МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

ПРАКТИКУМ З СУСПІЛЬНО-ПОЛІТИЧНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Навчальний посібник
для факультету
Міжнародних економічних відносин
і туристичного бізнесу

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Навчальний посібник «Практикум з суспільно-політичного перекладу» розроблено в межах навчальної дисципліни «Практика перекладу», напрям підготовки 0302 «Міжнародні відносини», спеціальність 6.030201 «Міжнародні відносини», факультет Міжнародних економічних відносин і туристичного бізнесу. Його спрямовано на вдосконалення студентами таких базових навичок усного перекладу, як переклад з аркуша, усний послідовний переклад з аудіоносія та реферативний переклад.

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ЗМІСТ

Вступ

Навчальний посібник «Практикум з суспільно-політичного перекладу» розроблено в межах навчальної дисципліни «Практика перекладу» для студентів 3 – 5 курсів факультету Міжнародних економічних відносин і туристичного бізнесу та спрямовано на вдосконалення студентами таких базових навичок усного перекладу, як переклад з аркуша (ПЗА), усний послідовний переклад (УПП) з аудіоносія і реферативний переклад (РП). Цей підхід зумовлює структуру навчального посібника.

Перший розділ складається зі 130 фрагментів новин BBC (bbclearningenglish.com) обсягом близько 1000 знаків кожний, які згруповано за темами: ECONOMY / POLITICS, HISTORY / TRADITIONS, SCIENCE, NATURE, DISASTERS, UNIVERSE, MEDICINE, SPORTS. Кожний фрагмент новин супроводжується аудіозаписом (60 секунд), який зроблено носієм мови. Таким чином, аудіофрагменти новин, а також їхні скрипти дозволяють студентам удосконалювати навички усного послідовного перекладу з аудіоносія і навички перекладу з аркуша.

Другий розділ складається з текстів новин (www.bbc.co.uk/news, www.cnn.com, news.discovery.com, korrespondent.net) англійською, російською та українською мовами обсягом від 1000 до 3000 тис. знаків. Роботу з текстами другого розділу спрямовано на розвиток у студентів навичок перекладу з аркуша і навичок реферативного перекладу.

Посібник може бути використано в межах навчального процесу на факультетах іноземних мов, для підготовки перекладачів, а також для самостійних занять студентів, що вивчають англійську мову.

NATURE

COUNTRIES DISCUSS ARCTIC CLAIMS

22nd September 2010

Politicians and experts from around the world are meeting in Moscow to discuss who will control the large reserves of oil and gas thought to lie under the Arctic Sea. Steve Rosenberg reports:

As **temperatures** rise and the **polar ice caps melt**, the race is on to unlock the **treasures** of the Arctic.

This region is thought to contain one quarter of the world's **untapped** oil and gas **reserves,** and there's stiff competition for them. America, Canada, Denmark and Norway have all **staked territorial claims** in the Arctic, and so has Russia.

Three years ago, a Russian **expedition** planted a **titanium** flag on the ocean floor beneath the North Pole. It was a symbol of Moscow's **determination** to protect what it sees as its national interest.

In Moscow this week scientists, businessmen and politicians from Arctic nations will discuss co-operation, but they're also expected to push their countries' claims in the region.

Vocabulary and definitions

temperatures	measures of how hot or cold things are
polar ice caps	common terms for the permanently frozen areas of ice at the North and South Poles
melt	turn from a solid to a liquid state
treasures	precious and valuable things
untapped	unused
reserves	goods or resources kept for future use
staked territorial claims	argued that the areas belong to their countries
expedition	journey, particularly to a place that has not been visited before, or the group of people that take that journey
titanium	a strong, light metal
determination	strong desire to achieve something

SCIENTISTS FIND 208 NEW SPECIES

12th December 2011

Two hundred and eight new species of animals and plants were identified in the Greater Mekong in Southeast Asia last year. The new species are highlighted in a report from WWF, which is warning that the area is under threat from rapid development. The BBC's Rachel Harvey reports:

Carnivorous plants capable of consuming a small rat; a female only **lizard** that reproduces by cloning; a psychedelic blue, orange and yellow gecko and 25 species of fish are among the new discoveries made in the Greater Mekong region last year. WWF says the latest star in **the wildlife pantheon** is probably the newly identified snubnosed monkey, which has an apparent **aversion** to wet weather.

WWF says the region is **a treasure trove of biodiversity**. But with the economies of South East Asia growing rapidly, **pressure is mounting** on land and **resources** putting **natural habitats** at risk.

WWF is calling on the countries of the Greater Mekong, which are due to meet in Burma this month, to put **conservation** and **sustainability** at the heart of their plans for development.

Vocabulary and definitions

carnivorous plants	plants that feed on insects
lizard	a small reptile with a long body, long tail and four legs
the wildlife pantheon	a selection of species considered more famous or important
aversion	strong dislike of
a treasure trove of biodiversity	a place where there are many fantastic animals and plants which haven't been seen by scientists before
pressure is mounting	gradually increasing the exploitation of something
resources	supplies of raw materials
natural habitats	areas that offer the right conditions for a species to develop
conservation	the preservation of species
sustainability	keeping something going without outside help

CORAL MAY HELP SUNBURN PREVENTION

2nd September 2011

Researchers in Britain say they have found evidence that chemicals present in underwater coral could help protect humans against sunburn. They hope to be able to make a sunscreen pill. BBC's Tom Esslemont reports:

Coral is an animal that **thrives** in shallow water, where it can **absorb** vital sunlight, but that also makes it **vulnerable to** strong **ultraviolet rays**.

It's long been known that algae living inside coral produces a sunscreen that protects it. But the team from King's College in London says this is the first time they have got close to using that chemical to create something similar for humans.

After studying samples from the Great Barrier Reef they found that fish **feeding off** the coral are also able **to withstand** powerful **ultraviolet rays**, leading them to believe that the **protective amino acids –** the key ingredient – **pass up the food chain**.

Tests on human skin could take place within two years, though the scientists say it could take them a lot longer **to work out** whether the protective chemical can be turned into **tablet** form.

Vocabulary and definitions

thrives in	grows well in
absorb	take in
vulnerable to	in an area that can be reached by
ultraviolet rays	a type of light radiation from the sun that can cause cell damage
feeding off	eating
to withstand	to resist the possible damage from
protective amino acids	substances in the body that make protein and in this case are important in preventing damage cause by the sun's rays
pass up the food chain	transfer from small organisms to bigger ones when they are eaten
to work out	to find out
tablet	pill

ROBOCRAB

9th September 2011

Scientists have used a robotic crab to show that female fiddler crabs prefer males who can wave off the competition. Our science reporter Jennifer Carpenter reports:

To the fiddler crabs, the Australian mudflats in the north of the country are a **heaving** dance floor, where a male must rely on his **moves** to attract **a mate**.

Male crabs attract passing females by waving their large yellow claws. If a female **fancies** a male, she will disappear down his burrow in the sand, and if she likes the hole as much as she likes the wave, she'll stay and mate.

But how do females choose between all of these waving **suitors**? Now a team from the Australian National University in Canberra have worked out what female crabs are looking for in **a mate**.

Sat beneath the **unforgiving** Australian sun, the researchers set up three fully adjustable robotic arms, that they are calling the Robocrab. Robocrab allows the researchers to vary the speed of the waves and the size of the claws.

The team showed that females prefer males with larger claws, and more **vigorous** waves, especially if the male is flanked by two less athletic wavers.

It seems, for the fiddler crabs at least, it pays **to beef up**, but **hang out with weedy** friends.

Vocabulary and definitions

heaving	very busy
moves	best dancing movements
a mate	sexual partner
fancies	finds attractive (informal)
suitors	potential partners (an old-fashioned term)
unforgiving	continuously harsh
vigorous	strong and energetic
to beef up to	become big and strong
hang out with	spend leisure time with
weedy	weak

OWLS IN FINLAND CHANGING COLOUR, SCIENTISTS SAY

25th February 2011

Scientists in Finland say warmer winters in recent years are causing some of the country's owls to change colour. Research done at the University of Helsinki suggests brown owls are better able to survive the warmer weather than grey-feathered owls. Victoria Gill reports.

Despite their name, **tawny owls** actually come in two colours. And in Finland, the freezing, snowy winters give pale grey birds **a camouflage advantage** over their darker brownfeathered **counterparts**. But as the Finnish winters get **milder**, the grey owls are disappearing.

The University of Helsinki team gathered 30 years' worth of genetic and population data on tawny owls. They found that the birds inherited their **plumage colour** from their parents. The grey tawnys, as well being better hidden from **predators** in the snow, seem to be **endowed with** other genetic advantages that make them healthier and stronger. But despite this, the brown owl population is now overtaking that of the greys, because the warmer winters have improved the brown owls' chances of survival.

The lead researcher, Dr Patrik Karell, said that this showed that the birds were evolving **in response to** climate change, so the tawny owl **gene pool** is actually getting browner. This is the first evidence of climate change having such an effect in **the animal kingdom.**

Vocabulary and definitions

tawny owls	a kind of owl, which is either brown or grey (although the colour tawny on its own usually means yellowish-brown)
a camouflage advantage	a better disguise or way of hiding
counterparts	here, other tawny owls
milder	warmer
plumage colour	feather colour
predators	hunting animals
endowed with	supplied with
in response to	in reaction to
gene pool	set of genes or genetic code (for a species)
the animal kingdom	the set of all animals

THICKENING GLACIERS

17 April 2012

A team of scientists has shown that the glaciers in one of Asia's major mountain ranges are defying the general tendency towards shrinkage, and have in fact expanded slightly over the last few years. The range in question is the Karakoram, which straddles Pakistan, India and China on the north-western end of the Himalayas. Paddy Clark reports.

Glacial decline and the **gradual** loss of polar ice caps has been a worrying **trend** over recent decades, but scientists have been aware of an apparently curious **anomaly** with the Karakoram, which contains some of the world's biggest mountains including the second highest, K2. It has about 20,000 square kilometres of glaciers, accounting for three percent of the total area of ice outside the Antarctic and Greenland **ice sheets**.

Now a team of French scientists has carried out a **detailed** survey over a large area of the range using **sophisticated** remote-sensing measurements. Writing in the scientific journal, Nature, they say they found that in the first years of this century the Karakoram's glaciers had actually **expanded** by a small amount, while in the neighbouring Himalayas they'd been **shrinking**.

It's unclear why this is happening, but it seems that by a **quirk** in the weather pattern that's not fully understood, less heat is being delivered to the Karakoram and the mountains are receiving heavier falls of snow.

Vocabulary and definitions

glacial decline	the slow melting of ice rivers
gradual	little by little
trend	general pattern
anomaly	difference to the norm
ice sheets	large areas of thick ice
detailed	thorough
sophisticated	complex
expanded	become larger
shrinking	getting smaller
quirk	unusual characteristic

OCEAN LIFE UNDER THREAT

21 February 2012

There's heightened concern about the future state of the world's oceans. New research indicates that if seawater continues to acidify at the rate currently seen then the marine environment could lose about 30% of the diverse life forms that exist within it by the end of the century. The research was presented at a major meeting in Vancouver from where the BBC's science correspondent Jonathan Amos reports.

Much of the carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere through fossil fuel burning is being **absorbed** by the seas. It's acidifying the waters, **corroding** the shells and skeletons of corals, sea urchins and similar species. Scientists want to know how conditions might **deteriorate** in the future and have been looking at underwater volcanoes, where C02 naturally bubbles through the water.

The level of acidification in these places **simulates** what the global oceans might look like if we keep on **emitting** carbon dioxide. And the new data gathered by a Plymouth University team **indicates** the world's oceans could lose up to 30% of their **biodiversity** by 2100. Dr Jason-Hall Spencer led the research at volcanic vents in Europe, the US and in Asia.

CLIP: "What we notice, unfortunately, is there're very **dramatic shifts** in the ecosystem.

There's **a tipping point** that occurs at about the levels of ocean acidification we expect to see at the end of this century, but even before that – even within the next few years - the water becomes corrosive to the shells of organisms, and some corals can't survive."

The scientists warn that the rates of change seen in our oceans are **unprecedented** in the recent Earth history, and the damage our seas are on course to sustain could take thousands, even millions, of years to correct.

Vocabulary and definitions

absorbed	taken in
corroding	gradually destroying
simulates	creates particular conditions that exist in real life using computers, models, etc, for research
deteriorate	become worse
emitting	giving off, releasing
indicates	shows
biodiversity	the existence of many different kinds of animals and plants
dramatic shifts	big changes
a tipping point	the point at which many small changes reach a level where a further small change has a very great effect
unprecedented	has not happened before

FLIPPER TAGS MAY DAMAGE PENGUINS

14th January 2011

Scientists in France have suggested that biologists who tag penguins to help track their movements could be causing them harm. The method could also affect data collected from penguins for research on climate change. Richard Black reports.

For decades scientists have been following penguins by putting **bands** around their **flippers**.

This allows individual birds to be identified at a distance. But there have been **concerns** that flipper bands might **harm** the birds by slowing them down as they swim.

The latest study, reported in the journal Nature, confirms it. Scientists from Strasbourg University followed a **colony** of king penguins for ten years. Birds fitted with bands died younger, started **breeding** later in the year, took longer to **forage** for food and overall raised about 40 per cent fewer **chicks**.

The researchers suggest that using flipper bands would now be **unethical** in most situations.

Scientists in the field will now have to find other tagging methods, but in the meantime there are also concerns that some data gathered on penguins down the years, in this ecologically crucial part of the planet, may now be **worthless**.

Vocabulary and definitions

bands	here, tags which are attached to the penguins to identify them
flippers	penguin's wings, which are used for swimming instead of flying
concerns	worried feelings
harm	hurt or injure
colony	here, a large group of penguins which live together in one place
breeding	reproducing
forage	search their surroundings
chicks	very young penguins
unethical	not following widely held moral beliefs
worthless	of no real use or value

POLAR BEARS IN ALASKA TO BE PROTECTED

26th November 2010

The US government says land that oil and gas companies want to drill in Alaska is a crucial home for polar bears. Environmentalists hope this announcement will help save the endangered animals. Rajesh Mirchandani reports.

Right now in an icy den in the Arctic, a polar bear is giving birth to cubs, or is about to. But the very survival of this fearsome, **majestic species** concerns many humans.

Polar bears live and hunt on sea ice, but the frozen Arctic Ocean is **melting** at an increasing rate, a result, scientists say, of **global warming** caused by greenhouse gases.

Now the US government has **designated** nearly half a million square kilometres in Alaska as **critical habitats** for the polar bear. It covers an area of roughly twice the size of the United Kingdom, and it means any proposed economic activity there, must be **weighed against** its impact on the bears' habitat. It includes some of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas, exactly where the oil company, Shell, wants to drill.

The designation itself doesn't ban **oil exploration,** but it adds extra **hurdles** that opponents say will **harm** the economy.

Environmentalists welcome the move, saying now, they can write a recovery plan for polar bears, not an **obituary**.

Vocabulary and definitions

majestic species	powerful animals with royal qualities
melting	turning from ice to water, caused by heat
global warming	a gradual increase in temperature around the world
designated	formally chosen or identified for a specific purpose
critical habitats	essential or crucial homes that are endangered
weighed against	compared with, considered carefully
oil exploration	digging deep to try and find
hurdles	obstacles or challenges to overcome
harm	damage, have a negative effect on
an obituary	here, a notice letting people know how polar bears in this area lived and died. (would be published if they died)

GREAT BARRIER REEF UNDER THREAT

8 March 2012

A research group has arrived in Australia to investigate concerns of damage to the Great Barrier Reef. Environmentalists are demanding that all industrial development is stopped until a government check is completed. Phil Mercer reports for the BBC:

The UNESCO **delegation** will investigate concerns that the **mining** industry is damaging the Great Barrier Reef. The exploitation of oil and gas is driving industrial **expansion** along much of the northern Queensland coast, including plans for the world's biggest **coal** port near the town of Bowen.

The Australian government has **imposed** strict guidelines to protect **marine** life and **ensure** water quality.

But environmentalists want the authorities to **suspend** all new developments while an official **review** of the health of the Great Barrier Reef is **carried out**.

Vocabulary and definitions

delegation	people sent to act as representatives
mining	process of digging into the ground
expansion	the process of spreading out
coal	black rock used for energy
imposed	put into place
marine	relating to the sea
ensure	make certain
suspend	stop for a short time
review	report into something
carried out	made to happen

WHY ZEBRAS HAVE STRIPES

10th February 2012

Scientists claim to have solved the mystery of why zebras have their characteristic black and white stripes. A study published in the Journal of Experimental Biology showed that the striped pattern made the animals much less attractive to insects. Here's our science reporter Victoria Gill.

There have been many theories to explain the zebra's **unmistakable** stripes. Scientists have suggested that each zebra has a unique pattern that lets other animals recognise it.

Or that the mass of black and white in a vast herd provides confusing **camouflage** that puts off **predators**.

But this team set out to test exactly what effect the stripes had on a zebra's most **irritating** and **ubiquitous** enemy – the blood-sucking **horsefly**.

As part of their experiment the team put sticky horse models – one white, one black and one zebra-striped – into a **fly-infested** field. When they collected the flies that had landed and stuck to each of the models, they found that the model zebra attracted by far the fewest flies.

The researchers think that zebras had a black-coated **ancestor**, which **evolved** its white stripes in an evolutionary arms race, with an insect that's become the biting, diseasecarrying **scourge** of most horse herds.

Vocabulary and definitions

unmistakable	something you can't confuse with another thing
camouflage	clothing or pattern designed to prevent the wearer from being seen
predators	an animal that hunts
irritating	annoying
ubiquitous	found everywhere
horsefly	a large flying insect which bites horses and other animals
fly-infested	filled with flies
ancestor	a past relative of
evolved	developed gradually from
scourge	something that causes suffering