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Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Практика перевода английского языка в технической сфере, 7, 8 семестр

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Типовые задания для контрольной работы, 7 семестр

Вариант 1.

Задание 1. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык с соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм.

A molecule is the smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound. Molecules are made up of atoms that are held together by chemical bonds. These bonds form as a result of the sharing or exchange of electrons among atoms. The atoms of certain elements readily bond with other atoms to form molecules. Examples of such elements are oxygen and chlorine. The atoms of some elements do not easily bond with other atoms. Examples are neon and argon.

Molecules can vary greatly in size and complexity. The element helium is a one-atom molecule. Some molecules consist of two atoms of the same element. For example, O₂ is the oxygen molecule most commonly found in the earth's atmosphere; it has two atoms of oxygen. However, under certain circumstances, oxygen atoms bond into triplets (O₃), forming a molecule known as ozone. Other familiar molecules include water, consisting of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom (H₂O), carbon dioxide, consisting of one carbon atom bonded to two oxygen atoms (CO₂), and sulfuric acid, consisting of two hydrogen atoms, one sulfur atom, and four oxygen atoms (H₂SO₄).

Some molecules, notably certain proteins, contain hundreds or even thousands of atoms that join together in chains that can attain considerable lengths. Liquids containing such molecules sometimes behave strangely. For example, a liquid may continue to flow out of a flask from which some of it has been poured, even after the flask is returned to an upright position.

Molecules are always in motion. In solids and liquids, they are packed tightly together. In a solid, the motion of the molecules can be likened to rapid vibration. In a liquid, the molecules can move freely among each other, in a sort of slithering fashion. In a gas, the density of molecules is generally less than in a liquid or solid of the same chemical compound, and they move even more freely than in a liquid. For a specific compound in a given state (solid, liquid, or gas), the speed of molecular motion increases as the absolute temperature increases.

Задание 2. Переведите техническую терминологию с английского языка на русский язык:

Alternator, bearing, controllever, dragline, equipment, exploration projects, hammer, power supply, startswitch, transmitter, valve.

Вариант 2.

Задание 1. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык с соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм.

Technical writing is more than just writing manuals on how to use or repair a TV. It includes various types of documents, even marketing ones.

User guides, manual, 'How to' guides and the like are the most common types of technical documentation and they are the ones that always come to people's mind when someone says "technical documentation".

User Guides

User guides help people use a particular system like a piece of hardware or software. They provide clear and sensible information on common questions that users may face. User guides can also contain information on possible malfunctions and ways to fix them. An example is an online help for ClickHelp. It describes features, possibilities, and use cases of this software documentation tool.

Product Manuals

Product manuals are created in order to describe basic operations of a product, its main features, general maintenance, and more.

API Documentation

Technical writers create API documentation where they describe instructions about how to effectively use hardware (SCPIs), web-API, or software API. Usually, API documentation contains all the information required to work with the API, details about classes, functions, arguments, and the like, supported by examples and tutorials. API documentation aims to help clients or users implement API and understand how it works. This type of documentation help businesses, for example, make it easier for users to interact with the code.

Science Papers, Research, and Reports

Technical writers also work with professionals from other spheres like medicine, science, aerospace, engineering, and so on. Speaking of science and medicine, researchers write papers with the results of their work but those results can be hard to explain to the broad audience, so authors ask tech writers to help them interpret and organize findings. These are published in journals, and because of that accuracy and content organization are very important — and tech writers are best for this job. Technical writers also assist business owners to help them create reports because clarity and accuracy of content are also required.

Technical Marketing Documentation

Technical writing includes marketing content as well. Tech writers can create easy-to-interpret and concise articles which help clients understand how to properly operate a product. White papers, case studies, proposals are the examples of technical marketing documentation.

White Papers

The main goals of a white paper is to highlight a company's success and help to promote the products or services of a company. As a marketing tool, white papers collect information on facts and logical arguments why this company and its product are the best. White papers usually focus on new solutions to an old problem, or the benefits of a B2B product or service.

Case Study

A case study is an analysis of a company, product, or a project that identifies a solution or situation that contributed to failure or success. Case studies allow potential buyers to see your product in action. They focus on a customer's experience to show how a particular product or a service can help you and your business.

Proposals

Technical writers also create proposals for B2B companies. Technical writers help to persuade the reader to approve a proposed project or implement a proposed plan. It may contain recommendations, results of surveys, technical background, information about feasibility, and so on.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

- 1) What are the most common types of technical documentation?
- 2) What is a user guide?
- 3) What is a product manual?
- 4) What is API Documentation?
- 5) What are the main characteristic features of Science Papers, Research, and Reports?
- 6) What are the most widespread examples of technical marketing documentation?

Задание 3. Перечислите техническую терминологию, которая встречается в тексте.

Типовые задания для контрольной работы, 8 семестр

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выполните предпереводческий анализ и письменный перевод текста с русского языка на английский язык с соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм.

Довольно часто определенные трудности возникают при переводе английских терминов, которые, состоят из двух или более слов: *proximity switch* – бесконтактный выключатель; *general air switch* – главный воздушный выключатель.

Еще одна переводческая проблема заключается в том, что один и тот же технический термин может иметь в своем переводе разные смысловые значения в зависимости от того, в какой области технического знания он используется: авиация, машиностроение, электротехника, судостроение и др.. Другими словами, определенный термин может приобретать совершенно разные значения в зависимости от его специального предназначения. Например: *'take up'* в технической документации означает – 'приемный шкив'; в биологии – 'поглощение'; в строительном деле – 'натяжное устройство'; в кабельном производстве – 'приемное устройство'.

Не понимая сути термина, невозможно понять смысловое содержание излагаемой автором идеи. При переводе технических текстов от переводчика требуется общетехническая научная грамотность, поскольку правильный выбор эквивалента термина представляет собой одну из наиболее сложных задач перевода.

Задание 2. Выполните перевод предложений на английский язык:

- 1) Скважина - это отверстие, пробуренное в земле в целях добычи жидких углеводородов.
- 2) Обсадная колонна - это стальная труба, которая обеспечивает безопасность добычи и проникновение воды в ствол скважины.
- 3) Насосно-компрессорная труба имеет меньший диаметр, чем обсадная колонна.
- 4) Сырая нефть состоит из молекул большего размера и она тяжелее продвигается сквозь пласт.
- 5) Процент нефти, извлеченной из всей залежи, называется нефтеотдачей.
- 6) Механизированной добычей называется извлечение флюида из пласта с помощью насосов.
- 7) При механизированной добыче насос опускается в насосно-компрессорную трубу.
- 8) На некоторых скважинах используются погружные насосы.

Задание 3. Выполните перевод предложений с английского языка на русский язык:

- 1) The pump was repaired by the local specialists.
- 2) You must go to the gas utilization plant and see it by yourself.
- 3) I have to get up early to check the project documentation.
- 4) A collection of explosive charges is called perforating gun.
- 5) He is a petroleum engineer.
- 6) Your duty is to assist the engineers immediately.

7) Her greatest pleasure was working in a laboratory.

8) We haven't backup equipment.

Задание 4. Подберите русские эквиваленты:

Everyday lives, inventory, information, efficient and effective lights and motors, cell phone, solid-state device, semi-conductor material, heated vacuum tube, traffic signals, two-way communications systems, aircraft collision-avoidance systems, analyze and interpret, earthquake, electrical engineering.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Выполните предпереводческий анализ и письменный перевод текста с русского языка на английский язык с соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм.

1.3 Children's safety

- Packaging materials are dangerous to children. Keep packaging materials in a safe place away from reach of the children.
- Electrical products are dangerous for the children. Keep children away from the product when it is in use. Do not let them to tamper with the product. Use child lock to prevent children from intervening with the product.
- Do not forget to close the loading door when leaving the room where the product is located.
- Store all detergents and additives in a safe place away from the reach of the children by closing the cover of the detergent container or sealing the detergent package. While washing the laundry at high temperatures, the loading door glass becomes hot. Therefore, keep especially the children away from the loading door of the machine while the washing operation is in progress.

1.4 Package information

- Packaging materials of the product are manufactured from recyclable materials in accordance with our National Environment Regulations. Do not dispose of the packaging materials together with the domestic or other wastes. Take them to the packaging material collection points designated by the local authorities.

1.5 Disposing of the waste product

- This product has been manufactured with high quality parts and materials which can be reused and are suitable for recycling. Therefore, do not dispose the product with normal domestic waste at the end of its service life. Take it to a collection point for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. Please consult your local authorities to learn the nearest collection point. Help protect the environment and natural resources by recycling used products. For children's safety, cut the power cable and break the locking mechanism of the loading door so that it will be non-functional before disposing of the product.

Задание 2. Перечислите лексические и грамматические особенности приведенного выше текста.

Задание 3. Подберите русские эквиваленты:

Analog computer is a device for measuring physical quantities, to count with incredible speed, the counting ability, a piece of information called a bit, information by itself is useless, superhuman speeds, the computer cannot actually think.

Задание 4. Подберите английские эквиваленты:

Физические величины, численное значение, чудо четкости и точности, двоичная система, сотни миллионов бит информации; складывать, вычитать, умножать или делить;

инструкции, подготовленные человеческим мозгом, включение и выключение компьютерных схем

Типовые вопросы к экзамену.

В рабочем плане дисциплины предусмотрено проведение экзаменов в семестре 7 и 8.

В структуру экзамена по дисциплине в 7 семестре входят следующие задания:

- 1) Теоретический вопрос.
- 2) Предпереводческий анализ и устный перевод текста с листа.
- 3) Письменный перевод текста.

Задание 1. Осветите теоретический вопрос:

1. English technical texts and their features.
2. Technical terminology and vocabulary.
3. Types of technical texts.
4. Translation of technical texts: main problems. Pretranslation text analysis as a part of translation process.
5. Lexical aspects of translation of technical texts.
6. Grammatical aspects of translation of technical texts.

Задание 2. Выполните предпереводческий анализ и устный перевод текста на русский язык с соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм.

The maintenance procedures performed on an oil or gas well after the well has been completed and production from the reservoir has begun. Well service activities are generally conducted to maintain or enhance the well productivity, although some slickline and coiled tubing applications are performed to assess or monitor the performance of the well or reservoir. Slickline, coiled tubing, snubbing and workover rigs or rod units are routinely used in well service activities.

Oilwell servicing includes but is not limited to:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • drillstem testing | • rathole drilling |
| • production or well testing | • air quality monitoring |
| • open hole testing | • oilfield firefighters |
| • closed hole testing | • plugging |
| • wireline | • testing blow out preventers (BOP) |
| • power tong operators | • running downhole packers |
| • mud logging | • installation of submersible pumps |
| • injecting drilling mud and drilling fluids | • install electronic drilling rig instrumentation and hydraulic chokes |
| • cementing | • tubing testing |
| • acidizing | • well stimulation |
| • fracturing | • fishing |
| • swabbing | • thread cleaning |
| • tubing and casing pressure testing | • water, steam and vacuum |
| • logging | • perforating. |

Задание 3. Осуществите устный перевод текста с листа.

Exploration

Oil and gas exploration is the search by petroleum geologists and geophysicists for hydrocarbon deposits (oil and gas) beneath the Earth's surface. It involves locating oil and gas reservoirs using primarily seismic surveys and drilling wells.

Exploration is an expensive, high-risk operation because the cost runs into many tens of millions of dollars and every two out of three wells, on average, contain no hydrocarbons. It may therefore require companies to drill multiple wells in one area before finding an oil or gas discovery, which can take several years. However, explorers can also find that some sedimentary basins do not contain any hydrocarbons at all. During exploration drilling, information and samples are collected about the rocks and fluids (water, gas and oil) encountered by the well in order to find out:

- Whether there are any hydrocarbons at that location
 - How much oil or gas might be present
 - What depth the oil or gas occurs at
- Exploration activities can also be risky because of:
- The location – remote or difficult terrain, or a sensitive ecosystem
 - Safety – people can have accidents while acquiring seismic surveys or drilling wells, even though safety is always a top priority.

В структуру экзамена по дисциплине в 8 семестре входят следующие задания:

- 1) Теоретический вопрос.
- 2) Устный перевод лексических единиц на русский язык.
- 3) Письменный перевод текста.

Задание 1. Осветите теоретический вопрос:

1. Features of instructions and ways of their translation.
2. Features of IT texts and ways of their translation.
3. Features of oil and gas texts and ways of their translation.
4. Features of engineering texts and ways of their translation.
5. Abbreviations and shortages in technical texts and ways of their translation.
6. Translation of passive constructions in technical texts.
7. Translation of infinitive constructions in technical texts.
8. Translation of gerundial constructions in technical texts.
9. Translation of absolute constructions in technical texts.

Задание 2. Осуществите устный перевод лексических единиц на русский язык:

Oil extraction

Natural gas

Seismic survey

Underground explosion

Seismic waves

A drilling well

To tap oil

Crude

Extraction rate

Reservoir pressure

Задание 3. Осуществите письменный перевод текста.

Oil and gas fields are areas where oil and natural gas have accumulated under the land's surface. Oil and gas fields can also be offshore in lakes and oceans. Oil and gas operations drill in these fields to extract oil and gas for sources of energy.

Oil and gas operations pose many health, environmental, and safety concerns. Health concerns at oil and gas fields include air emissions of toxic chemicals, drilling waste, radioactive waste, and contaminated water produced by drilling operations.

Oil and gas production can emit hazardous air pollutants, including benzene, toluene, and xylenes. These activities can emit carbon dioxide and methane, which are greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and climate change.

Operations at oil and gas fields can also emit nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter.

Air emissions can come from several sources at oil and gas fields. Sources include equipment engines, drilling rigs, pumpjacks, boilers, heaters, generators, combustion flares, storage tanks, injection pumps, dehydrators, vehicles, and oil and gas skimmers.

One of the major sources of air emissions at gas fields are compressor stations that move natural gas through pipelines and gas processing plants.

Oil and gas field activities produce drilling waste, which contains drilling mud, rock waste, and drilling fluids. Wastes include tank bottoms, which are liquids that collect in the bottom of storage tanks and other production equipment. Other wastes are fluids from treatment and stimulation activities, oily soil and dirty rags, sand, pit and sump waste, and waste from cleaning pipelines.

The underground rock and sediments that hold oil and gas deposits contain naturally occurring radioactive materials, including radium, uranium, and thorium. Radium decays to produce radon, an invisible and odorless radioactive gas. Oil and gas production can leave behind radioactive waste that can settle inside pipes, sludge, equipment, evaporation ponds, waste water, and drilling mud.

During drilling, a mixture of oil, gas, and underground formation water is pumped to the surface. When the water is separated from the oil and gas, it is called produced water.

Produced water can contain salt, oil, grease, chemicals used in drilling, and naturally occurring radioactive material. It is the largest volume waste from oil and gas production. Produced water in the past was disposed of in evaporation ponds, but is now generally reinjected into deep wells or discharged into non-potable coastal waters. An estimated 35 percent of produced water requires disposal because it cannot be recycled. Past disposal practices and accidental releases of produced water could contaminate groundwater.