold but also the world's third-biggest producer, with the central bank purchasing from domestic miners through commercial banks. "Today, Russia is a prominent player in the global gold market, both on the supply and demand side. It is the world's third-largest producer, with a 200-year history of gold mining, and the most significant official purchaser of gold," said the report. In the past ten years alone, the country has mined more than 2,000 tons of gold, with production of more than 300 tons expected in 2017, rising to 400 tons by 2030, said the Chairman of Russian Gold Producers Union.

Приложение № 6.

Diamonds aren't forever

The Gahcho Kué diamond mine is an astonishing endeavour. Built by De Beers in the frozen tundra of Canada's Northwest Territories, it is the biggest new mine in the world in over a decade. De Beers has no plans for another. The global supply of diamonds is expected to peak in 2020. This marks a turning-point for an industry built on manipulated supply and skillfully cultivated demand. De Beers was founded in 1888 to mine diamonds in South Africa; by 1902 it accounted for 90% of the world market. The firm boosted demand through clever marketing, penning slogans — memorably, "a diamond is forever"— and inventing social rules, urging men to spend two months' pay on a gift for their affianced. Tight control of supply continued until the 1990s. New discoveries in Canada, a civil war in Angola and the collapse of the Soviet Union all made supply harder to manage, meaning that more diamonds were sold outside the cartel. Competitors such as ALROSA, Russia's state-owned diamond company, produce more stones than De Beers, though they earn less. New firms Ria Tinto, Dominion Diamond, Petra Diamonds have cropped up, too. De Beers is still the biggest producer by value, but it accounts for only 34% in 2015 of global sales, down from 45% in 2007. The diamond market looks increasingly

volatile. Because De Beers controls just one-third of the market, any production cuts have a limited effect on total supply. That supply is dwindling.

Приложение № 7.

If this mega merger happens just three countries will control much of the worlds agriculture

China relies heavily on food imports from other countries. China currently imports more soybeans than any other nation in the world, for example, and is the seventh largest importer of corn. A proposed agricultural mega-merger is aimed at producing genetically-modified (GM) food in China. First floated in 2016, a \$43 billion deal that would merge Chinese state-owned agriculture company, ChemChina, and GM seeds producing Swiss-owned company, Syngenta, promises to recast the world's second largest economy as a biotech titan. In 2016, Bayer merged with Monsanto. The proposed ChemChina and Syngenta deal is just one of two potential farm mergers that, if approved by regulators, will create the biggest farm-business oligopoly in world history. It can concentrate GM food power to three countries: the US, Germany, and China. The ChemChina-Syngenta merger is on the cusp of becoming official as regulators in the European Union and the United States this month gave nods of approval. DuPont merger with Dow Chemical, are also being reviewed by regulators. Still, such a power play by the world's second-largest economy isn't a for-sure winner in the short-term. Consumers in China, much like those in Europe remain skeptical of GM food, which is rooted in a general distrust of Chinese government food safety claims. That's partially because of scandals that have rocked China in recent years, including one of tainted baby formula in 2008 and exploding watermelons in 2011.

Приложение № 8.

Spotify Direct Listing Coming to NYSE

Spotify, the popular music streaming service based in Sweden, is hoping to record a hit of its own when it looks to forgo an initial public offering and list shares directly to the New York Stock Exchange later this year or in early 2018. A source declined to confirm the reports to TheWrap, but CNBC's David Faber reported the company is valued at \$13 billion and is receiving advisement from finance heavyweights Goldman Sachs, Allen & Co., and Morgan Stanley. The company recently boasted it had passed 50 million paid subscribers — a rapid jump from the 40 million it had last fall. In an effort to have more subscribers shift from a free to paid account, Spotify recently announced it had reached an agreement with Universal Music Group to exclusively restrict new albums to paying customers for two weeks. Future deals with Sony Music and Warner Music Group could follow this model as well. Spotify's move towards a direct listing, rather than an IPO, will have Wall Street watching closely. The decision allows the streaming service to bypass using investment banks to sell new shares to investors, and instead allows the company to offer its shares straight to the public. This cuts down on heavy fees incurred in the IPO process. A direct listing holds a measure of added intrigue, though, as there is no "lock up" period barring early investors from selling their equity once Spotify is live on the NYSE. This could lead to more pronounced fluctuations in share price if employees decide to quickly exit their positions. Overall the company lists more than 100 million subscribers, as of June 2016.

Приложение № 9.

Stock market conspiracy

Congressman Louis McFadden, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, commented: "It [the depression of 1929] was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence... The international bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they might emerge as the rulers of us all." Although we have not had another depression of the magnitude of that which followed 1929, we have since suffered regular recessions. Each of these has followed a period in which the Federal Reserve tromped down hard on the money accelerator and then slammed on the brakes. Since 1929 the following recessions have been created by such manipulation: 1936-37 : Stock Prices fell fifty percent (50%)/ 1948 : Stock prices dropped sixteen percent (16%)/ 1953 : Stock declined thirteen percent (13%). 1956-57 : The market dipped thirteen percent (13%). 1957 : Late in the year the market plunged nineteen percent (19%). 1960 : The market was off seventeen percent (17%). 1966 : Stock prices plummeted twenty-five percent (25%). 1970: The market plunged over twenty-five percent (25%). The Crash of 1987 was the greatest single-day loss that Wall Street had ever suffered in continuous trading up to that point. Between the start of trading on October 14 to the close on October 19, the DJIA lost 760 points, a decline of 31,01 percent. From September 16, 2008 to March 6, 2009 the DJIA had dropped 54% to 6,469 points from its peak of 14,164 on October 9, 2007. There are conspiracy theories that attribute the planning and execution of the 1929, 2001, 2008 economic crisis to the top bankers. The insiders gained profit because they had advance knowledge of the stock exchange crash.

Приложение № 10.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-stocks/wall-street-plunges-sp-500-erases-2018s-gains-idUSKBN1FPIOR>

Monday`s Big Crash Explained

The S&P 500 began dropping on Tuesday and plummeted on Friday February 2, 2018 closing with a daily loss of 2.12% and a weekly loss of 3.85%. In fact, Friday marked the index's largest daily loss since September 2016 (2.45%). U.S. stocks plunged in highly volatile trading on Monday February 5, 2018 with both the S&P 500 and Dow Industrials indices slumping more than 4.0 percent, as the Dow notched its biggest intraday decline in history with a nearly 1,600-point drop and Wall Street erased its gains for the year. The declines for the benchmark S&P 500 index and the Dow Jones Industrial Average were the biggest single-day percentage drops since August 2011, a period of stock-market volatility marked by the downgrade of the United States' credit rating and the euro zone debt crisis. The question now for investors, who have ridden a nearly nine-year bull run, is whether this is the long-awaited pullback that paves the way for stocks to again keep rising after finding some value, or the start of a decline that leads to a bear market. The U.S. stock market has climbed to record peaks since President Donald Trump's election, on the prospect of tax cuts, corporate deregulation and infrastructure spending, and it remains up 23.8 percent since his victory. Trump has frequently taken credit for the rise of the stock market during his presidency, though the rally and economic recovery was well underway during the Obama administration." With Monday's declines, the S&P 500 erased its gains for 2018 and is now down 0.9 percent in 2018. The Dow is down 1.5 percent for the year.

1. Translate the following. 2. Explain the transformations made in translation:

Приложение № 1

The Giant Clock Will Tick for 10,000 Years

Would you pay \$42 million for a clock that ticks once a year? Before you answer, consider this: It'll be buried 150 meters below a mountaintop near the Texas-Mexico border, and yes — you must wind it by hand. On February 20, 2018, Bezos tweeted the first video footage of an unusual project he's funding, called the 10,000-Year Clock. True to its name, the clock is designed to accurately keep time for 10,000 years. It's powered by a combination of solar energy and occasional windings by any intrepid visitors who stray into the limestone cliffs of Texas' Sierra Diablo mountain range sometime over the next 10 millennia. To Bezos, who reportedly invested \$42mln in the clock's construction, the timepiece is the ultimate symbol of long-term thinking. To Danny Hillis, an inventor and computer scientist who first described the idea for the clock in *Wired* magazine in 1995, it's a vision come to life. "I want to build a clock that ticks once a year," Hillis wrote. "The century hand advances once every 100 years, and the cuckoo comes out on the millennium." In 1996, Hillis established The Long Now Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to building the 10,000-year clock and promoting long-term thinking. On Dec. 31, 1999, he completed an 8-foot-tall (2.4 meters) prototype of the clock (currently on display at the London Science Museum) just in time to ring in the new millennium. In 2011, construction began on the first full-scale model, which will be about 200 feet (60 m) tall when it's completed. The venue: a private, Bezos-owned mountain in Texas, several hours' drive from the nearest airport and about 2,000 feet (610 m) above the valley floor.

Приложение № 2.

The World's Luckiest Photographer

On a September night in Argentina, amateur astronomer Victor Buso took his camera outside, mounted it on a 16-inch telescope and trained it on a spiral galaxy some 80 million light-years from Earth. Buso was just trying to test out his new camera. He didn't expect to win the cosmic lottery — or to prove scientists right about a long-held theory about how supernovas occur. While photographing the NGC 613 galaxy over the course of about an hour, Buso inadvertently captured several images of a star moving through the first visible stages of a supernova — the explosive (and visibly bright) death of a supermassive star. In one photo, the space below the spiral galaxy looked seemingly empty. In the next, a bright blast of light had appeared. Such photos of emerging supernovas have never been captured before, and with good reason; according to astronomers at the Instituto de Astrofísica de La Plata in Argentina, the chances of randomly catching a star going supernova are about 1 in 10 million at best. Buso quickly shared his photographic findings with astronomers, and, by the next morning, telescopes around the world took aim at the dying star. "Professional astronomers have long been searching for such an event," Alex Filippenko, an astronomer at the University of California, Berkeley, said in a statement. "Observations of stars in the first moments they begin exploding provide information that cannot be directly obtained in any other way." On February 21, 2018 the journal *Nature* wrote that supernovas occur when the universe's most massive stars (roughly eight to 15 times the mass of our sun) lose too much matter, causing the star's core to collapse.

Приложение № 3.

Print advertising comes under pressure

Gannett Co Inc (NYSE:GCI), the parent company of USA Today, reported a 2017 fourth quarter loss after recording a profit the same period in 2016. The group said it had a net loss of US\$13.6mln, or 12 cents a share, compared to earnings of US\$24.6mln, or 21 cents a share, the previous year. Adjusted earnings came to 55 cents, beating analysts' expectations of 46 cents. Revenue fell to US\$854.2mln from US\$866.9mln but also exceeded market forecasts of US\$853mln. The company said print advertising revenue continued to come under pressure, falling 18.5% on a year ago and offsetting a 7.3% increase in digital advertising. In the online marketing and advertising business, ReachLocal, revenue jumped 34.9% thanks to strong growth in North America and the migration of Gannett clients onto the division's platform. "We are excited by the momentum in the ReachLocal North America business, especially with the newly migrated Gannett clients," said Sharon Rowlands, chief executive officer of ReachLocal. Rowlands added: "In 2018, we plan to capitalize on this significant opportunity with our newly aligned sales organization, which we expect will drive revenue growth and margin improvement." Gannett expects 2018 revenue of US\$2.93bn to US\$3.03bn, compared to analysts' estimates of US\$3.02bn. Shares fell 2.3% to US\$11.26 each in pre-market trade.

Приложение № 4.

Vladivostok Fish Hub to Boost Economy

Russia needs to create its own Asia-Pacific hub to store, process and trade seafood and fish, Agriculture Minister Alexander Tkachyov said on Thursday, the latest plan to protect domestic producers. Relations between Russia and the West are at their lowest since the Cold War after sanctions were imposed on Moscow for its role in the Ukraine crisis. Russia retaliated by banning most Western food imports and turning instead to Asia, where President Vladimir Putin is visiting Beijing on Thursday to attend a military parade. "Fish are our hard-currency export, our grain, oil and gas, our national heritage," Tkachyov told the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok, the first event of its kind in Russia's Far East. Putin has made localization across the Russian economy a priority. Tkachyov said that a fish hub in Vladivostok should store, refine and trade fish and seafood and become a source of growth for the economy. "We are the fish country. ... We are unlikely to become leaders but we should be at least serious, second [biggest] players in the Asia-Pacific region," he told reporters. The Tsukiji Market in Tokyo, in operation since 1935, is the world's biggest wholesale fish and seafood market, famous for its tuna auctions. Tkachyov announcement on Eastern Economic Forum came at a time Russia's inflation rose to 15.6 percent in July, 2015 year-on-year, on the sanctions, the food ban and a weak ruble.

Приложение № 5.

Tesla Model 3 deliveries begin

Tesla Model 3 deliveries started on July 28, 2017, with "keys" for their new cars given to 30 customers, Reuters reports. We use the term "keys" advisedly because Model 3 owners will enter and start their cars with smartphones or NFC cards. Tesla is holding more than 500,000 reservations with refundable \$1,000 deposits. Musk said new buyers will not take delivery of their cars until the end of 2018. Of that 50 Model 3s first batch, 20 will be used for testing and the remaining 30 were delivered. The lucky first owners are all Tesla employees, most likely employees who work at the factory where the Model 3s are built. The first reservation spots were allocated to company employees and within that group, priority was given to locals. Tesla's more difficult challenge lies ahead: ramping up production to levels at which the company can become and remain profitable. Musk predicted producing 20,000 units a

month by December 2017. “We’re going to go through at least six months of manufacturing hell,” Musk said, according to Reuters. No information is available about the actual retail prices as equipped for the first 30 Model 3s. While the starting price is \$35,000, options including performance, luxury, and trim upgrades can easily drive the list price to \$50,000 or higher. The first Model 3 owners will still be able to take advantage of a \$7,500 federal tax credit. As Tesla’s aggregate unit sales grow, the credit begins to phase out starting in the second calendar quarter after the manufacturer delivers 200,000 all-electric vehicles to buyers in the U.S. If all of the stated half million reservations stick, the diminishing tax credit clock could start ticking for Model 3 buyers in mid-2018.

Приложение № 6.

Ashok Leyland lost order to an Indo-China JV company

Tata Motors, Ashok Leyland, Mahindra & Mahindra and JBM are some of the Indian companies who are bidding for tenders floated by state governments and municipal corporations. Government of China is providing ‘subsidy’ to electric bus manufacturers to price its products lower than Indian companies vying for state governments contracts, a top official from Ashok Leyland said. February 22, 2018, speaking exclusively to Moneycontrol Vinod Dasari, Managing Director, Ashok Leyland, said, “It will be difficult for us to compete when some other government is subsidizing their company to come and compete in India. It seems like an unfair competition but we will do what we have to do.” Chennai-based Ashok Leyland was one of the two final bidders for the lucrative deal to supply 25 electric buses of 9 meter type to Himachal Road Transport Corporation. The contract worth nearly Rs 48 crore was bagged by the Indo-Chinese joint venture company Goldstone Infratech based in Hyderabad. “For 9 smart cities the funding to procure electric buses is subsidized up to 60 percent by the central government. So if I go and compete using Indian tax payers subsidy and some other company comes backed by some other government’s subsidy its very difficult to compete,” added Dasari. On being questioned further about the tough chances for Indian companies to bag such contracts in the future based on price Dasari, who has been the President of the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), said that price is not the only criteria for bagging such deals. “We will have to deal with it. ... we will find a way to compete and we are confident of our technology,” said Dasari.

Приложение № 7.

<http://www.occidentaldissent.com/2012/06/26/the-2008-economic-collapse/comment-page-2/>

The 2008 Economic Collapse

It was not a coincidence that the global financial system wobbled and crashed in mid-2008, the same moment that oil shot up to \$147 a barrel. A group of top bankers prepared the crash. The public might have been asleep at this moment but the top bankers and giant oil corporation owners wanted to lower oil prices because rising prices had been playing havoc with the US economy for several years. Since 2002, for instance, Delta and United Airlines had been operating in bankruptcy, until they merged, respectively, with Northwest and Continental. Japan Airlines went bankrupt in 2010. In the fall of 2011 American Airlines entered bankruptcy. They all had to worry continuously about securing large amounts of oil based jet fuel, which rose from between 10 and 20 percent of their total operating costs in the 1990s to between 30 and 50

percent in 2008. All big buyers of oil in the OECD countries also found themselves bidding increasingly into the market against China and India (Chindia!), which were seeing economic growth rates around 10 percent in recent years. Fear and greed drove the oil markets in the spring and summer of 2008, egged on by speculators, including Wall Street banks and investment firms, who took advantage of the anxious mood. In turn, oil prices ramping above \$100, then \$120, then \$140 in July very decisively crushed economic activity. It wasn't long before these troubles moved to the heart of the economy, with job losses mounting and mortgages going bad at a frightening rate.

Приложение № 8 .

https://www.conspiracycollege.com/Banking_Conspiracy.html

The Banking Conspiracy Explained

The stock market crash of 1929 was the alleged cause of the Great Depression in the U.S. What is not so often remembered is that the duration of the Great Depression lasted for 12 years. Stocks fell by 89% leaving the Dow Jones index to swing up and down until it finally hit its lowest point three years later in 1932. The parallels with 2008-2016 "Great Depression" are uncanny. We are repeating the exact same economic pattern today as in the Great Depression. Our crash was in 2008 with the Dow crashing again three years later, in August of 2011. A little known fact is that it took until 1954, twenty-five years later, for the Dow to recover to its previous 1929 level. In 1933 legislation was enacted to limit the involvement in commercial banking. The Glass Steagall act was repealed on November 12, 1999. The Congress, undaunted by the wisdom of the past, passed the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act which deregulated banks, allowing them to participate more speculatively in a "secret stock market" which trades in derivatives. The bankers, federal reserve board members, regulatory agencies, media and the Congress all knew about and perhaps participated in this "good old boy" stock market. The average American citizen did not even know of the existence of the derivative market, let alone have the chance to participate in it. The banker's secret stock market was reported to be five times the size of the stock market. This should have been headline news - a 50 trillion dollar secret stock market. The American citizen was told about the secret derivative market only when it had crashed.

Приложение № 9.

<http://beforeitsnews.com/conspiracy-theories/2012/02/...-economic-collapse-1720496.html>

Top bankers are provoking economic collapse

On February 4, 2012, we were on the verge of a stock market crash reminiscent of 1929. I was watching a special CNBC program on the financial crisis when the news came across that Moody's had downgraded the Insurance giant AIG (*American International Group*.) This company was already on the ropes Monday when its stock crumbled 60% in one day to \$4.75 from \$11.0. It was down from a \$70 52-week-high. The company had gone to the Fed for a bailout. It was estimated it needed \$40 billion to avert bankruptcy. This is a massive company that holds the pensions of millions of the US employees. A money manager estimated that a trillion dollars would be lost if AIG declares bankruptcy. The whole world financial system could be taken down. He said banks in the Far East were already acting like this is inevitable, and the collapse already has been set in motion. The CNBC commentators were frantic. One demanded to know how the Fed can allow this to happen. "We know they print money," he said. Another wondered if the States whose pension funds were held by AIG could organize a bailout.

Not enough time, he was told. The bottom line is that Tuesday and the rest of this week could be ugly so be prepared. The second bottom line is that this Depression like the last appears to be caused by a deliberate contraction of credit. House prices are falling because banks don't have the money to lend to house buyers. As a result, portfolios holding mortgage backed securities are tumbling, taking banks with them.

Приложение № 10.

<https://21stcenturycicero.wordpress.com/2008/02/11/...engineered-the-1929-crash-and-the-great-depression/>

None Dare Call it Conspiracy

How successful has the Federal Reserve System been? It depends on your point of view. Since Woodrow Wilson took his oath of office, in 1912-1920 the national debt has risen from \$1 billion to \$455 billion. The total amount of interest paid since then to the international bankers holding that debt is staggering, with interest having become the third largest item in the US budget. Interest on the national debt was \$22 billion in 2008, and climbing steeply as inflation pushes up the interest rate on government bonds. Meanwhile, the US gold is mortgaged to European central banks, and our silver has all been sold. With economic catastrophe imminent, only a blind disciple could believe that all of this has occurred by coincidence. The scientifically engineered 2008 situation was like the Crash of 1929. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, came to Washington on February 6, 1929, to confer with Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. On November 11, 1927, the *Wall Street Journal* described Mr. Norman as "the currency dictator of Europe." Professor Carroll Quigley notes that Norman, a close confidant of J. P. Morgan, admitted: "I hold the hegemony of the world." Immediately after this mysterious visit, the Federal Reserve Board reversed its easy-money policy and began raising the discount rate. The balloon which had been inflated constantly for nearly seven years was about to be exploded. On March 9, 1929, the *Financial Chronical* quoted Warburg: "If orgies of unrestricted speculation are permitted to spread too far the ultimate collapse is certain ... to bring about a general depression involving the whole country." Sharpies were later able to buy back the stocks at a ninety percent discount from their former highs.

7.7. Критерии оценки

7.7.1. Критерии оценки экзамена

Основой для выставления конкретной оценки на экзамене служит объём и уровень усвоения студентами материала, предусмотренного рабочей программой дисциплины «Практический курс перевода первого иностранного языка». При оценке знаний студентов учитывается как объём знаний, так и качество их усвоения, понимание место каждой темы во всем курсе, её связи с предыдущими и последующими темами, оцениваются умение свободно, грамотно, логически стройно излагать изученный материал. При выставлении экзаменационных оценок предлагается руководствоваться следующим:

- оценку «отлично» получает студент, обнаруживший всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший основную и знакомый с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной программой. Как правило, оценка «отлично» выставляется студентам, усвоившим взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины и их значения для приобретаемой профессии, проявившим творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебного материала;

- оценку «хорошо» получает студент, обнаруживший полное знание программного материала, успешно выполнивший предусмотренные в программе задания, усвоивший материал основной литературы, рекомендованной в программе. Как правило, оценка «хорошо» выставляется студентам, показавшим систематический характер знаний по

дисциплине и способным к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшей учебной работы и профессиональной деятельности;

- оценку «удовлетворительно» получает студент, обнаруживший знание основного программного материала в объёме, необходимом для дальнейшей учёбы и предстоящей работы по профессии, справляющийся с выполнением заданий, предусмотренных программой, знакомый с основной литературой, рекомендованной программой. Как правило, оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студентам, допустившим погрешности не принципиального характера при выполнении экзаменационных заданий и в ответе на экзамене;

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

7.7.2. Критерии оценки зачета

Проведение зачетов предусматривает: выявление степени усвоения студентами изученного материала, наличие навыков самостоятельной работы по изучению учебной и научной литературы. Результаты сдачи зачета определяются оценками.

- Оценку «отлично» получает студент, обнаруживший всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, предусмотренные РПД, усвоивший основную и знакомый с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной программой.

- Оценку «хорошо» получает студент, обнаруживший полное знание программного материала, успешно выполнивший предусмотренные в программе задания, усвоивший материал основной литературы, рекомендованной в программе.

- Оценку «удовлетворительно» получает студент, обнаруживший знание основного программного материала в объёме, необходимом для дальнейшей учёбы и предстоящей работы по профессии, справляющийся с выполнением заданий, предусмотренных программой, знакомый с основной литературой, рекомендованной программой.

- Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

8. Сведения о материально-техническом обеспечении дисциплины

№ п/п	Наименование оборудованных учебных кабинетов, лабораторий	Перечень оборудования и технических средств обучения
1	Компьютерный класс Аудитория 302	11 компьютеров Системный блок: Процессор Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-2100 CPU @ 3.10GHz 4096 МБ ОЗУ HDD Объем: 320 ГБ Монитор Acer P206HL - 20 дюймов Акустическая система Sven Интерактивная доска Smart Board Проектор Epson EH-TW535W 1. ЭБС НЭБ 2. Электронный каталог АИБС «MARK – SQL» 3. Электронная библиотека МГГЭУ 4. Лингафонный кабинет
2	Лекционная аудитория	Системный блок: Процессор Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-

	Аудитория 304	2100 CPU @ 3.10GHz 4096 МБ ОЗУ HDD Объем: 320 ГБ Монитор Acer P206HL - 20 дюймов Акустическая система Sven Интерактивная доска Smart Board Проектор Epson EH-TW535W 1. ЭБС НЭБ 2. Электронный каталог АИБС «MARK – SQL» 3. Электронная библиотека МГГЭУ
3	Аудитория 511	Системный блок: Процессор Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-2100 CPU @ 3.10GHz 4096 МБ ОЗУ HDD Объем: 320 ГБ Монитор Acer P206HL - 20 дюймов Акустическая система Sven Интерактивная доска Smart Board Проектор Epson EH-TW535W 1. ЭБС НЭБ 2. Электронный каталог АИБС «MARK – SQL» 3. Электронная библиотека МГГЭУ
4	Аудитории 309, 310, 311, 410, 411, 412	Проектор переносной Epson EB-5350 (1080p) -1 шт. Экран переносной Digis 180x180 - 1 шт. Ноутбук HP ProBook 640 G3 (Intel Core i5 7200U, 4gb RAM, 250 SSD) -1 шт.

9. Особенности обучения лиц с ОВЗ

При организации обучения студентов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (ОВЗ) необходимо учитывать определенные условия:

- учебные занятия организуются исходя из психофизического развития и состояния здоровья лиц с ОВЗ совместно с другими обучающимися в общих группах, а также индивидуально, в соответствии с графиком индивидуальных занятий;

- при организации учебных занятий в общих группах используются социально-активные и рефлексивные методы обучения, технологии социокультурной реабилитации с целью оказания помощи в установлении полноценных межличностных отношений, создания комфортного психологического климата в группе;

- в процессе образовательной деятельности применяются материально-техническое оснащение, специализированные технические средства приема-передачи учебной информации в доступных формах для студентов с различными нарушениями, электронные образовательные ресурсы в адаптированных формах.

- обеспечение студентов текстами конспектов (при затруднении с конспектированием);

- использование при проверке усвоения материала методик, не требующих выполнения рукописных работ или изложения вслух (при затруднениях с письмом и речью) – например, тестовых бланков.

При проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине обеспечивается выполнение следующих дополнительных требований в зависимости от индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся:

1. Инструкция по порядку проведения процедуры оценивания предоставляется в доступной форме (устно, в письменной форме, на электронном носителе, в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом и т.п.);

2. Доступная форма предоставления заданий оценочных средств (в печатной форме, в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом, в форме электронного документа);

3. Доступная форма предоставления ответов на задания (письменно на бумаге, набор ответов на компьютере, устно, др.).

При необходимости для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов процедура оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине может проводиться в несколько этапов.

В освоении дисциплины инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья большое значение имеет индивидуальная работа. Под индивидуальной работой подразумевается две формы взаимодействия с преподавателем: индивидуальная учебная работа (консультации), т.е. дополнительное разъяснение учебного материала и углубленное изучение материала с теми обучающимися, которые в этом заинтересованы, и индивидуальная воспитательная работа. Индивидуальные консультации по предмету являются важным фактором, способствующим индивидуализации обучения и установлению воспитательного контакта между преподавателем и обучающимся инвалидом или обучающимся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

10. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

10.1. Основная литература:

1. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1–B2). English for humanities: учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. Н. Стогниева, А. В. Бакулев, Г. А. Павловская, Е. М. Муковникова. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 206 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10072-3. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/442273>

2. Беляева, Е.В. Основы речевой деятельности переводчика в деловом дискурсе : учеб. пособие / Е.В. Беляева, Е.В. Чистова. - Красноярск: Сиб. федер. ун-т. - 2017. - 108 с. - ISBN 978-5-7638-3811-4. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://new.znanium.com/catalog/product/1031875>

3. Измайлов А. З. Английский язык: пособие по чтению и переводу (с фонетическим и грамматическим справочниками): учебное пособие / А. З. Измайлов, С. С. Ковалева. — Москва: Магистр: ИНФРА-М, 2019. — 128 с. - ISBN 978-5-16-108393-2. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://new.znanium.com/catalog/product/1077728> (экономика)

4. Салье Т. Е. Грамматика перевода. С английского языка на русский, с русского языка на английский: Учебное пособие / Салье Т.Е., Воскресенская И.Н. - СПб:СПбГУ, 2018. - 178 с.: ISBN 978-5-288-05784-7. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://new.znanium.com/catalog/product/1000384>

10.2. Дополнительная литература:

1. Прошина З.Г. Теория перевода : учебное пособие для вузов / З. Г. Прошина. — 4-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 320 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11444-7. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт URL: <https://urait.ru/book/teoriya-perevoda-445357>
2. Английский язык для изучающих международные отношения (b2-c1): учебник для вузов / Н. В. Аржанцева, Л. Е. Бушканец, А. К. Гараева, Д. В. Тябина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 255 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10866-8. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/432221>
3. Смольянина Е. А. Английский язык для историков (B1—B2): учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / Е. А. Смольянина. — Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 286 с. — (Бакалавр. Академический курс). — ISBN 978-5-534-01094-7. — Текст: электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/433469>
4. Чернобровкина Л. А. Английский язык в сфере потребления (аспекты перевода) : учебно-методическое пособие / Л. А. Чернобровкина [и др.]. - СПб: Изд-во С.-Петербур. ун-та, 2019. - 70 с. - ISBN 978-5-288-05863-3. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://new.znaniium.com/catalog/product/1080965>

10.3. Цифровые образовательные ресурсы:

1. Электронная библиотека «Знаниум»: <https://new.znaniium.com>
2. Электронная библиотека «Юрайт»: <https://biblio-online.ru>
3. Примеры, образцы и шаблоны перевода - <http://primerperevoda.ru/>
4. Multilingual dictionary of idioms- <http://www.wikidioms.com/>
5. Ассоциация лексикографов Lingvo
<http://www.lingvoda.ru/transforum/index.asp>
6. Linguists - ресурсы для переводчиков и лингвистов -
<http://linguists.narod.ru/downloads5.html>
7. Город переводчиков - <http://www.trworkshop.net/>
8. Ресурсы переводчика - <http://lms.biblioclub.ru/mod/book/view.php?id=&chapterid=471>