

Приложение 2 к РПД Перевод в общественно-политической сфере
45.03.02 Лингвистика
Направленность (профиль) Перевод и переводоведение
Форма обучения – очная
Год набора – 2022

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (МОДУЛЮ)

1. Общие сведения

1.	Кафедра	Иностранных языков
2.	Направление подготовки	45.03.02 Лингвистика
3.	Направленность (профиль)	Перевод и переводоведение
4.	Дисциплина (модуль)	Перевод в общественно-политической сфере
5.	Форма обучения	очная
6.	Год набора	2022

2. Перечень компетенций

ПК-1 - Способен выполнять письменный неспециализированный перевод;
ПК-2 - Способен выполнять письменный профессионально ориентированный перевод (в том числе с использованием специализированных инструментальных средств).

3. Критерии и показатели оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

Этап формирования компетенции (разделы, темы дисциплины)	Формируемая компетенция	Критерии и показатели оценивания компетенций			Формы контроля сформированности компетенций
		Знать:	Уметь:	Владеть:	
Языковые особенности общественно-политических текстов.	ПК- 1, 2	переводческие и лингвистические порталы; способы компрессии и смыслового развёртывания текста; современные отечественные и зарубежные лексикографические ресурсы, типология переводных соответствий; основные способы достижения эквивалентности в переводе; основные модели перевода и переводческие трансформации; механизмы компрессии, смыслового развертывания, вероятностного прогнозирования и упреждающего синтеза; стратегии исправления ошибок.	осуществлять грамотный перевод грамматических форм и синтаксических конструкций, используемых в англоязычных текстах; быстро и безошибочно определять жанр и стиль текста; профессионально грамотно выбирать общую стратегию перевода с учётом прагматической установки и типа текста оригинала;	пользоваться современными средствами, необходимыми переводчику для оформления текста перевода; редактировать машинный перевод;	Контрольное задание
Практика перевода общественно-политических текстов.	ПК- 1, 2	переводческие и лингвистические порталы; способы компрессии и смыслового развёртывания текста; современные отечественные и зарубежные лексикографические ресурсы, типология переводных соответствий; основные способы достижения эквивалентности в переводе; основные модели перевода и переводческие трансформации; механизмы компрессии, смыслового развертывания, вероятностного прогнозирования и упреждающего синтеза; стратегии исправления ошибок.	осуществлять грамотный перевод грамматических форм и синтаксических конструкций, используемых в англоязычных текстах; быстро и безошибочно определять жанр и стиль текста; профессионально грамотно выбирать общую стратегию перевода с учётом прагматической установки и типа текста оригинала;	пользоваться современными средствами, необходимыми переводчику для оформления текста перевода; редактировать машинный перевод;	Контрольное задание

Шкала оценивания в рамках балльно-рейтинговой системы

«отлично» – 91-100 баллов; «хорошо» – 81-90 баллов;

«удовлетворительно» 61-80 баллов; «неудовлетворительно» – 60 баллов и менее

4. Критерии и шкалы оценивания

Шкала оценивания контрольного задания (письменный перевод текста)

СПРАВОЧНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОГО ЗАДАНИЯ (ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД ТЕКСТА ОБЪЕМОМ 2 ТЫС. ПЕЧАТНЫХ ЗНАКОВ)

Оценка (количество баллов)	Возможные ошибки				Сумма допущенных ошибок
	смысловые	технологические	языковые	формальные	
«отлично» (15 баллов)	отсутствуют	имеются	имеются	имеются	до 2-х полных
«хорошо» (10 баллов)	1	имеются	имеются	имеются	до 4-х полных
«удовлетворительно» (5 баллов)	2	имеются	имеются	имеются	до 6-ти полных
«неудовлетворительно» (0 баллов)	более 2-х	имеются	имеются	имеются	более 6-ти полных

5. Типовые контрольные задания и методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы.

5.1. Типовое контрольное задание

Тема 1.

В качестве контрольного задания студенты выполняют письменный перевод текста общественно-политической тематики с английского на русский язык.

Образец текста:

The United Kingdom general election of 2015 on 7 May 2015 elected the 56th Parliament of the United Kingdom. Each of the 650 parliamentary constituencies elected one Member of Parliament to the House of Commons, the dominant house of Parliament. It was the first general election at the end of a fixed term Parliament. Local elections took place in most of England on the same day.

Polls and commentators had predicted the outcome would be 'too close to call' and would result in a second hung parliament similar to the 2010 election. Opinion polls were eventually proven to have underestimated the Conservative vote, which bore resemblance to their surprise victory in the 1992 general election. The British Polling Council began an inquiry into the variance between opinion polls and the actual result. Having governed in coalition with the Liberal Democrats since 2010, the Conservative Party won 36.9% of the vote and 330 seats – just four seats more than the bare majority threshold of 326 seats – this time with a working majority of 12. This was despite a small national swing from Conservative to Labour. Additionally, in 222 constituencies there was a Conservative to Labour swing, while in 151 constituencies there was a Labour to Conservative swing. Conservative leader David Cameron subsequently formed the first Conservative majority government since 1992. The Labour Party, led by Ed Miliband, saw a small increase in their vote share to 30.4% but incurred a net loss of seats to return 232 MPs. This was their lowest seat tally since the 1987 election. Senior Labour shadow cabinet members, notably Ed Balls, Douglas Alexander, and Scottish Labour leader Jim Murphy, were defeated.

The Scottish National Party, enjoying a surge in support since the 2014 Scottish

independence referendum, recorded a number of record breaking swings of over 30% from Labour as they won 56 of the 59 Scottish seats to become the third largest party in the Commons. The Liberal Democrats, led by outgoing Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, had their worst result since being formed in 1988, holding just eight out of their previous 57 seats with cabinet ministers Vince Cable, Ed Davey, and Danny Alexander losing their seats. The UK Independence Party (UKIP), came third in terms of votes with 12.6% but only won one seat, with party leader Nigel Farage failing to win the seat of South Thanet. The Green Party won their highest ever share of the vote with 3.8% and held Brighton Pavilion with an increased majority, though did not win any additional seats. Labour's Miliband (as national leader) and Murphy (as Scottish leader) resigned; as did Clegg and Farage. Farage's resignation was rejected by his party and he remained in post.

In Northern Ireland, the Ulster Unionist Party returned to the Commons with two MPs after a five-year absence, while Alliance lost its only seat despite an increase in total vote share.

Тема 2.

В качестве контрольной работы студенты выполняют письменный перевод текста общественно-политической тематики с английского на русский язык.

Образец текста:

The British Parliament is often referred to as the Mother of Parliaments (in fact a misquotation of John Bright, who remarked in 1865 that "England is the Mother of Parliaments") because the British Parliament has been the model for most other parliamentary systems, and its Acts have created many other parliaments. Many nations with parliaments have to some degree emulated the British "three-tier" model. Most countries in Europe and the Commonwealth have similarly organised parliaments with a largely ceremonial head of state who formally opens and closes parliament, a large elected lower house and a smaller, upper house.

The Parliament of Great Britain was formed in 1707 by the Acts of Union that replaced the former parliaments of England and Scotland. A further union in 1801 united the Parliament of Great Britain and the Parliament of Ireland into a Parliament of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom, Parliament consists of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the Monarch. The House of Commons is composed of 650 members who are directly elected by British citizens to represent single-member constituencies. The leader of a Party that wins more than half the seats or less than half but can count on support of smaller parties to achieve enough support to pass law is invited by the Queen to form a government. The House of Lords is a body of long-serving, unelected members: Lords Temporal - 92 of whom inherit their titles (and of whom 90 are elected internally by members of the House to lifetime seats), 588 of whom have been appointed to lifetime seats, and Lords Spiritual - 26 bishops while they remain in office.

Legislation can originate from either the Lords or the Commons. It is voted on in several distinct stages, called readings, in each house. First reading is merely a formality. Second reading is where the bill as a whole is considered. Third reading is detailed consideration of clauses of the bill.

In addition to the three readings a bill also goes through a committee stage where it is considered in great detail. Once the bill has been passed by one house it goes to the other and essentially repeats the process. If after the two sets of readings there are disagreements between the versions that the two houses passed it is returned to the first house for consideration of the amendments made by the second. If it passes through the amendment stage Royal Assent is granted and the bill becomes law as an Act of Parliament.

The House of Lords is the less powerful of the two houses as a result of the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949. These Acts removed the veto power of the Lords over a great deal of legislation. If a bill is certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons as a money bill (i.e. acts raising taxes and similar) then the Lords can only block it for a month. If an ordinary bill originates in the Commons the Lords can only block it for a maximum of one session of Parliament. The exceptions to this rule are things like bills to prolong the life of a Parliament beyond five years.

In addition to functioning as the second chamber of Parliament, the House of Lords was also the final court of appeal for much of the law of the United Kingdom—a combination of judicial and legislative function that recalls its origin in the Curia Regis. This changed in October 2009 when the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom opened and acquired the former jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

Since 1999, there has been a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, which is a national, unicameral legislature for Scotland. However, the Scottish Parliament does not have complete power over Scottish Politics, as it only holds the powers which were devolved to it by Westminster in 1997. It cannot legislate on defence issues, currency, or national taxation (e.g. VAT, or Income Tax). Additionally, the Scottish Parliament can be dissolved at any given time by the British Parliament without the consent of the devolved government. This applies to all devolved governments within the United Kingdom, a limit on the sovereignty of the devolved governments.

5.2. Вопросы к зачету

На зачете выполняется письменный перевод текста общественно-политической тематики с английского языка на русский.

Образец текста:

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations, charged with the maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its United Nations Charter. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action through Security Council resolutions; it is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states. The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created following World War II to address the failings of another international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace. In its early decades, the body was largely paralyzed by the Cold War division between the US and USSR and their respective allies, though it authorized interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, and the Security Council authorized major military and peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members. The great powers that were the victors of World War II—the Soviet Union (now represented by Russia), the United Kingdom, France, China (now represented by the People's Republic of China), and the United States—serve as the body's five permanent members. These permanent members can veto any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or candidates for Secretary-General. The Security Council also has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve two-year terms. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members. Critics of the council often describe it as an undemocratic international body, and argue it fails its principal task, mainly because of the veto power of the permanent members.

Security Council resolutions are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of 2015, 106,245 peacekeeping soldiers and 18,501 civilians are deployed on 16 peacekeeping operations and 1 special political mission. Evaluations of the Security Council's effectiveness are mixed, and calls for its reform predate the body's first meeting; however, little consensus exists on how its structure should be changed.