

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

«Дніпровська політехніка»



ЕЛЕКТРОТЕХНІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра перекладу

**ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ
(АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ) МОВИ**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ,
САМОСТІЙНОЇ ТА ДИСТАНЦІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія

Дніпро

2021

*За поданням методичної комісії спеціальності
035 Філологія (протокол № 1 від 31.08.2021р).*

Практика перекладу з основної іноземної (англійської) мови. Методичні рекомендації до практичних занять, самостійної та дистанційної роботи для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія / О.М. Черкащенко, О.В. Щуров. – Дніпро, 2021. – 20 с. – Режим доступу: https://pereklad.nmu.org.ua/ua/en_transl.pdf

Автори:

Черкащенко О.М. – ст. викладач

Щуров О.В. – ст. викладач

Методичні матеріали призначені для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія які здобувають кваліфікаційний рівень бакалавра.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів-бакалаврів освітньо-професійної програми «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська» спеціальності 035 Філологія, Національного технічного університету «Дніпровська політехніка». До рекомендацій входять науково-технічні тексти з вправами на закріплення нових лексичних одиниць, вправи для повторення та підготовки до тестів з практики перекладу, відповіді до вправ, а також перелік рекомендованої літератури для опрацювання матеріалу.

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ВСТУП

Мета методичних рекомендацій з дисципліни «Практика перекладу з англійської мови» полягає у розширенні словникового запасу студентів освітньо-професійної програми «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська» спеціальності 035 «Філологія» шляхом роботи з аутентичним матеріалом, виконанням вправ. Розділ «Vocabulary revision» пропонує вправи для самостійної роботи з метою закріплення матеріалу та підготовки до самостійних та контрольних робіт.

Надається перелік рекомендованої літератури та посилань для подальшого ознайомлення.

I. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

1. Before reading the abstracts, consider the following vocabulary. Match the words with their definitions.

1. cutting-edge technology	a. to become larger in amount, or more successful or important, than others
2. business landscape	b. a support or reinforcement
3. geographically dispersed	c. faking the sending address of a transmission in order to gain illegal entry into a secure system
4. to outstrip	d. an illegal trick, usually with the purpose of getting money from people or avoiding paying tax.
5. scalability	e. technological devices, techniques or achievements employing the most current and high-level IT developments
6. ubiquitous	f. a type of computer program that is designed to damage or disrupt a computer
7. back-ups	g. practice of trying to trick people into giving secret financial information by sending emails that look as if they come from a bank.
8. spoofing	h. if you describe something or someone as this, you mean that they seem to be everywhere.
9. malware	i. business environment
10. scams	j. the ability of something, especially a computer system, to adapt to increased demands
11. phishing	k. a product, practice, system, etc., that is designed to alleviate stress
12. stress buster	l. situated in many different places, a long way apart from each other

2. Read the following abstracts from *The Times* article. Match the headings below and the abstracts. There are two headings which you do not need.

- A. KEEPING YOUR BUSINESS SECURE
- B. HOW CRUCIAL IS THE CLOUD, REALLY?
- C. HOW TECHNOLOGY HELPS YOU THINK BIG BUT BUY SMALL
- D. WHY CRIMINALS STILL LOVE EMAILS
- E. A CYBER PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
- F. ORGANISATIONS ACROSS THE WORLD USING THE CLOUD
- G. ENABLING FLEXIBLE WORKING
- H. TECHNOLOGY AS STRESS BUSTER

I. LIMITING DATA LEAKS

1. Only few years ago, the cloud was a new, cutting-edge technology, but now it is very much part of the business landscape. These days companies talk of moving not only their data into the cloud, but also significant chunks of their operations. The time when very little is stored on laptops, phones and other devices – and everything is accessed online is not far off.

This is already having profound implications in a number of areas. It makes flexible and remote working far easier. It enables collaboration across geographically dispersed teams. It means many companies are now outsourcing what were once core IT functions as cloud providers' expertise now far outstrips their own. It also has security implications, many of which are positive because cloud providers are now at the cutting edge of IT security.

2. Many people refer to “the cloud” as if it is a single entity, in which storage and computing take place. But there are public clouds and private clouds. There's “software as a service” and “platforms as a service”. So a business may be using the team collaboration tool Slack, it may be using Amazon Web Services, it may be using gmail and so on. All of these are different types of cloud service and, what is more, there may be overlaps. Clouds are ubiquitous and people are often using several clouds at once without even knowing it.

3. The cloud means that companies are buying IT services in the way that they might once have bought printer paper – that is, they buy as much as they need and if they need more, they buy more. The advantage of the cloud is that the additional services bought become available almost instantly.

This is a plus in a number of ways. First, it makes scalability easy. If businesses require more storage or platform space, all they need is a credit card. They do not have the expense of keeping unused IT resources on site and the technology they buy will be the latest and best because cloud providers are experts in this area, and have huge resources.

4. The cloud is part of most companies' IT strategies – and pretty soon almost every business will be using it in some way. So it wouldn't be surprising to find that cyber-leaders are concerned that people may not be following security policies. Such precautions include knowing where data is stored, having back-ups, testing security, ensuring data is encrypted, creating strong passwords and making sure staff are aware of the policies they need to follow.

The idea of people as the biggest area of concern in IT security dates back decades. It has always been the case that staff, especially those who do not understand tech, are a huge vulnerability. For this reason, one of the easiest wins in IT security is to ensure staff know the basics; this will often eliminate well over half of risks.

5. In a world of online collaboration and communication tools such as WhatsApp and Messenger, email can feel like yesterday's technology. Yet cybercriminals still love it. It's not hard to work out why: "spoofing" an email (so it appears to come from a trusted address) is incredibly easy, and using it to misdirect people to a malicious site is simple.

Malware is constantly evolving and, says Chris Mayers, chief security architect at Citrix, technologies such as AI and machine learning mean that the sophistication of threats is growing. "Over the past few years we've seen technology used to attack at scale. But now it is being used to create more credibly crafted scams aimed at people like system administrators. You might get to the point where, with phishing scams, there's no way of telling that it's a scam."

6. Stress-related illness is the leading cause of sickness absence, costing employers roughly £35 billion a year, according to a Centre for Mental Health report. The good news here is that businesses increasingly take stress seriously. And what is more, technologies are providing new ways to help people work flexibly and improve their work-life balance.

Flexibility in terms of time and geography is particularly valuable for people with young children or other dependent relatives as it makes it far easier to fit work around their needs. However, flexibility can also reduce stress more generally. Working from home a couple of days a week means less commuting and more free time. It means quiet time, which is particularly suitable for tasks such as writing reports. And it empowers people and gives them a sense of control, which again lowers anxiety levels.

7. Flexible working is seen as one of the keys to improving productivity. In many jobs, all you need now is a laptop and an internet connection. The cloud has been an important driver here and not just in relation to the storage of data.

Cloud-based work is already the norm in many industries, and better security and faster connections (such as those that will be offered by 5G) mean this trend is likely to continue. "We're going to see more and more activities move into the cloud," says Jon Cook, director of enterprise sales at Citrix. "If you look at areas like graphics and video editing, these will increasingly be done online. You will be able to edit video in your browser and will keep huge files in the cloud."

3. Translate the abstracts into Ukrainian.

4. Vocabulary practice. Complete the sentences below with the words from the table. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

outstripped	scalability	scam	phishing	cutting-edge
	malware	stressbuster	spoofing	

1. He was suspected of setting fire to his house for an insurance _____.
2. In 1989 and 1990, demand _____ supply, and prices went up by more than a third.
3. _____ means that your business can be expanded, potentially without limit.
4. The most common types of _____ include viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, bots or botnets and others.
5. All major banks have fraud departments which are engaged in a constant war against _____.
6. Just gazing at the sparkling sea views is a _____.
7. This involves looking at and understanding future _____ technologies to see how they can be applied to our products.
8. _____ often involves changing just one letter, number, or symbol of the communication so that it looks valid at a quick glance.

II. RESCUE SYSTEMS

5. Read the article below. Consider the vocabulary in bold. Translate the article into Ukrainian.

DRONES TO THE RESCUE!

By Mary-Ann Russon

Technology of Business reporter

Drones may be best known for taking impressive aerial videos and inspecting buildings, infrastructure and crops, but they also promise to improve mobile and internet connectivity for emergency services and consumers.

Poor mobile signal in rural areas is frustrating, but it can also be life-threatening in emergency situations. **Slow emergency response times** mean higher mortality rates.

Mobile signals are usually sent via base stations, **attached to** buildings or special masts. These are tough to put up in a hurry - so why not attach a base station to a drone?

For the last two years, the Finnish tech firm Nokia and British mobile operator EE have been flying small quadcopter drones **mounted** with **portable mobile base stations** in Scotland.

The idea is that in an emergency, a drone could **hover over** a disaster area to provide instant 4G mobile network coverage with a 50km (31 mile) radius.

But drones can't fly for very long before the battery runs out - 30 minutes is a typical maximum.

So US", short for "Cell on Wings". It is **tethered to** the ground by a cable that gives it power.

This enables the drone stay in the air 24-hours-a-day at a maximum height of 168m (550ft).

AT&T says it used Flying COW to provide emergency 4G coverage to Puerto Rico in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria in November. Each drone was able to cover an area measuring 36 sq km.

Nokia wants to take things a step further, and turn police vans and **fire engines** into command and control centres to help **emergency responders** make crucial decisions much faster than they do today.

The idea is for fire engines to have their own personal 4G network with a 50km radius.

From the command centre, fire fighters would **launch drones** and use their cameras to **survey the scene**. The same concept is being used for search and rescue, with artificial intelligence linking the drones together into a "swarm", so only one pilot is needed to direct a whole group of drones.

Nokia is testing out the technology with Vodafone and firefighters in Dusseldorf, Germany.

"You don't need to send firemen into the hostile environment, you will have full situational awareness immediately," says Thorsten Robrecht, Nokia's vice president of **advanced mobile networks solutions**.

"What we see from the police is that this is much quicker and lower cost than a helicopter, which they still mostly use today."

British start-up Unmanned Life has developed software to send out multiple autonomous drones at the same time to gather information during a crisis, such as when a building is on fire. One drone hovers in the air providing 4G coverage, while another flies around the building providing live video. A third equipped with heat sensors creates a heat map of the building, while a fourth uses sonar to map structural damage.

Unmanned Life is in talks to provide its system to BT and Verizon, who currently hold government contracts for **emergency communication networks** in the UK and US.

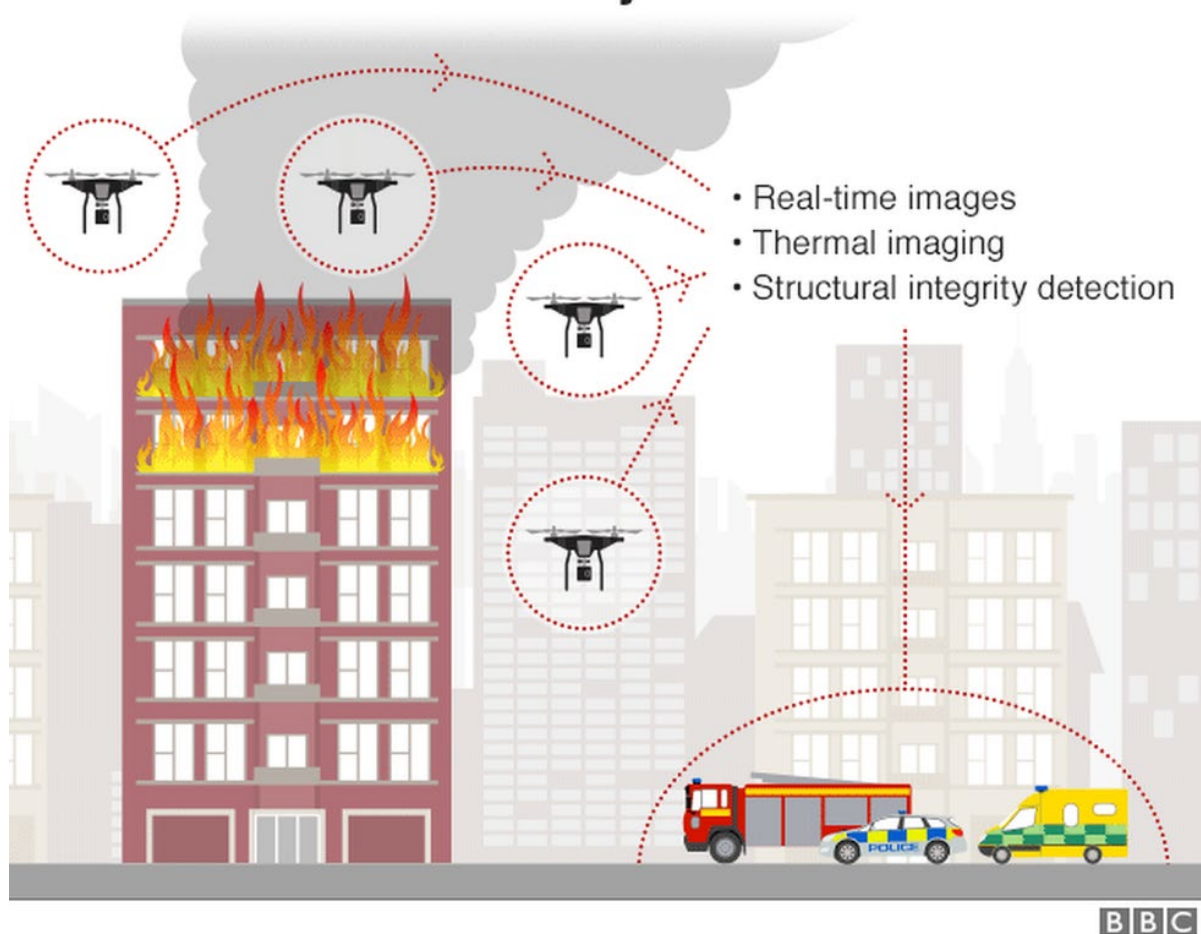
Swarms of co-operating drones, each with different tasks, help address the flight-time issue because **single-function drones** can be lighter.

And they can be lighter still if many of their computational and sensing functions - navigation for example - are undertaken by computers on the ground “talking” to the drones wirelessly.

The lighter the drone, the more it can carry.

In February, Ericsson tested this concept with BT and Verizon together with King’s College London university in London to show that a drone could autonomously carry 5kg of medical supplies from one location to another, without human intervention.

How Unmanned Life's system works



Source: BBC News

6. Complete the description of the locator beacon of a flight data recorder (FDR) works. Use the correct form of one of the words in each pair in the table for each gap.

activate/deactivate	attach/detach	manually/automatically
receive/transmit	release/fasten	sink/float
		winch up / lower

The circular memory units with the flight data are stored in a large rigid cylinder that is (1) *fastened* onto the base of the FDR. The FDR is usually mounted in the tail section of the plane. In an accident, it becomes (2) _____ from its mount. There is a submergence sensor on the side of the FDR's beacon. When water touches the sensor, this (3) _____ the beacon (4) _____. The beacon can (5) _____ signals under water and above ground. Because of the weight of the FDR, it does not (6) _____ on the surface of the water, but comes to rest on the seabed. After a diver has located the FDR on the seabed. It is 7) _____ and transported to the computer lab for analysis.

III. MATERIALS AND PROPERTIES

7. Read the text below and translate it into Ukrainian. Complete the table below the article.

MATERIAL CATEGORIES AND PROPERTIES

Each material has properties that make them good for specific tasks, e.g. cotton is lightweight and absorbent. The properties of materials must be considered when designing a product, e.g. a steel pan handle would conduct too much heat and burn the user, whereas beech would be more appropriate as it is tough but a poor conductor of heat.

Physical properties:

absorbency - the ability to soak up moisture, light or heat, e.g. natural materials (such as cotton or paper) tend to be more absorbent than man-made materials (such as acrylic or polystyrene);

density - how solid a material is. This is measured by dividing mass (grams) by volume (cm^3), e.g. lead is a dense material;

fusibility - the ability of a material to be heated and joined to another material when cooled, e.g. webbing is fusible and can be ironed onto fabrics;

electrical conductivity - the ability to conduct electricity, e.g. copper is a good conductor of electricity;

thermal conductivity - the ability to conduct heat, e.g. steel is a good heat conductor, whereas pine is not.

Working properties:

strength - the ability of a material to withstand compression, tension and shear, e.g. in woven fabrics cotton isn't as strong as wool when pulled;

hardness - the ability to withstand impact without damage, e.g. pine is easier to dent with an impact than oak; therefore, oak is harder;

toughness - materials that are hard to break or snap are tough and can absorb shock, e.g. Kevlar in bulletproof vests is a very tough material;

malleability - being able to bend or shape easily would make a material easily malleable, e.g. sheet metal such as steel or silver is malleable and can be hammered into shape;

ductility - materials that can be stretched are ductile, e.g. pulling copper into wire shows it is ductile;

elasticity - the ability to be stretched and then return to its original shape, e.g. elastane in swimming costumes is a highly elastic material.

Materials / substances	Properties

8. Read the following sentences and complete the missing headings using the words in the box. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Some of the words are not to be used.

Aluminium	Copper	Glass	Plastic	Rubber	Timber
-----------	--------	-------	---------	--------	--------

1. _____. Scarcity makes recycling especially desirable and justifies the cost of removing insulation from electric wires, which are a major source of scrap. Pure metal can also be recovered from alloys derived from it, notably brass (which also contains quantities of zinc, and often lead) and bronze (which contains tin).
2. _____. Hardwood and softwood can be reused. However, the frequent need to remove ironmongery and saw or plane off damaged edges can make the process costly.
3. _____. Tyres are the primary source of recyclable material. These can be reused whole in certain applications. They can also be ground into crumbs which have varied uses.
4. _____. An obstacle to recycling is the need to sort waste carefully. While some types can be melted down for reuse, many cannot, or result in low-grade material.
5. _____. It is recommended that you should only store non-flammable materials in this zone.

9. Complete the test descriptions using the nouns in the box.

absorbency	ductility	durability	malleability	flammability
		rigidity		

1. The _____ test determines the ability of materials to catch fire, to release heat, and to develop smoke under test conditions.
2. In the _____ test, pieces of different materials were weighed before and after the test. Water was added and the volumes of water taken in by the material were calculated from the weight increase.
3. In the _____ test, the plastic laminate is rubbed continuously by an abrasive wheel. The material is examined every 10 hours, and the deterioration of the material is measured. This testing provides an estimate of the plastic product's lifetime span.
4. The _____ test was carried out by means of a tensile test. A wire was stretched to breaking point, and the percent of elongation (lengthening) was calculated. After the test, the wire retained its changed shape when the load was removed.
5. The _____ test is similar to a flexibility test. A material is placed repeatedly under increased loads. The test determines whether any bending can be measured and if so, how much.
6. In a test of _____, a sheet of the test material is placed on a doming block and is hit repeatedly with a metal punch. The test determines, whether the material can be permanently deformed by compression into a new shape without cracking or tearing.

VOCABULARY REVISION

1. Complete the text using the word given in the table below. Some words should not be used.

amplified	back	controversial	credibility	down	going	legitimate
newsfeeds	obscure	on	sharpened	up	widening	

Fake news is designed to spread confusion and (1)_____ the truth with lies, hoaxes and conspiracies. It is often posted on (2)_____ -looking websites and social media pages. The stories are designed to be sensational or (3)_____ making them more likely to be shared, especially if they (4)_____ up our existing beliefs. Sometimes they are even mixed with real news stories.

Fake news can be (5)_____ by bots, automated accounts designed to look like real people. There can be millions of them commenting (6)_____ and reposting stories to make it look like the story's (7)_____ viral. Then, when celebrities or organizations share them, they lend (8)_____ to the fake news.

The social networks are working to limit the spread of fake news, but it's not easy. Facebook said it had to give (9)_____ putting a red warning triangle next to fake news stories because it just made people more determined to read them. Now it's working with third-party fact checkers to try to make fake news less prominent in our (10)_____.

2. Complete the text with the words from the table below and translate it into your native language.

origin	superior(x2)	composites	materials	recycle	constituent
	chemical	assembled	applications		

a) Materials can be of natural (1)_____ or synthetically processed and manufactured. According to their (2)_____ nature they are broadly grouped traditionally into inorganic and organic materials. Their physical structure can be crystalline, or amorphous. Composites are combinations of materials (3)_____ together to obtain properties (4)_____ to those of their single constituents. Composites are classified according to the nature of their matrix: metal, ceramic or polymer (5)_____.

b) Generally speaking, composites are hybrid creations made of two or more (6)_____ that maintain their identities when combined. The materials are chosen so that the properties of one (7)_____ enhance the deficient properties of the other. Usually, a given property of a composite lies between the values for each constituent, but not always. Sometimes, the property of a composite is clearly

(8)_____ to those of either of the constituents. The potential for such a synergy is one reason for the interest in composites for high-performance (9)_____. However, because manufacturing of composites involves many steps and is labour intensive, composites may be too expensive to compete with metals and polymers, even if their properties are superior. In high-tech applications of advanced composites it should also be borne in mind that they are usually difficult to (10)_____.

3. Complete the text with the words from the table below and translate it into your native language.

atomic	atoms	origin	alloys	properties	ductility	conductivity
			crystal	recycling		

- a) In metals, the grains as the buildings blocks are held together by the electron gas. The free valence electrons of the electron gas account for the high electrical and thermal (1)_____ and the optical gloss of metals. The metallic bonding – seen as an interaction between the sum total of (2)_____ nuclei and the electron gas – is not significantly influenced by a displacement of (3)_____. This is the reason for the good (4)_____ and formability of metals. Metals and metallic (5)_____ are the most important group of the so-called structural materials whose special features for engineering applications are their mechanical properties, e.g. strength and toughness.
- b) Natural materials used in engineering applications are classified into natural materials of mineral (6)_____, e.g. marble, granite, sandstone, sapphire, ruby, diamond, and those of organic origin, e.g. timber, India rubber, natural fibres, like cotton and wool. The (7)_____ of natural materials of mineral origin, such as for example as high (8)_____ hardness and good chemical durability, are determined by strong covalent and ionic bonds between their atomic or molecular constituents and stable (9)_____ structures. Natural materials of organic origin often possess complex structures with direction-dependent properties. Advantageous application aspects of natural materials are (10)_____ and sustainability.

4. Underline the one word which makes a collocation with each word in bold. Give their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| a) satellite | beacon | signal | wavelength |
| b) low-altitude | centre | orbit | station |
| c) have a dual | application | motion | dimensional |
| d) digital | chunk | output | apron |

e) local	board	chunk	flux
f) ratchets	effect	scale	motion
g) differential	scale	effect	equation
h) molecular	starch	composition	compound
i) vortex	motion	division	interface
j) critical	parameters	quanta	cell

5. Match the adjectives 1-8 with their definitions a-h.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. absorbent | a) can stretch and go back to its original length |
| 2. ductile | b) can resist loads without bending |
| 3. durable | c) can be rolled or pulled into a longer, thinner shape |
| 4. elastic | d) burns easily |
| 5. flammable | e) can be permanently formed into a new shape |
| 6. flexible | f) can reduce the effect of a sudden impact |
| 7. malleable | g) can bend easily without breaking |
| 8. rigid | h) stays in good condition for a long time |

6. Circle an odd word in each group (B) and give their Ukrainian equivalents.

A	B	Translation
signals	a transmitter; an alarm; an alloy; a receiver; a transducer;	
measurement	distance; diagrid; bps; stop watch; scales;	
shapes	semi-circular; curved; tapered; adjacent; pointed; irregular	
metals	corrosion-resistant; plating; coarse aggregate; rust; lightweight;	
wood	timber; lumber; particle board; plywood; boards; extraction	

KEYS

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. e
2. i
3. l
4. a
5. j
6. h
7. b
8. c
9. f
10. d
11. g
12. k

2. Match the headings below and the abstracts.

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. I
5. D
6. H
7. G

4. Complete the sentences below with the words from the table.

1. Scam
2. outstripped
3. Scalability
4. malware
5. phishing
6. stressbuster
7. cutting-edge
8. Spoofing

6. Complete the description of the locator beacon of a flight data recorder (FDR) works. Use the correct form of one of the words in each pair in the table for each gap.

1. fastened
2. detached
3. activates
4. automatically

5. transmit
 6. float
 7. winched up
8. Read the following sentences and complete the missing headings using the words in the box. Some of the words are not to be used.
1. copper
 2. timber
 3. rubber
 4. glass
 5. plastic
9. Complete the test descriptions using the nouns in the box.
1. flammability
 2. absorbency
 3. durability
 4. ductility
 5. rigidity
 6. malleability

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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Розробники: О.М. Черкащенко, старший викладач кафедри перекладу
О.В. Щуров, старший викладач кафедри перекладу

Методичне забезпечення

Черкащенко Олеся Миколаївна

Щуров Олексій Вікторович

**ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ
(АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ) МОВИ**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ,
САМОСТІЙНОЇ ТА ДИСТАНЦІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

для студентів спеціальності 035 Філологія

Електронний ресурс

За редакцією укладачів