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Кафедра- разработчик	лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	лингвистики и переводоведения

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

Контрольная работа (семестр 1)

Выполните письменный перевод текста

Tax Deadline Inevitably Draws Near... As the statutory deadline for submission of individual income tax returns is fast approaching, it seems the ideal time for a general recap of tax legislation. What should be the first question one asks oneself with regards to tax obligations? In reality, there are a few important questions, for example: "Am I a taxpayer in Russia? What income should I declare? What rates should be applied to this income and by what date should the tax declaration be filed and tax payment made?" The core issue of individual income tax is determining one's tax residency status. In Russia this does not depend on a person's citizenship or domicile, instead it is based solely on the number of days spent on the territory of Russia in the calendar year. An individual is considered to be a tax resident of Russia for income tax purposes if he or she is physically present in Russia for 183 days or more in a calendar year. Based on tax residency status, taxable income can be determined: for tax residents of the Russian Federation it should be their worldwide income and for non-residents it should only be income received from Russian sources. Russian source income includes, but is not limited to, income received as a result of carrying out activities in Russia regardless of the nature of the payment, for example it may be remuneration from employment, rendering services and other actions in Russia, dividends from Russian companies, insurance payouts paid from a Russian source, income received from the use or sale of property in Russia, etc. Both Russian tax residents and non residents may be taxed on income paid in cash or in kind or in relation to which a taxpayer has received the right of disposal, as well as on imputed income. Due to the low resident tax rate, most types of income are taxable, but there are a limited number of exemptions allowed by law. Russian tax residents may decrease their taxable base by means of allowable tax deductions: standard, professional, social and property deductions. Tax non-residents are not allowed to claim any deductions.

Контрольная работа (семестр 2)

Выполните предпереводческий анализ текста с последующим письменным переводом на русский язык

CAD/CAM systems

Drawing boards and manual drawing are not always precise and rapid: traditional design is usually slow, especially in its revision and modification. For this reason manufacturing firms have replaced manual drawing with computer-aided design (CAD) to carry out functions related to design and production. This computer technology assists the designer in the creation, modification and analysis of a physical object. Nowadays computer software can easily provide a three-dimensional drawing, which allows engineering designers to see how mechanical components may fit together without making models thus saving a lot of time. CAD is much faster and more accurate than manual drawing; designs can be quickly modified, reproduced and transmitted electronically. Computer simulated analysis of the model helps experts find problems and defects without building prototypes, in this way saving a lot of money and time. When the design is ready, the CAD system can generate the detailed drawings needed to start product manufacturing. When CAD systems are linked to manufacturing equipment controlled by computers, they form an integrated CAD/CAM system. Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) offers significant advantages over traditional approaches by controlling manufacturing equipment with computers instead of human labour. CAM converts the design of a component into computer language and it gives instructions to the computer regarding machine operations. Thanks to CAD/CAM systems it is possible to eliminate operator errors and reduce manufacturing costs.

Типовые вопросы к экзамену:

Промежуточная аттестация в семестре 1 и 2 проходит в форме экзамена. В структуру экзамена по дисциплине входят следующие задания: 1) теоретический вопрос 2) устный перевод текста 3) письменный перевод текста.

Семестр 1

1) Теоретические вопросы:

1. Жанровое разнообразие текстов экономической сферы. 2. Жанровое разнообразие текстов юридической сферы. 3. Основные проблемы перевода экономических текстов. 4. Основные проблемы перевода юридических текстов. 5. Словари в работе переводчика экономико-правой сферы 6. Требования к переводчику в экономико-правовой сфере.

Выполните устный перевод текста с листа:

Жители Финляндии встали перед выбором, кому платить налоги: «церкви» или «государству»?

Не так давно я уже писал здесь пост на тему «церковь и налоги» в современном обществе. Напомню, что в Германии предметом судебного разбирательства стал вопрос о возможности частичного отречения от церкви в целях избежания уплаты налога. И вот недавно наткнулся на еще один случай связанный с данной темой, произошедший на это раз в Финляндии. Итак, согласно изменениям, внесенным в налоговое законодательство Финляндии, в стране с 2013 года вводится так называемый «налог YLE» (национальной телерадиовещательный компании Финляндии), который должен заменить существующую ныне абонентскую плату за просмотр телевидения. Данный налог обязаны будут платить абсолютно ВСЕ совершеннолетние физические лица, при этом его размер будет составлять 0,68 % от годового дохода человека (в среднем от 50 до 140 евро). Вместе с тем, в Финляндии также существует обязательный церковный налог, который платит каждый гражданин государства, поскольку почти всех детей в Финляндии, как выяснилось, при рождении крестят. В

последующем любой гражданин имеет право выйти из состава церкви, и в этом случае налог с него не взимается.

Выполните письменный перевод текста:

ELECTORAL SYSTEM The British people have always prided themselves on their electoral system believing it to be one of the most democratic. It is known as a majority system, now often called «first-past-the-post» one. The foundation of the British electoral system is the single-member constituency. The United Kingdom is divided into 650 parliamentary constituencies, each one of which elects a Member of Parliament (MP) to sit in the House of Commons. Each MP represents 66000 electors. A person may represent a constituency even if he does not live there. Any number of candidates can stand for election in each constituency. The winner is the candidate who gets more votes than any other single candidate, even if the difference is only one vote. This «first-past- the-post» system is simple, clear and familiar, but it means that sometimes the elected candidate represents only the third of those who voted and the candidate who comes second, even very close to the winner, gets nothing. The weakness of the electoral system was revealed in the 1980s when the conservatives enjoyed a large majority in the commons although at the elections of 1979, 1983 and 1987 more people voted against the Conservative Party than for it. In 1987 the Liberal/SDP Alliance received 23.1 per cent of the total vote but won only 22 seats (3,5 per cent) in Parliament.

General Elections in Britain are held every 5 years, as every Parliament (and Government accordingly) is elected for this term. The Prime Minister chooses the date of the next General Elections, but does not have to wait until the end of the five years. A time is chosen which will General Elections in Britain are held every 5 years, as every Parliament (and Government accordingly) is elected for this term. The Prime Minister chooses the date of the next General Elections, but does not have to wait until the end of the five years. A time is chosen which will give as much advantage as possible to the political party in power. About a month before the election the Prime Minister meets a small group of close advisers to discuss the date, which would best suit the party. The date is announced to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister asks the Queen to dissolve the Parliament. Once Parliament is dissolved, all MPs are unemployed. Party manifestos are published and campaigning begins throughout the country lasting for about three weeks with large-scale press, radio and television coverage.

Семестр 2

1) Теоретические вопросы:

1. Лексико-грамматические особенности технического теста 2. Основные приемы перевода терминов. 3. Электронные словари и другие ресурсы в работе переводчика 4. Основные правила переводческого поведения, нормы этики устного перевода. 5. Требования к переводчику, работающему в сфере специального перевода 6. Проблемы, с которыми сталкивается переводчик технических текстов

Выполните устный перевод текста с листа:

Приро́дный газ — смесь газов, образовавшаяся в недрах земли при анаэробном разложении органических веществ. Природный газ относится к полезным ископаемым. Часто является попутным газом при добыче нефти. Основную часть природного газа составляет метан — до 98 %. также могут входить более тяжёлые углеводороды: этан, пропан, бутан, водород, сероводород, диоксид углерода, азот, гелий. Природный газ не имеет цвета и запаха. Чтобы

можно было определить утечку по запаху, в газ добавляют небольшое количество меркаптанов, имеющих сильный неприятный запах. Огромные залежи природного газа сосредоточены в осадочной оболочке земной коры. Согласно теории биогенного происхождения нефти они образуются в результате разложения останков живых организмов. Считается, что природный газ образуется при больших температурах и давлениях чем нефть. С этим согласуется тот факт, что месторождения газа часто расположены глубже, чем месторождения нефти. Природный газ находится в земле на глубине от 1000 метров до нескольких километров. Сверхглубокой скважиной недалеко от города Новый Уренгой получен приток газа с глубины более 6000 метров. В недрах газ находится в микроскопических пустотах, называемых порами. Поры соединены между собой микроскопическими каналами — трещинами, по этим каналам газ поступает из пор с высоким давлением в поры с более низким давлением до тех пор, пока не окажется в скважине. Движение газа в пласте подчиняется определённым законам. Газ добывают из недр земли с помощью скважин. Скважины стараются разместить равномерно по всей территории месторождения. Это делается для равномерного падения пластового давления в залежи. Иначе возможны перетоки газа между областями месторождения, а так же преждевременное обводнение залежи.

Выполните письменный перевод текста:

The extraction of petroleum is the process by which usable petroleum is extracted and removed from the earth. Extracting oil and natural gas from deposits deep underground isn't as simple as just drilling and completing a well. Any number of factors in the underground environment including the porosity of the rock and the viscosity of the deposit - can impede the free flow of product into the well. In the past, it was common to recover as little as 10 percent of the available oil in a reservoir, leaving the rest underground because the technology did not exist to bring the rest to the surface. Today, advanced technology allows production of about 60 percent of the available resources from a formation. Primary recovery first relies on underground pressure to drive fluids to the surface. When the pressure falls, artificial lift technologies, such as pumps, are used to help bring more fluids to the surface. In some situations, natural gas is pumped back down the well underneath the oil. The gas expands, pushing the oil to the surface. Gas lift technology is often used in offshore facilities. Primary recovery often taps only 10 percent of the oil in a deposit. Secondary recovery is the most widely applied enhanced recovery technique. Water that is produced and separated from the oil in the initial phase of drilling is injected back into the oilbearing formation to bring more oil to the surface. In addition to boosting oil recovery, it also disposes of the wastewater, putting it back where it came from. This can bring an additional 20 percent of the oil in place to the surface. Enhanced recovery techniques are used to mobilize the remaining oil. There are three common approaches: thermal recovery, gas injection or chemical flooding. Thermal recovery entails injecting steam into the formation. The heat from the steam makes the oil flow more easily, and the increased pressure forces it to the surface. Gas injection uses either miscible or immiscible gases. Miscible gasses dissolve CO2, propane, methane or other gases in the oil to lower its viscosity and increase flow. Immiscible gasses do not mix with the oil, but increase pressure in the "gas cap" in a reservoir to drive additional oil to the well bore. Chemical flooding involves mixing dense, water-soluble polymers with water and injecting the mixture into the field. The water pushes the oil out of the formation and into the well bore. Enhanced recovery techniques are employed to bring as much as 60 percent of the reserve to the surface.