Дисциплина **основы письменного перевода**

 **Специальность Международное право**

Курс 3, к/о, весенний семестр, 3 кредита, 1 вариант

 **Grammar test** **: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **The taxi will be here in a couple of minutes. We …… get ready to go.**
2. had better
3. should better
4. would better
5. **The interviewer started off …… me why I wanted the job.**
6. to ask
7. in asking
8. by asking
9. **The stairs …… quite steep, so be careful how you go down.**
10. are
11. be
12. is
13. “**Michael Jordan is visiting our school next week to talk about basketball.” “You mean …… Michael Jordan? Can you get his autograph for me?”**
14. –
15. the
16. a
17. **“Dad won’t mind us borrowing the car, will he?” “No, I ……”**
18. don’t suppose it
19. suppose not
20. don’t suppose
21. **We …… to the tennis club since we moved here.**
22. have belonged
23. are belonging
24. belong
25. **Your eyes are red – ……?**
26. did you cry
27. have you cried
28. have you been crying
29. **I don’t know when Helen …… back.**
30. will be
31. is
32. can
33. **I …… an interview because I’d worked there before.**
34. needn’t have
35. didn’t need to have
36. needn’t have had

**10.When I asked what was wrong, ……**

1. I was explained the problem
2. He explained me the problem
3. I explained the problem
**11.    … usually takes me half an hour to get to my office.**

a) he

1. It
2. what
**12.    I’m hurrying … the University.**a) to
3. of
4. at
**13.    What is he afraid … ?**
a.    to
b.    in
	1. of
	**14.    There … a lot of students at the lecture tomorrow.**a.    will
	b.    will be
	c.    will have
	**15.    He won’t go to the cinema tomorrow, … he?**a.    will
	b.    won’t
	c.    won’t be
	**16.    Here is the man … wanted to speak  to you**.
	a.    which of
	b.    which
	c.    who
	**17.    He will come back … Simferopol in June.**a.    –
	b.   to
	c.    at
	**18.    I didn’t do my work …. I was busy.**a.    that’s why
	b.    because
	c.    in order to
	**19.    … you swim last year?**a.    could
	b.    can
	c.    was able
	**20.    I … seen him this week.**a.    hasn’t
	b.    haven’t
	c.    didn’t

**Lexical test множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов): Choose the best word or phrase to complete these sentences**

**1 Written translation is …**

* 1. a kind of translation in which ST and TT are presented within translating in fixed (mainly, written) forms to which a translator may apply many times.
	2. a kind of translation that is made at sight.
	3. translation of fiction, i.e. texts the main function of which is an aesthetic impact on the reader.

**2 Zero translation is...**

1. an absence of translation.
2. the way of translating lexical units of the original by means of letters of the target language.
3. refusing to render in translating the meaning of grammatical units because of their redundancy

**3 As a science the theory of translation goes back to …**

* 1. the Babel times.
	2. the XIXth century.
	3. the middle of the XX century.
1. **Depending on the type of the language units involved regular equivalents can be classified as ...**
2. lexical, phraseological or grammatical ones.
3. lexical, grammatical or lexico-grammatical ones.
4. permanent and variable ones.

**5 A lexico-grammatical transformation in which the substitution of the affirmative form in the original with the negative form in translation and vise versa is accompanied by the substitution of the SL lexical unit with a TL unit having an opposite meaning is called …**

* 1. grammatical substitution.
	2. antonymous translation.
	3. generalization.

**6 In the first type of translation equivalence the degree of semantic similarity with the source text is ...**

* 1. the lowest one.
	2. the highest one.
	3. the best one.

**7 Regular correspondences are classified into one-to-one and multiple correspondences according to...**

* 1. the belonging of the SL unit and its correspondence to a certain level of the SL system.
	2. the belonging of the SL unit and its correspondence to international words and phrases.
	3. the character of the relationship to the unit of SL translated.

**8 Special theories of translation deal with...**

* 1. the study of ST and TT units which can replace each other in the translating process.
	2. the basic principles which hold good for each and every translation.
	3. identifying major types of translation activities and describing the predominant features of each type.

**9 The direct object of translation manipulations is …**

1. the name of the extralinguistic object.
2. the semantic aspect of information.
3. the qualitative characteristics.

**10 The functional identification of TT with ST is revealed in the fact that …**

* 1. there should be no change in the sequence of narration or in the arrangement of the segments of the text.
	2. the users of TT handle it in such a way as if it were ST.
	3. the translation has the same meaning as the original text.

**11 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: “*Open flew the gate and in came the coach. – Ворота распахнули настежь, и карета уже была во дворе*”?**

1. The fourth type.
2. The first type.
3. The third type.

**12 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“I told him what I thought of her. – Я сказал ему свое мнение о ней”?***

1. The fourth type.
2. The first type.
3. The third type.

**13 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“It is very strange this domination of our intellect by our digestive organs. – Странно, до какой степени пищеварительные органы властвуют над нашим рассудком”?***

* 1. The first type.
	2. The fourth type.
	3. The fifth type.

**14 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“He was sure we should both fall ill. – Он был уверен, что мы оба заболеем”*?**

* 1. The first type.
	2. The third type.
	3. The fifth type.

**15 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“Mine is a long and a sad tale. – Повесть моя длинна и печальна”*?**

1. The fourth type.
2. The first type.
3. The third type.

**16 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“Him I have never seen. – Я его никогда и в глаза не видел”*?**

1. The fourth type.
2. The first type.
3. The third type.

**17 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“A rolling stone gathers no moss. – Кому дома не сидится, тот добра не наживет”*?**

* 1. The first type.
	2. The second type.
	3. The third type.

**18 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“Maybe there is some chemistry between us that does not mix. – Бывает люди не сходятся характером”*?**

1. The fourth type.
2. The first type.
3. The second type.

**19 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“That’s a pretty thing to say. – Постыдился бы!”?***

* 1. The first type.
	2. The fifth type.
	3. The second type.

**20 What type of translation equivalence does the following example illustrate: *“He answered the telephone. – Он снял трубку”?***

1. The fifth type.
2. The third type.
3. The second type.

**3 Read the following incident report and answer the questions. (10 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 20 баллов):**

 I started to work for your company as a guide about six months ago. I know that it’s my job to make sure that everything goes well for the tourists and I do what I can to make them feel safe and comfortable. But something quite unpleasant happened to me last weekend, though I don’t think I must be blamed for this.

 Last Saturday I met a group of Spanish tourists at the airport and took them to the bus. The bus driver has been working for our company for about ten years. He is quite an experienced and patient person but this time he was a bit annoyed. The reason was that the flight was two hours late and the driver had to wait longer than usual. But it wasn’t far to the hotel and the tourists were looking forward to their dinner as they were very tired and hungry. We normally take our tourists to The Sunshine hotel, but this time it was hosting an international conference and was fully booked. So I took the group to another hotel called The Edelweiss which I had booked two days before and was sure my tourists would get rooms there as well as late dinner.

I hadn’t used The Edelweiss hotel before and didn’t quite know what kind of service they had. When I announced our arrival at the reception desk, they said the hotel was full and didn’t have a single place for our group. Although I had booked rooms for the group beforehand, the manager said that somebody phoned a day before and said that we didn’t need the rooms any more. The manager insisted that he recognized my voice and that it was I who made the phone call and cancelled the order. We had a bit of an argument but obviously the real reason was that the hotel was full and couldn’t have more guests. In the end the manager phoned other hotels in the town and found rooms for my tourists, but in four different hotels. By this time the bus driver had gone so we had to get taxis and some of the tourists started to get very angry with me. I still don’t know who made that phone call but it definitely wasn’t me. I hope you will understand the situation and won’t blame me for what happened that day. I’ve learnt a lot while working at your company and would like to continue doing the job.

Sincerely,

Sophia Blake

**1. Sophia is writing to the manager because she wants to ...**

1. speak about her work experience.
2. tell the manager how she is enjoying the job.
3. say that what had happened was not her fault.

**2. The bus driver was not happy because**

A. the hotel was a long way to drive.

B. the flight was late.

C. the tourists were tired and hungry.

**3. The Edelweiss hotel couldn’t receive the guests because**

A. it didn’t have any free rooms.

B. they had a conference.

C. they didn’t like the guide.

**4. Some of the tourists were angry because**

1. the hotel was so far away.
2. the guide had left them.
3. they had to take taxis.

5. **In the end who found the rooms for the tourists?**

A. The guide herself

B. The manager of The Edelweiss hotel

C. The manager of The Sunshine hotel

**6. What is the writer trying to do?**

A. argue

B. apologize

C. explain

**7. The writer probably feels**

A. worried.

B. happy.

C. tired.

**8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?**

A. Sophia’s worst day

B. Sophia’s mistake

C. Not Sophia’s fault

**9. I left my last job because I felt that they didn't recognize my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 A.accomplishments

 B.accommodations

 C.acclimation

**10. Many companies want to hire someone who can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well.**

A. take pressure/stress

B handle pressure/stress

C.get pressure/stress

**КЛЮЧИ 1 ВАРИАНТ 3 курс МП основы письменный перевод 1 вариант**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Блок 1 | Блок2 | Блок3 |
|  | А) had better | A) a kind of translation in which ST and TT are presented within translating in fixed (mainly, written) forms to which a translator may apply many times. | C) say that what had happened was not her fault. |
|  |  С) by asking | C) refusing to render in translating the meaning of grammatical units because of their redundancy. | B) the flight was late. |
|  | А) are  | C) the middle of the XX century. | A) it didn’t have any free rooms. |
|  | А) - | A) lexical, phraseological or grammatical ones | C) they had to take taxis. |
|  | C) Don’t suppose  | B) antonymous translation. | B) The manager of The Edelweiss hotel |
|  | * 1. have belonged
 | * + 1. the lowest one.
 | C) Explain  |
|  | * 1. have you cried
 | * 1. the character of the relationship to the unit of SL translated.
 | A) Worried  |
|  | B) is | C) identifying major types of translation activities and describing the predominant features of each type. | C) Not Sophia’s fault |
|  | B) needn’t have | B) the semantic aspect of information | B) handle pressure/stress |
|  | B) he explained me the problem | B) the users of TT handle it in such a way as if it were ST. |  |
|  | B) it | A) The fourth type. |  |
|  | 1. to
 | * + 1. The fourth type.
 |  |
|  | C) of | B) The fourth type. |  |
|  | B) will be  | C) The fifth type. |  |
|  | 1. will
 | * + 1. The fourth type.
 |  |
|  | C) who  | A) The fourth type. |  |
|  | 1. to
 | A)The first type. |  |
|  | B) because  | B) The first type. |  |
|  | 1. could
 | * + 1. The first type.
 |  |
|  | 1. haven’t
 | 1. The second type.
 |  |