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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА**

**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**

**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ**

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Перевод и переводоведение» и нацелено на выработку навыков и умений письменного перевода.

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Учебное пособие «Практический курс перевода» предназначено для студентов 4 курса факультета иностранных языков, обучающихся по специальности «Перевод и переводоведение», для лиц, получающих дополнительное образование по программе «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации» и всех желающих освоить и развить практические навыки перевода с английского языка на русский и наоборот и рассчитано на 12 часов аудиторной работы в течение семестра.

Пособие включает 6 статей по теме «Экология», к каждому тексту прилагаются различные виды упражнений, ориентированных на закрепление навыков письменного перевода данного текста.

## **Lesson 1.**

### **Text 1.**

#### **10 of Today's Most Important Environmental Issues**

While this guide to important environmental issues is not comprehensive, if you're new to green or simply want a refresher overview, this list neatly summarizes some of our most pressing environmental concerns ... some of which cannot be solved simply via creative upcycling or small-space living.

#### **1. Climate Change**

Global warming has been concerning scientists for decades, but Al Gore legitimized the crisis with his controversial film *An Inconvenient Truth*. From the melting polar ice caps to catastrophic weather and threatened ecosystems, not only is climate change real, scientists agree that humans are influencing climate change with our production of greenhouse gases (mainly stemming from carbon dioxide and methane). What can you do? How bad is it? Why do so many people still think climate change isn't real? *Is it real?* These are just some of the issues worth exploring. The good news is that despite the urgency of the crisis, there are exciting technological developments as well as meaningful lifestyle changes you can make to help.

#### **2. Energy**

**Clean energy** vs. dirty energy. Renewable energy. Energy independence. Petroleum. Biofuels. Coal. ANWR and offshore drilling. Even Paris Hilton has something to say about energy. Energy is second only to climate change in significance, but the picture isn't as clear as one might think. China is heavily criticized, but did you know the state of California is worse? Look for plenty of myth-busting and interesting news to come, as well as practical tips to reduce your own energy dependence. Though no single energy source is going to be the solution, positive developments toward a cleaner future are happening every single day.

#### **3. Waste**

With the immediate looming problems of climate change and energy, focus has shifted away from landfill waste, but this is a serious problem. The world has

largely gotten accustomed to a throwaway lifestyle, but that's neither healthy nor sustainable. Waterways are choked with trash and modernized nations ship their undesirable leftovers to the developing world. Fashion fashion, fast food, packaging and cheap electronics are just some of the problems. The amount of waste the industrialized world generates is shocking. Water bottles are the defining symbol of this critical issue. Fortunately, people are becoming aware of the consequences of "fast consumption" and there are many simple changes you can make in your own life to help significantly reduce landfill waste.

#### **4. Water**

Pure Water is in short supply. Our global reserves of drinkable water are a fraction of 1% and 1 in 5 humans does not have access to potable (safe) water. Many people do not realize that strife has already broken out in some stressed regions. There are many potential solutions, some promising, others challenging. Desalinization is an energy-inefficient, expensive option. But there are many things you can do. (Hint: it starts with turning off the faucet when you brush.)

#### **5. Food**

Biofuels have turned into a global controversy – the idea that people may causing the starvation of millions in order to fuel their SUVs is sickening. And yet that's not the whole picture. For example, eating hamburgers has as much or more impact on the global food picture as the use of biofuels. And then there's the whole issue of "food miles" – at first, local seemed logical, but the situation is more complex than that. It's all about resources and efficiency. There are big questions: can we support the world without turning to vegetarianism? We know that the planet can't afford the Western way of eating. It would take 5 earths to support that lifestyle! What about hunting – is that good for the environment? Look for more articles soon exploring the complicated world of food. Fortunately, there are a multitude of tasty diets that incorporate greener values, so it's not necessary to adhere to veganism, for example.

#### **6. Consumption**

This is directly tied to waste. It is well-known that the industrialized world simply consumes in a way that is not sustainable. And the developing world is rapidly imitating the model. Sustainability in the most compelling sense is about long-term solvency. The way we live now is borrowing against the future. Reducing consumption, and smart consumption, are both necessary – and there are many ways to go about doing this. Some methods are pure geek, some are high tech, and some are just common sense. And once you start exploring, you'll see that it's actually fun.

## **7. Land Management**

From desertification to polar ice melting to erosion and deforestation, existing land management choices are not serving the planet or its inhabitants very well. The 1990s saw some headway with forest management but the Bush administration's various initiatives (most notoriously, "Healthy Forests") have set back progress by decades. There is very little land left that is undeveloped, either with structures or roads. And there is virtually no land left that is not subject to light or noise pollution. The modern green movement believes that in order to create a sustainable future, people will need to return to the conservation spirit Americans were once famous for. That's a value system that includes meaning, adventure, and self-sufficiency – no wonder so many people are getting inspired.

## **8. Ecosystems and Endangered Species**

The good news is that some species have made a comeback. The bad news is that many more species are now under threat, including indicator species and evolutionarily unique species. (When an indicator species becomes threatened, endangered, or worse, extinct, this means an entire ecosystem faces collapse.) The consequences can have global impact. From the most unusual endangered animals to a complete list of indicator species for key ecosystems and how you can help, you'll find plenty of fascinating information soon. (Be sure to bookmark this post and check back for updates and links.)

## **9. The Science of Public Health Issues**

Our tomatoes have fish DNA? Killer bugs are on the loose? Superweeds are taking over corn fields? Wild animals are sprouting extra limbs? Autism is on the rise? WTF! What on earth (literally) is going on? From genetic manipulation and cloning to public health issues and food and drug contamination, get to know the new, strange, important and most interesting green issues related to genetic science, agribusiness, public health and more. What's this about electromagnetic fields? Is all that exhaust on my commute killing me? Do cell phones really cause cancer? Will soy milk give me man boobs? How much of our groundwater is contaminated? Is smog getting worse or better? How much acid rain is there? Why can't I drink out of streams? These are just some of the fascinating questions you can read about here in future posts. You can look forward to sane analysis that debunks myth and takes fear-mongering to task. Did you guess the tenth issue? There are more issues, but those are the most critical green challenges. It will take a combination of technological developments and lifestyle changes to address these challenges successfully – and that begins with learning, which is perhaps the most important

environmental challenge of all, rounding out the list at 10. Stay tuned for more!

### **Упражнения:**

**1. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

creative upcycling or small-space living, green movement, an indicator species, autism, to debunk myth, food and drug contamination, a sustainable future, killer bugs, carbon dioxide and methane.

**2. Подберите эквиваленты к данным выражениям, пользуясь текстом:**

Парниковый эффект, глобальное потепление, вырубка леса, опустынивание, генетика, электромагнитные поля, здравоохранение, клонирование, экологическая проблема, вымирающий вид.

**3. Переведите на русский следующие имена собственные, названия и аббревиатуры. Объясните, какой способ из нижеперечисленных был использован в каждом конкретном случае: транскрипция, транслитерация или смешанный перевод, описание, калькирование и т.д.:**

Paris Hilton, "Healthy Forests" ANWR, DNA, WTF! *An Inconvenient Truth*

**4. Проанализируйте текст и определите в нем термины и терминологические словосочетания. Составьте для текста двуязычный терминологический словарь.**

## **Lesson 2.**

### **Text 1.**

#### **News Release**

Jennifer Rubiello,  
Environment Florida

#### **EPA extends public comment period after hundreds gather to fight drilling and acid fracking in the Everglades**

For Immediate Release  
Wednesday, March 12, 2014

NAPLES, FL—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency extended the public comment period last night to March 31st after over 300 Floridians turned out to a public hearing at the Golden Gate Community Center in Naples, Florida to voice their concern for drilling and acid fracking in Big Cypress Swamp watershed and near Everglades National Park. Almost all urged the EPA to reject a permit for injecting toxic waste underground, which they argued could set the stage for fracking and threaten water quality and panther habitat.

“Floridians want clean drinking water that doesn’t threaten their health or their environment, and today they made their voices heard loud and clear,” said Jennifer Rubiello with Environment Florida, “For too long, oil companies in Florida and across the country have been allowed to recklessly dispose of unchecked drilling waste. Why should we risk contaminating drinking water supplies for the entire county and future generations?”

Last night’s special information session and public hearing was hosted by the EPA. The hearing marked the continuation of a campaign to urge the EPA to reject a toxic wastewater disposal well near local drinking water supplies and the neighboring wildlife refuge that is home to the endangered Florida Panther. Environment Florida and others voiced concern that approval of the well could open the floodgates to drilling, and pave the way for acidizing, or acid fracking, a process involving the injection of toxic chemicals below the aquifer to dissolve and free up dirty fossil fuels.

Testifiers gathered at the community center last night represented more than 20 local, state, and regional environmental groups, including the Stone Crab Alliance, Preserve Our Paradise, Environment Florida, Sierra Club, Gulf Restoration Network, Preserve Our Paradise, Re-Think Energy Florida, Food &

Water Watch, and the Environmental Service Program at Florida State University. All spoke passionately in opposition to the toxic wastewater disposal well. The concerns presented ranged from scientific research on threats to the underground drinking water supply and panther habitat to documented links between injection wells, earthquakes, and sinkholes.

“Environment Florida urges the EPA to reject this disposal well and halt the facilitation of any kind of drilling—conventional, acid fracking, or otherwise—for Florida’s health, and our environment,” said Rubiello, who testified at the hearing today. “Our water is finite. Our aquifer is our lifeblood; we cannot let oil and gas companies treat our water supply as a trash can.”

### **Упражнения:**

#### **1. Подберите эквиваленты к данным выражениям, пользуясь текстом:**

подземное впрыскивание токсичных отходов, колодец со точными отходами, бурение, подземный запас питьевой воды.

#### **2. Переведите названия учреждений, организаций и географических точек. Определите, в каких случаях уместно применить переводческую транскрипцию или калькирование, а в каких следует прибегнуть к другим способам.**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Stone Crab Alliance, Preserve Our Paradise, Environment Florida, Sierra Club, Gulf Restoration Network, Preserve Our Paradise, Re-Think Energy Florida, Food & Water Watch, and the Environmental Service Program at Florida State University, the Golden Gate Community Center, Everglades National Park, Big Cypress Swamp.

#### **3. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

wildlife refuge, acid fracking, watershed, acidizing, a trash can, to open the floodgates to drilling, to dissolve and free up dirty fossil fuels.

#### **4. Проанализируйте текст и определите в нем термины и терминологические словосочетания. Составьте для текста двуязычный терминологический словарь.**

## Lesson 3.

### Text 1.

#### Extreme Weather: Impacts of Climate Change

When it comes to connecting the dots between climate change, extreme weather and health, the lines are clear.

The earth is saying something with record heat, drought, storms and fire. Scientists are telling us this is what global warming looks like.

**It's time to listen – and take action. There's plenty we can do.**

Carbon pollution is the main reason our planet is getting hotter, increasing the chances of weather disasters, drought and flood and hurting our health.

There are solutions. For starters, we can cut carbon pollution by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and increasing our use of clean, renewable energy. And we can implement policies that help us prepare for flooding, drought, storms and other consequences of climate change.

But first, we need national leadership that will stop ignoring what the earth and scientists are telling us about climate change -- and instead start ignoring those who continue to deny it is happening.

Here's what the first six months of 2012 brought:

- The hottest January to June ever recorded in the continental United States.
- More than 22,000 daily high temperature records tied or **broken**.
- The largest drought declaration in over 50 years, with more than two-thirds of the continental United States in drought at the end of July.
- One of the most destructive freak derecho storms in history.
- Fires in Colorado that have destroyed more than 700 homes.

Unfortunately, the first half of 2012 is not the exception. It's becoming the new normal. In 2011, for instance, an unprecedented 14 disastrous weather events resulted in an estimated \$53 billion in damage -- not including **health** costs. But the trend goes back much further. In fact, the 13 warmest years ever recorded have occurred since **1997**, according to the United Nations World Meteorological Organization. June 2012 also marks the 328th consecutive month with a **global** temperature above the 20th century average.

The extreme weather of 2012 has already caused billions of dollars worth of damage, but again, that's just part of the trend.

There's little doubt that climate change is contributing to the extreme weather disasters we've been experiencing. Numerous studies, such as this one conducted in connection with NOAA's 2011 State of the Climate report, shows the clear links between extreme weather and human-induced climate change.

There are solutions to address extreme weather tied to climate change. For starters, we need our lawmakers to quit ignoring climate change and start limiting carbon pollution that is heating our planet and increasing the intensity of extreme weather.

Extreme heat in the first half of 2012 killed at least 74 Americans.

But the climate change-related heat mortality in the first half of 2012 is just part of a deadly trend. In 2011, at least 206 people died from extreme heat, up from 138 fatalities in 2010 and nearly double the 10-year average, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

If we don't do more to reduce fossil fuel emissions and other heat-trapping greenhouse gases that are making heat waves more intense, more than 150,000 additional Americans could die by the end of this century due to excessive heat.

Heat-related death is just one deadly side effect of extreme weather tied to climate change. Extreme storms can cause drowning, contaminate drinking water

and result in outbreaks of infectious diseases. Heat and ozone smog increases respiratory diseases such as asthma and worsens the health of people suffering from cardiac or pulmonary disease.

There are solutions to address the health effects of climate change. For starters, we need our lawmakers to quit ignoring climate change and start limiting carbon pollution that is heating our planet and increasing the intensity of extreme weather.

### **Упражнения:**

**1. Выделите в тексте имена и названия, которые следует переводить путем транскрипции. Попробуйте определить, какие единицы нуждаются в переводческих комментариях.**

**2. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

respiratory diseases, greenhouse gases, fossil fuel emissions, carbon pollution, renewable energy, human-induced climate change, freak derecho storm, drought and flood.

**3. Переведите на русский язык следующие термины и терминологические словосочетания, употребляя транскрипцию или транслитерацию; найдите значения переведенных терминов в специальных словарях.**

Asthma, respiratory, cardiac, ozone smog.

## **Lesson 4.**

### **Text 1.**

#### **End Commercial Whaling**

#### **Renegade whale hunting threatens the survival of endangered species around the world**

##### **What's the problem?**

Whales are still being killed across the world's oceans, despite an international ban on commercial whaling.

##### **Why is it happening?**

The International Whaling Commission banned commercial whaling in 1986 to try to conserve species on the brink of destruction. But over 1,000 whales – including endangered whales and some populations already depleted from centuries of overhunting – are still killed every year.

Japan has continued by claiming that whales are being killed for scientific research, and Iceland exploits loopholes in the ban in order to keep slaughtering whales for profit.

##### **Why does it matter?**

Over the years, commercial whaling has depleted a number of whale populations, some near extinction. With the adoption of rules to protect them, many whales have made a comeback, but their survival remains fragile.

And whaling – along with hazards such as ocean noise, ship strikes, pollution, unsustainable fishing practices, oil and gas development and climate change – continues to be a threat to these intelligent creatures who play a significant role in ocean ecosystems.

##### **What can be done?**

Despite an international moratorium on commercial whaling, Iceland's whaling has dramatically increased in recent years. In 2010 alone, Icelandic whalers killed hundreds of whales – including endangered fin whales – and shipped more than 750 tons of whale meat and products to Japan, whose market is already glutted with whale meat from its own "scientific research whaling" program.

In the past, the U.S. has taken the diplomatic route in an attempt to negotiate with Iceland. And the U.S. government recently led a joint demarche joined by 10 other nations. This is a positive first step, but strong words and diplomatic pressure are clearly not enough to curtail Iceland's illegal whaling. Now is the time to put pressure on Iceland's illegal whaling industry by imposing targeted trade sanctions.

**Упражнения:**

**1. Переведите на русский следующие имена собственные, названия и аббревиатуры. Объясните, какой способ из нижеперечисленных был использован в каждом конкретном случае: транскрипция, транслитерация или смешанный перевод, описание, калькирование и т.д.:**

The International Whaling Commission, Japan, Iceland, the U.S.

**2. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

trade sanctions, renegade whale hunting, their survival remains fragile, Iceland exploits loopholes in the ban, a joint demarche, Iceland's illegal whaling industry, endangered fin whales, Iceland's whaling has dramatically increased.

**3. Проанализируйте текст и определите в нем термины и терминологические словосочетания. Составьте для текста двуязычный терминологический словарь.**

## Lesson 5.

### Text 1.

#### **Mediterranean bluefin tuna: quota increase too much too soon**

Posted on 17 November 2014 |

Genoa, Italy – As the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) closes its 19th special meeting, WWF expresses concern over the rapid increase agreed for the Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing quota, especially while little progress has been made to strengthen traceability in this fishery.

“It was a challenging meeting. It might seem a paradox, but the bluefin tuna case confirms that sometimes it’s more difficult to manage a success than a crisis,” said Dr Sergi Tudela, Head of Fisheries at WWF Mediterranean. “It’s hard to apply the term ‘moderate’ to an annual increase of 20 per cent over three years. We are concerned that the huge conservation efforts of the last years might quickly fade away.”

Fishing nations finally agreed to an increase of nearly 20 per cent every year, from 13,500 tonnes in 2014 to 19,296 tonnes in 2016. Quotas for 2017 – initially set at 23,155 tonnes – will be reviewed based on the results of the stock assessment exercise scheduled for 2016.

Current signs of an ongoing recovery in the bluefin tuna population in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean have generated overly-optimistic expectations from a part of the industry and certain fishing nations. Some have asked for dramatic catch increases, ignoring warnings from scientists that any increase in catch levels should be “moderate and gradual.”

“It’s time now for fishers, traders, retailers and consumers to take greater responsibility to ensure that a bluefin tuna recovery fully materializes and is a long-lasting reality. WWF encourages bluefin tuna fisheries to demonstrate fully meeting sustainability and traceability criteria,” said Dr Gemma Quílez-Badia, Fisheries Officer at WWF Mediterranean.

In this year’s ICCAT meeting, fishing possibilities for the Western Atlantic

bluefin tuna stock were also increased, and nations failed to agree on new measures to protect sharks.

### **Упражнения:**

**1. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

dramatic catch increases, fishing nations, overly-optimistic expectations,  
dramatic catch increases, a long-lasting reality, a blue

fin tuna recovery, the huge conservation efforts, to strengthen traceability in this fishery, nations failed to agree on new measures to protect sharks.

**2. Переведите на русский следующие имена собственные, названия и аббревиатуры. Объясните, какой способ из нижеперечисленных был использован в каждом конкретном случае: транскрипция, транслитерация или смешанный перевод, описание, калькирование и т.д.:**

The Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Dr Gemma Quílez-Badia, Fisheries Officer at WWF Mediterranean, the East Atlantic, Genoa, Dr Sergi Tudela, Head of Fisheries, ICCAT.

**3. Проанализируйте текст и определите в нем термины и терминологические словосочетания. Составьте для текста двуязычный терминологический словарь.**

## Lesson 6.

### Text 1.

#### **“Business as usual” emissions may mean starvation, cub loss for polar bears**

Posted on 26 November 2014

**Ottawa:** Climate change is threatening critical Arctic sea ice ecosystems, according to a new report, putting polar bears at risk for significant population declines by the end of the century. Under business-as-usual climate projections, polar bears could eventually face starvation and reproductive failure across the entire Canadian Arctic archipelago.

#### **Habitat loss will take a toll on polar bears**

A quarter of the world’s polar bears inhabit the archipelago, where sea ice is currently present throughout the year. But according to the paper, ‘*Projected Polar Bear Sea Ice Habitat in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago*’, published today in the scientific journal PLOS ONE with the support of WWF, even these bears are likely to face months of open water in the coming decades.

#### **Action on climate change needed**

Climate change is the primary threat to polar bears, melting the sea ice that is their critical habitat and reducing their access to prey. By 2070, the study found, over 80% of the archipelago’s ice could break up in July, forcing pregnant females to retreat to land early. And although thin ice is better habitat for seals, the bears’ main prey, it may simply not persist long enough to allow the polar bears sufficient hunting opportunities.

This scenario is avoidable if the world acts now to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. “WWF is calling for governments to act now to ensure that they do what is necessary to ensure a new global deal is concluded in Paris next year.”

“And that agreement must ensure that the world scale up fair and just global action to ensure that global emissions peak within the decade,” says Samantha Smith of WWF’s Global Climate and Energy Initiative.

#### **The Last Ice Area**

Even under the worst-case scenario, some parts of the archipelago are predicted to retain summer ice longer, with shorter ice-free periods. A fringe of ice around northern Canada and Greenland, the “Last Ice Area”, is a potential refuge for

ice-adapted life. This region requires special measures and management to maintain its viability as habitat.

“Although this study looked specifically at polar bears, these findings are trouble for all life linked to ice, including the people of the Arctic. The Last Ice Area could be a vital habitat well into the future, but decisions about its management are being made now,” says Clive Tesar, WWF’s lead on the Last Ice Area project.

“We believe local people should take the lead in deciding on the future of this area. WWF has been working to ensure Inuit organizations are informed and involved.”

### **Упражнения:**

**1. Переведите на русский и объясните, какой переводческий прием был использован в каждом случае:**

business-as-usual climate projections, critical Arctic sea ice ecosystems, significant population declines, Inuit organizations, to maintain its viability as habitat, shorter ice-free periods, critical habitat, a potential refuge for ice-adapted life, starvation and reproductive failure; *Habitat loss will take a toll on polar bears.*

**2. Переведите на русский следующие имена собственные, названия и аббревиатуры. Объясните, какой способ из нижеперечисленных был использован в каждом конкретном случае: транскрипция, транслитерация или смешанный перевод, описание, калькирование и т.д.:**

Clive Tesar, Canada and Greenland, The Last Ice Area, ‘*Projected Polar Bear Sea Ice Habitat in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago*’, Samantha Smith of WWF’s Global Climate and Energy Initiative, PLOS ONE.

**3. Переведите на русский язык следующие термины и терминологические словосочетания, употребляя транскрипцию или транслитерацию; найдите значения переведенных терминов в специальных словарях.**

Ecosystem, Canadian Arctic archipelago, polar bears, management.