

**Завдання для контрольної роботи  
з навчальної дисципліни «Переклад галузевої літератури»  
для студентів ОС «Магістр» спеціальності 035 «Філологія»  
заочної форми навчання**

У 1 та 2-му семестрах студентом мають бути виконані контрольні роботи, у ході виконання яких студент повинен опрацювати основну та додаткову літературу з модулів.

Контрольна робота I-го семестру охоплює такі теми: «Іншомовні слова і вирази», «Абревіатури і скорочення», «Ініціали імен», «Жанрово-стилістичні проблеми перекладу». Контрольна робота складається з двох завдань: переклад 3-х речень та переклад тексту з виконанням завдань до нього. Речення студент обирає самостійно з підручника: *В. Карабан Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. – Вінниця : «Нова книга», 2004 (ст. 445-469 – з кожного пункту по 3 речення). Номер першого речення повинен збігатись з останньою цифрою номеру залікової книжки студента. Зразок тексту із завданням – див. нижче.*

Контрольна робота 2-го семестру охоплює тему: «Переклад засобів захисту інтелектуальної власності». За результатами вивчення теми студенти повинні бути готовими перекладати всі частини патенту з англійської мови українською і у зворотному напрямку. Контрольна робота складається із завдань на двосторонній переклад різних частин патенту.

**Зразок тексту на  
переклад із завданням,  
контрольна робота 1**

American management consultants may be upbeat but the UK industry has less reason to be cheerful. British consultants' fee income rose only 4 per cent to £10.1bn (\$19.2bn) last year and much of the growth came from outsourcing work rather than the dispensing of advice to senior managers.

Many of the consultants not involved in outsourcing are putting together computer systems. Information technology-related consulting and systems development accounted for about 25 per cent of MCA members' fee income. Traditional management consulting made up only 33 per cent and has fallen for two successive years. The MCA said its members saw fees for traditional consulting fall 8 per cent last year after dropping 9 per cent in 2003.

Does it matter that their business has moved away from old-fashioned consulting towards outsourcing and IT? Are not the consultants who have made the move merely following the advice they give to clients - to be flexible and fleet of foot and follow the market as it changes? In part, yes. Outsourcing has grown quickly and consultants would have been foolish not to have grabbed the opportunity to be part of it. The problem is that growth in outsourcing appears to have peaked. The MCA says that outsourcing fee income increased by 18 per cent last year. In 2003, it grew by 46 per cent.

Much of the new spending on management consultancy is coming from government rather than from the private sector. The MCA said that its members' fee income from public sector consulting rose 42 per cent last year, compared with an increase of only 4 per cent from the private sector.

What has gone wrong for UK consultants? First, clients are becoming much more sophisticated about bringing in the consultants. They understand the consulting business far better than they did - partly because so many of the client managers are former consultants themselves. Bruce Tindale, chief executive of PA Consulting, says around 30 per cent of the client managers his firm deals with are former consultants.

The reason so many consultants now work for client companies should worry the industry: the consultants who leave for clients do so because they find the demands of consulting, and the toll on family life, too heavy. "There are problems with recruitment and retention," Mr Tindale says. "We are noticing, and so are many in the industry, pushback from consultants, who are saying: 'I'm not

prepared to subsume my life anymore.' We're losing people to clients because clients offer stability. People are saying: 'I might not earn quite so much but I get some balance back in my life.' " That has not stopped consultancies from recruiting. MCA member firms employed more than 45,000 people in 2004, an increase of 9 per cent over 2003. At the same time, revenue per consultant fell more steeply last year than in any other recent year - down 11 per cent to £167,000.

Fiona Czerniawska, who wrote the MCA report, suggests several reasons why revenue per consultant might have fallen. Changes in MCA membership, particularly the increase in the number of smaller firms, may have depressed the figure, as smaller consultancies tend to charge less.

But the likeliest explanation for the fall is the increase in the number of consultants. Why have firms been hiring if that has been depressing revenues per head? Because so many consultants, inveterate optimists, believe sales are about to increase. Many consultants over-recruited during the internet boom at the beginning of the decade and Ms Czerniawska says: "There is evidence that, having taken a cautious approach to recruitment in 2003, consulting firms have perhaps not entirely learnt the lessons of 2001."

Mr Tindale, who insists his own firm's revenues and profits showed healthy growth last year, says consultants need to learn another lesson: to provide their clients with a better value-for-money service than they did in the past. "It's a matter of keeping and sustaining trust among clients. It's very difficult because they think they got screwed by us - not always, but quite often. They look at those bills and say: 'What are we getting for this?'"

**Exercise 1. Choose the best definition of these words and expressions in italics for the context in paragraphs 3 and 4.**

1. *old-fashioned* consulting
  - a) not modern or fashionable
  - b) traditional management consulting
  - c) IT-related and systems consulting
2. consultants would have been *foolish*
  - a) silly or unwise
  - b) immature
  - c) taking unnecessary risks
3. ... not have *grabbed* the opportunity
  - a) taken without asking
  - b) suddenly tried to take hold of
  - c) obtained quickly in a dishonest way
4. ...outsourcing appears to have *peaked*
  - a) reached the highest point or level
  - b) gone down after reaching a maximum limit
  - c) formed a point above the surface or at the top of something
5. projects have been *controversial*
  - a) discussed in depth and at great length
  - b) shocking or completely unfair and wrong
  - c) causing disagreement as people have strong opinions about the subject

**Exercise 2. Find words in paragraph 5 or 6 that mean the following in the context of the article.**

- a) having knowledge, experience or understanding of complicated subjects
- b) pressure or very bad effect something has over a long period of time
- c) when workers stay with a company instead of taking a job with another employer
- d) resistance or dissatisfaction
- e) treat something as being less important

f) sharply or dramatically

**Exercise 3. Say whether these statements about paragraphs 8 and 9 are true or false.**

- a) The average consultant fee income has declined mainly due to the rise in the number of consultants.
- b) Consultants are always optimistic and are convinced they will have more work.
- c) Ms Czernyawska thinks that despite consultancies taking on too many recruits a few years ago, they are making the same mistake again.
- d) Mr Tindale states that consultants generally provide clients with value for money.