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«МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО - ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

КАФЕДРА РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

«Утверждаю»

Зав. кафедры романо-германских языков

С. Х. Казиахмедова

«____» _____2018г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ПРАКТИКА УСТНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА (ВТОРОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК)
наименование дисциплины / практики

45.05.01 "Перевод и переводоведение"
шифр и наименование специальности

"Лингвистическое обеспечение межгосударственных отношений"
наименование сспециализации

Москва 2018

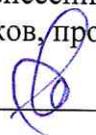Составитель: д.и.н., проф., профессор кафедры романо-германских языков Репко С.И.

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков, протокол № _1_ от «28» _августа_ 2018 г.

Заведующий кафедрой _____ Казиахмедова С.Х.
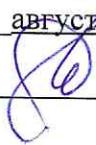
Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в фонд оценочных средств, утверждены на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков, протокол № _1_ от «30» _августа_ 2019 г.

Заведующий кафедрой _____ Казиахмедова С.Х.

Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в фонд оценочных средств, утверждены на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков, протокол № _1_ от «28» _августа_ 2020 г.

Заведующий кафедрой _____ Казиахмедова С.Х.

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

по дисциплине <u>Перевод официально-делового текста (первый иностранный язык)</u>

Таблица 1.

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы), дисциплины	Коды компетенций	Оценочные средства - наименование	
			текущий контроль	промежуточная аттестация
1.	Раздел 1. Особенности устного перевода текстов экономической и политической тематики	ОПК-3, ПСК-3,1 ПК-2, 7, 11, 12	Индивидуальный опрос	Индивидуальный опрос
2.	Раздел 2. Устный перевод текстов исторической, социальной и культурной тематики	ОПК-3, ПСК-3,1 ПК-2, 7, 11, 12	Индивидуальный опрос	Индивидуальный опрос
				Зачёт

Таблица 2.   Перечень компетенций:

Код компетенции	Наименование результата обучения
ОПК-3	способностью применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач
ПСК-3,1	способностью владеть международным этикетом и правилами поведения переводчика в различных ситуациях устного перевода
ПК-2	способностью воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь в естественном для носителей языка темпе, независимо от особенностей произношения и канала речи (от живого голоса до аудио- и видеозаписи)
ПК-7	способностью осуществлять предпереводческий анализ письменного и устного текста, способствующий точному восприятию исходного высказывания, прогнозированию вероятного когнитивного диссонанса и несоответствий в процессе перевода и способов их преодоления
ПК-11	способностью к выполнению устного последовательного перевода и зрительно-устного перевода с соблюдением норм лексической эквивалентности, учетом стилистических и темпоральных характеристик исходного текста, соблюдением грамматических, синтаксических и стилистических норм текста перевода
ПК-12	способностью правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

2. Перечень оценочных средств

Таблица 3.

№	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в ФОС
1	Разноуровневые задачи	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем творческого решения им задания по устному переводу текста.	Задания для устного перевода текстов

3. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения на различных этапах формирования компетенций

Таблица 4.

Код компете нции	Уровень освоения компетенции	Показатели достижения компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
		Знает	
ОПК-3, ПСК-3,1 ПК-2, 7, 11, 12	Недостаточный уровень. Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворитель но»	Не знает систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	Не способен применять знание иностранного языка для решения профессиональных задач перевода, лингвопереводческого анализа текста, допускает много ошибок при переводе, недостаточно знает систему предпереводческого анализа текста, послепреводческого саморедактирования текста перевода, не способен на научной основе организовать свою самостоятельную профессиональную деятельность
	Базовый уровень Оценка «зачтено», «удовлетворительно »	Знает некоторые элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	Знает иностранный язык, но с ошибками применяет его для решения профессиональных задач, знает систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста, систему предпереводческого анализа текста, послепреводческого саморедактирования текста перевода, но допускает ошибки в переводе при решении профессиональных задач, способен на научной основе организовать свою самостоятельную профессиональную деятельность
	Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	Знает основные элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, системы предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	Знает иностранный язык, но иногда допускает незначительные ошибки при решении профессиональных задач, которые исправляет самостоятельно; знает систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста, систему предпереводческого анализа текста, послепреводческого саморедактирования текста перевода, иногда допускает неточности в переводе при решении профессиональных задач, способен на научной основе

			организовать свою самостоятельную профессиональную деятельность
	Высокий уровень. Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	Знает систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста , систему предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	В совершенстве знает систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста, систему предпереводческого анализа текста, послепереводческого саморедактирования текста перевода, без ошибок использует иностранный язык при решении профессиональных задач, способен на научной основе организовать свою самостоятельную профессиональную деятельность
		Умеет	
	Базовый уровень	Воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, применять некоторые элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	В основном способен воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, умеет при переводе с ошибками применять некоторые элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода, способен выполнять устный последовательный перевод и зрительно-устный перевод с соблюдением норм лексической эквивалентности.
	Средний уровень	Воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, применять основные элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода.	В основном способен воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, умеет при переводе применять основные элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста, способен выполнять устный последовательный перевод и зрительно-устный перевод с соблюдением норм лексической эквивалентности.
	Высокий уровень	Воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, применять все элементы системы лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного	Способен воспринимать на слух аутентичную речь, умеет при переводе применять систему лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста, способен выполнять устный последовательный перевод и зрительно-устный перевод с соблюдением норм лексической эквивалентности.

		редактирование текста перевода.	
		Владеет	
	Базовый уровень	Владеет некоторыми элементами лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода, способеностью правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода	Владеет в некоторой степени элементами лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода. Владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; допускает ошибки, не исправленные самостоятельно; – владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; – в устном переводе соблюдает нормы. В некоторой степени способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода
	Средний уровень	Владеет основными элементами лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода, способностью правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода	Владеет основными элементами лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода Владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; допускает ошибки, но исправляет их самостоятельно; – владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; – в устном переводе соблюдает нормы; адекватно извлекает не только эксплицитную, но и имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; обнаруживает достаточные знания реалий иноязычной культуры. В основном способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения

			профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода
	Высокий уровень	Владеет всей системой лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода, способностью правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода	Владеет всеми элементами лингвопереводческого анализа текста, предпереводческого анализа, послепереводческого саморедактирования и контрольного редактирования текста перевода. В полном объеме владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; не допускает ошибки при переводе; владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; в устном переводе соблюдает нормы; адекватно извлекает не только эксплицитную, но и имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; обнаруживает хорошие знания реалий иноязычной культуры. Способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Критерии оценки владения компетенциями ОПК-3, ПСК-3,1; ПК-2, 7, 11, 12 при выполнении контрольного задания по устному переводу текста:

Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО» ставится, если:

- студент без ошибок осуществил устный перевод аутентичного текста;

- продемонстрировал полное владение системой предпереводческого анализа текста и реализовал эти знания практически; в полном объеме владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; не допускает ошибки при переводе; владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; в устном переводе соблюдает нормы; адекватно извлекает не только эксплицитную, но и имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; обнаруживает хорошие знания реалий иноязычной культуры; способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

Оценка «ХОРОШО» ставится, если:

- студент с незначительными неточностями осуществил устный перевод аутентичного текста;

- продемонстрировал владение основными элементами системы предпереводческого анализа текста и реализовал эти знания практически; в полном объеме владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; допускает ошибки при переводе, но исправляет их самостоятельно; владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; в устном переводе соблюдает нормы; адекватно извлекает не только эксплицитную, но и имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; обнаруживает хорошие знания реалий иноязычной культуры; способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» ставится, если:

- студент осуществил устный перевод аутентичного текста с ошибками;

- продемонстрировал владение некоторыми элементами системы предпереводческого анализа текста и реализовал эти знания практически; владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; допускает ошибки при устном переводе, но не исправляет их самостоятельно; владеет различными видами дискурса, демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; в устном переводе соблюдает нормы; допускает ошибки при извлечении имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; обнаруживает слабые знания реалий иноязычной культуры; в основном способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения

профессиональных задач; способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» ставится, если: студент

- студент осуществил устный перевод лишь части аутентичного текста, но при этом сделал ошибки и искажения;

- не смог практически продемонстрировать владение системой предпереводческого анализа текста; не владеет в полном объеме лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодным для использования при переводе; допускает ошибки и искажения при переводе и не исправляет их самостоятельно; в устном переводе нарушает нормы; не может извлечь имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; обнаруживает слабые знания реалий иноязычной культуры; не способен применять знание двух иностранных языков для решения профессиональных задач; не способен правильно использовать минимальный набор переводческих соответствий, достаточный для качественного устного перевода

Критерии оценки (в баллах):
- 50-60 баллов выставляется студенту, если он демонстрирует ограниченный запас слов, недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи устного перевода;

– не соблюдает нормы при переводе, не владеет достаточными знаниями реалий иноязычной культуры; не осознает цель перевода/ прагматическую установку, тип и адресность переводимого текста; затрудняется в определении стиля и жанра текста оригинала;

– коммуникативная задача не выполнена; содержание ответа не соответствует поставленной в задании коммуникативной задаче;

– допускаются многочисленные лексические и грамматические ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание;

– перевод плохо воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок.

- 61-75 баллов выставляется студенту, если он демонстрирует ограниченный запас слов, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи; в речи и при переводе допускает ошибки, в целом не препятствующие пониманию;

– испытывает некоторые затруднения в построении композиции устного переводческого высказывания, имеет отдельные недостатки в использовании средств логической связи; имеет ошибки в понимании и передаче имплицитного содержания текста;

– фрагментарно соблюдает нормы при устном переводе, не владеет достаточными знаниями реалий иноязычной культуры;

– неточно осознает цель устного перевода/ прагматическую установку, тип и адресность переводимого текста; затрудняется в определении стиля и жанра текста оригинала, специфики его стилистического жанрового оформления для передачи ее средствами другого языка; в переводе допущены пропуски текста, смысловые и терминологические искажений, нарушен стиль передачи текста оригинала;

- 76-90 баллов выставляется студенту, если он в целом владеет словарным запасом программных тем, но допускает неточности в употреблении терминов, лексических единиц; не в полном объеме использует разнообразные синтаксические конструкции; речь перевода в целом грамотна, но иногда встречаются незначительные ошибки (артикли, неправильное грамматическое оформление идеоматических выражений); допускаются небольшие отклонения от произносительных норм;

– владеет основными видами дискурса, но допускает нарушения в построении композиции высказывания перевода; допускает отдельные неточности в использовании средств логической связи; адекватно понимает и передает при переводе эксплицитный смысл текста, но допускает неточности в понимании имплицитного смысла;

– при устном переводе в целом соблюдает нормы, но допускает ошибки; в целом владеет достаточными знаниями реалий иноязычной культуры;

– правильно выбирает общую стратегию перевода с учетом его цели и характеристики текста оригинала; точно осознает цель перевода / прагматическую установку, тип и адресность переводимого текста; правильно определяет стиль и жанр текста-оригинала, специфику его стилистического жанрового оформления для передачи ее средствами другого языка, но допускает неточности в выборе переводческих решений, что может привести к смысловой, стилистической и прагматической неадекватности перевода; компенсирует при переводе недостаток предметных, языковых и фоновых знаний с помощью использования синонимов и описательного перевода; редактирует собственный перевод, но не всегда может самостоятельно обнаружить и устранить семантические, стилистические и прагматические погрешности при переводе;

- 91-100 баллов выставляется студенту, если он   свободно владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой, включающим определенный набор межъязыковых стандартных соответствий (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодных для использования в типовых контекстах; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; интонирование соответствует литературной норме; допускает незначительные ошибки, самостоятельно исправленные;

– свободно владеет различными видами дискурса, речь при переводе отличается четкой структурой; адекватно извлекает не только эксплицитную, но и имплицитную информацию из текста оригинала с целью ее передачи средствами другого языка; демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи; аргументирует и адекватно выбирает оптимальные переводческие решения, обеспечивающие смысловую, стилистическую и прагматическую адекватность перевода тексту оригинала;

– в устном переводе соблюдает нормы,   обнаруживает достаточные знания реалий иноязычной культуры;

– правильно выбирает общую стратегию перевода с учетом его цели и характеристики текста оригинала; точно осознает цель перевода / прагматическую установку, тип и адресность переводимого текста;

– правильно определяет стиль и жанр текста-оригинала, специфику его стилистического жанрового оформления для передачи ее средствами другого языка; компенсирует при переводе недостаток предметных, языковых и фоновых знаний с помощью справочных материалов (в том числе словарей разных типов); редактирует собственный перевод, обнаруживает и устраняет семантические, стилистические и прагматические погрешности, контролирует корректность выбранных стратегий и переводческих решений.

5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Комплект заданий для индивидуального опроса в форме устного перевода по дисциплине «Практика устного перевода (второй иностранный язык)».

Unit 6. Biotechnology.

We are often inspired by nature, from art and literature to engineering and medicine. The science of biotechnology also looks up to processes in nature to transform living systems and organisms and develop new (perhaps better) products out of them. According to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, biotechnology is "any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use ." One of the earliest applications of biotechnology, in its simplest form, was in agriculture. For centuries, farmers manipulated plants and animals through selective breeding in order to create and enhance desired traits. As the science of plant breeding was further developed, the 20th century saw a big change as we were able to more quickly pick out traits such as increased yield, pest resistance, drought resistance, and herbicide resistance. But our technology has since then The growth of agricultural biotechnology, also known as agritech, was such that by 2003, seven million farmers were utilizing biotech crops, with more than 85% of these farmers located in developing countries. Is agritech a technological revolution which we should be welcoming or are there hidden risks of artificially changing foodstuff? The clear difference between agritech and traditional practices used by farmers to enhance beneficial traits is the fact that scientific tools and techniques, including genetic engineering, molecular markers, molecular diagnostics, vaccines, and tissue culture, are used to modify living organisms. In other words, it is the fact that this is considered a scientific and very invasive process compared to traditional practices, moved even further, which resulted in first food product produced through plant biotechnology in 1990. But as the Economist noted in a recent article, "If agriculture is to continue to feed the world, it needs to become more like manufacturing." And this is what agritech allows for. With population rising, it is estimated that by 2050 we will be heading for a great food crisis, as the world will need at least 70% more food. The 9.7 billion inhabitants of planet Earth will not only require more food by 2050, but also better food, as by then most are likely to have middling incomes. Agritech can help address this by increasing the productivity of crops and thereby meeting our nutrition needs. The use of biotechnology in the field of agriculture does not only allow for crops to grow more and under more difficult circumstances, it can literally make them better. In other words, science allows us to introduce specific genes to increase the nutritional value of crops. This has been attempted with rice, one of the world's most eaten food, where scientists used genetic engineering to produce rice rich in vitamin A. What scientists noticed is that while rice already contains the genes that produce vitamin A, these get turned off as the rice grow; so what the scientists did was to reverse the process so that the vitamin A genes get activated during the growth. As such, agritech can help in resolving hunger but also malnutrition. This is therefore not a solution we can afford to ignore when so many hundreds of people, many young children, suffer from malnutrition. Proponents of agritech, however, believe that their technology can introduce truly sustainable farming practices and even reduce the environmental impact of agriculture. For example, genetically modified seeds can have improved resistance to germination failure. This allows farmers to plant these seeds without having to till the soil, which is a practice that disturbs beneficial soil organisms, results in the loss of nutrients from soils by bringing them to the surface from where they get washed off by the rain, and releases carbon trapped in the soil organic matter. What is more, supporters of agritech also believe that their technology can also reduce waste and optimize the food available to us in supermarkets. This is because genetically modified produce can be given properties that allow it to be harvested when ripe but then the ripening process can be stopped which means consumers can have access to fresher

produce with a longer shelf life. This also minimizes the amount of food that could go back before even reaching retailers. But if there are so many benefits of agricultural biotechnology, what is holding back further pick-up of these practices by farmers? This is particularly important given the increased frequency of extreme weather phenomena as well as the difficult conditions under which many nations need to grow food. One example of biotechnology products could be the development of drought resistant crops. By changing the genes of some crops, it is possible to grow them in unfavorable conditions and different types of soil, which means that countries that suffer from drought might be able to expand their agricultural activities as well as use land where it was previously not possible to cultivate anything. Even with all the evidence on the table, it is difficult to take a firm decision about the application of biotechnology in agriculture. What is certain is that we need to remain vigilant regarding the health and environmental implications. If agritech companies are truly committed to helping people around the globe to escape hunger and support sustainable farming practices, then they should certainly acknowledge the need to ensure that biotechnology products deliver on that without compromising our environment or health.

UNIT 7. Conquering Space.

https://www.universetoday.com/14841/how-long-does-it-take-to-get-to-mars/

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) automated spacecraft for solar system exploration come in many shapes and sizes. Each spacecraft consists of various scientific instruments selected for a particular mission, supported by basic subsystems for electrical power, trajectory and orientation control, as well as for processing data and communicating with Earth. NASA uses both electrical power and solar energy. Rechargeable bat-teries are employed for backup and supplemental power. A subsystem of small thrusters is used to control spacecraft. The thrusters are linked with de-vices that maintain a constant gaze at selected stars. Just as Earth's early sea-farers used the stars to navigate the oceans, spacecraft use stars to maintain their bearings in space. Between 1959 and 1971, NASA spacecraft were dis-patched to study the Moon and the solar environment; they also scanned the inner planets other than Earth - Mercury, Venus and Mars. For the early planetary reconnaissance missions, NASA employed a highly successful se-ries of spacecraft called the Mariners. Between 1962 and 1975, seven Mariner missions conducted the first surveys of our planetary neighbors in space. In 1972 NASA launched Pioneer 10, a Jupiter spacecraft. Interest was shifting to four of the outer planets - Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Four NASA spacecraft in all - two Pioneers and two Voyagers - were sent in the 1970s to tour the outer regions of our solar system. Because of the dis-tances involved, these travellers took anywhere from 20 months to 12 years to reach their destinations. NASA also developed highly specialised spacecraft to revisit our neighbors Mars and Venus in the middle and late 1970s. Twin Vi-king Landers were equipped to serve as seismic and weather stations and as biology laboratories. Two drum-shaped Pioneer spacecraft visited Venus in 1978. A new generation of automated spacecraft - including Magellan, Gali-leo, Ulysses, Mars Observer and Cassini - is being developed and sent out into the solar system to make detailed examinations that will increase our un-derstanding of our neighborhood and our own planet. In 1969 Mariner - 9 flight to Mars required only 139 days. Viking 1 (1976) – 335 days. Viking 2 (1976) – 360 days. Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (2006) – 210 days. Phoenix Lander (2008) – 295 days. Curiosity Lander (2012) – 253 days. It's proposed that a nuclear rocket could decrease the travel time down to about 7 months. Just 10 milligrams of antimatter would be needed to propel a human mission to Mars in only 45 days. But then, producing even that minuscule amount of antimatter would cost about $250 million. Using traditional chemical rockets, a trip to Mars – at quickest — lasts 6 months. But a new rocket tested successfully last week could potentially cut down travel time to the Red Planet to just 39 days. The Ad Astra Rocket Company tested a plasma rocket called the VASIMR VX-200 engine, which ran at 201

kilowatts in a vacuum chamber, passing the 200-kilowatt mark for the first time. "It's the most powerful plasma rocket in the world right now," says Franklin Chang-Diaz, former NASA astronaut and CEO of Ad Astra. The company has also signed an agreement with NASA to test a 200-kilowatt VASIMR engine on the International Space Station in 2013. The tests on the ISS would provide periodic boosts to the space station, which gradually drops in altitude due to atmospheric drag. ISS boosts are currently provided by spacecraft with conventional thrusters, which consume about 7.5 tons of propellant per year. By cutting this amount down to 0.3 tons, Chang-Diaz estimates that VASIMR could save NASA millions of dollars per year. The VASIMR has 4 Newtons of thrust (0.9 pounds) with a specific impulse of about 6,000 seconds. To make a trip to Mars in 39 days, a 10- to 20-megawatt VASIMR engine ion engine would need to be coupled with nuclear power to dramatically shorten human transit times between planets. The shorter the trip, the less time astronauts would be exposed to space radiation, and a microgravity environment, both of which are significant hurdles for Mars missions.

Unit 8. Olympic Games.

https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/jan/15/chelsea-warr-quits-uk-sport

Tokyo was selected as the Olympic Games host city during the 125th IOC Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 7 September 2013. This will be the second time that Japan and specifically Tokyo has hosted the Summer Olympic Games, the first being in 1964, making it the first city in Asia to host the summer Games twice. Overall, these will be the fourth Olympic Games to be held in Japan, which also hosted the Winter Olympics in 1972 (Sapporo) and 1998 (Nagano). The 2020 Games will be the second of three consecutive Olympics to be held in East Asia, the first being the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang County, South Korea, and the next being the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing, China. These Games will see the introduction of new and additional competitions at the Summer Olympics, including 3x3 basketball, freestyle BMX and Madison cycling, as well as further mixed events. Under new IOC policies that allow the host organizing committee to add sports to the Olympic programme to augment the permanent core Olympic events, these Games will see karate, sport climbing, surfing and skateboarding make their Olympic debuts, as well as the return of baseball and softball for the first time since 2008.Britain's preparations for the Tokyo Olympics have hit an unexpected bump with the news that Chelsea Warr has stepped down as the UK Sport performance director. Warr, an Australian who was one of the architects behind Team GB's success at the London 2012 and Rio 2016 Games, has decided to take up a chief executive job at the Queensland Academy of Sport and will leave in a fortnight. She will take gardening leave for six months before starting her new role in the autumn. The timing has stunned many in the high-performance system given that only last month Warr was boldly predicting she was "quietly confident" that Britain could achieve its best Olympics in Tokyo and was also heavily involved in planning ahead for Paris 2024. "I can't imagine many sports are racking their brains thinking what are we going to do now?" Michael Bourne, the head of science and medicine at the England and Wales Cricket Board and the UK Sport deputy of performance services, will take over Warr's role on an interim basis with immediate effect. Warr, who joined UK Sport in 2005, made her name in the organisation by leading the Talent ID programme that led to the discovery of Helen Glover, Tom Daley and Lizzy Yarnold. However, some insiders were increasingly critical of what one said was her "myopic" approach to winning medals before everything else. It is also thought by some that her views were not entirely compatible with the new UK Sport chief executive, Sally Munday, who is seen as trying to promote a more holistic approach. One well-placed observer said Warr had done a "bloody good job" but predicted her departure also would energise the system. Another said it would have minimal effect on Team GB's results at the Olympic Games. Athletes competing at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games will sleep on bed frames made from recyclable

cardboard, with mattresses formed of polyethylene materials that will be reused for plastic products after the Games. The environmentally conscious sleeping arrangements were put on display for the media for the first time on Thursday at a mock apartment in the Tokyo 2020 headquarters. In all, 18,000 beds will be required at the village, nestled in Tokyo Bay, during the Olympics that begin on 24 July. Only 8,000 will be needed for the Paralympics. At 2.10 meters long, the beds should be suitable for all but the very tallest athletes, and the manufacturer, Airweave, is confident they can bear a weight of around 200 kilograms, which is more than any athlete weighed at the 2016 Games in Rio. Construction of some communal areas of the Olympic village, like the main dining hall and the village plaza, is still underway. After the Games, its apartment units will be sold privately, with prices starting from a little over 50 million yen (£350,450). The organisers are making a concerted effort to reduce carbon emissions generated by the Games, according to Junichi Fujino, an environmental researcher on the city's task force. All medals will be made from metal extracted from recycled consumer electronics, including about 6.2 million used mobile phones. The Olympic torch is made from aluminium waste, and the podiums from recycled household and marine plastic waste. Electricity for the Games will come from renewable sources.

Unit 9. Information Society

https://affairscloud.com/india-ranks-138-measuring-information-society-report-2016/

Measuring the Information Society Report is published annually since 2009. It shows significant ICT data and tools to measure the information society. The 2016 report measures ICT development in 175 economies worldwide and compares progress with respect to the base year 2015. The report highlights the role of ICTs in achieving Sustainable Developments Goals. 2016 edition of the Measuring the Information Society Report was launched on 22 November 2016 during the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) 2016 held from 21 November to 23 November 2016 in Botswana, South Africa by UN International Telecommunication Union (ITU). India has been ranked 138th in global rank Index 2016 with a score of 2.69 while it has been ranked 26th in the Regional Rank Index 2016. India is among 9 countries in the region which falls within the least connected countries LCC in the ranking. It was ranked 135th in the global rank Index 2015 with a score of 2.50 The ITU index was topped by the Republic of Korea with a score of 8.84. The Sub-Saharan Africa's Niger with a score of 1.07 ranked lowest. Nearly all countries improved their ICT Development Index (IDI) values over the last year, but great difference continue to exist between more and less connected countries. The Republic of Korea tops the IDI rankings in 2016 for the second consecutive year.There has been greater improvement in ICT use than its access. Countries from around the world showed strong improvements in performance. South Korea got the highest 8.88 points. 5. UK got 8.57 7. China got 8.46 points. 11. Japan got 8.37 points. The ICT Development Index (IDI) is an index published by the United Nations International Telecommunication Union based on internationally agreed information and communication technologies (ICT) indicators. This makes it a valuable tool for benchmarking the most important indicators for measuring the information society. The IDI is a standard tool that governments, operators, development agencies, researchers and others can use to measure the digital divide and compare ICT performance within and across countries. The ICT Development Index is based on 11 ICT indicators, grouped in three clusters: access, use and skills. The access sub-index captures ICT readiness,

and includes five infrastructure and access indicators. a. fixed-telephone subscriptions/100 inhabitants b. mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 inhabitants   c. international Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per user   d. percentage of households with a computer   e. percentage of households with Internet access. The use sub-index captures ICT intensity, and includes three ICT intensity and usage indicators. a. percentage of individuals using the Internet   b. fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants   c. Wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (includes satellite, terrestrial fixed, and active mobile with a minimum download of 256 kbit/s). The skills sub-index captures ICT capability or skills as indispensable input indicators. It includes three proxy indicators and is given less weight in the computation of the IDI compared with the other two sub-indices.   a. adult literacy rate (% population 15 and older who can read and write simple statements with understanding and do simple arithmetic calculations)   b. gross enrollment ratio secondary level (total enrollment in a specific level of education as a percentage of all eligible)   c. gross enrollment ratio tertiary level (total enrollment in a specific level of education as a percentage of all eligible).

Unit 10. Development of Mankind.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_independence

The most remarkable development of the last quarter of the twentieth century has been the revelation of enormous weaknesses at the core of the world's seemingly strong Soviet Union. But the first quarter of the twenty first century has been the revelation of enormous weaknesses the United Kingdom. Nationalism is currently on the rise in the regions like Eastern Europe and ex-Soviet Union where peoples have long been denied their national identities, and yet within the world's oldest and most secure nationalities, nationalism is also on the rise. We can see it in the US, where Donald Trump became the president with his slogan America First. The demand for national recognition in Western Europe has been domesticated and made compatible with universal recognition, much like religion three or four centuries before. In the 21st century we see the end of Globalization and Brexit. It is the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). Following a June 2016 referendum, in which 52% voted to leave, the UK government formally announced the country's withdrawal in March 2017, beginning the Brexit process. The UK is set to withdraw from the EU at 11 p.m. GMT on 31 January 2020. There will then be a transition period until 31 December 2020, during which the UK and EU will negotiate their future trade relationship. Withdrawal is advocated by Eurosceptics and opposed by pro-Europeanists, both of whom span the political spectrum. The UK joined the European Communities (EC) (principally the European Economic Community (EEC)) in 1973, with continued membership endorsed in a 1975 referendum. In the 1970s and 1980s, withdrawal from the EC was advocated mainly by the political left, e.g. in the Labor Party's 1983 election manifesto. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty founded the EU, but was not put to a referendum. The eurosceptic wing of the Conservative Party led a rebellion over ratification of the treaty and, with the UK Independence Party (UKIP) and the cross-party People's Pledge campaign, pressured Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron to hold a referendum on continued EU membership, which was held in June 2016. Cameron, who had campaigned to remain, resigned after the result and was succeeded by Theresa May. On 29 March 2017, the UK government formally began the withdrawal process. The rose of nationalism is seen in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The pro-independence Scottish National Party first became the governing party of the devolved parliament in 2007, and it won an outright majority of seats at the 2011 Scottish Parliament election. This led to an agreement between the Scottish and UK governments to hold the 2014 Scottish independence

referendum. Voters were asked: "Should Scotland be an independent country?" 44.7 percent of voters answered "Yes" and 55.3 percent answered "No", with a record voter turnout of 85 percent. After the UK referendum on EU membership in June 2016, the Scottish Parliament authorized the Scottish Government to seek a section 30 order to hold a second referendum on independence. From Latin America to Eastern Europe, from the former Soviet Union to Spain, separatists rose their heads. Strong governments have been failing over the last two decades. And while they have not given way in all cases to stable liberal democracies, liberal democracy remains the only coherent political aspiration that spans different regions and cultures around the globe. In addition, liberal principles in economics - the "free market" - have spread, and have succeeded in producing unprecedented levels of material prosperity, both in industrially developed countries and in countries that had been, at the close of World War II, part of the impoverished Third World. A liberal revolution in economic thinking has sometimes preceded, sometimes followed, the move toward political freedom around the globe. Nationalism has been the vehicle for the struggle for recognition over the past hundred years, and the source of this century's most intense conflicts. A world made up of liberal democracies should have much less incentive for war, since all nations would eciprocally recognise one another's legitimacy. And indeed, there is substantial empirical evidence from the past couple of hundred years that liberal democracies do not behave imperialistically toward one another, even if they are perfectly capable of going to war with states that are not democracies and do not share their fundamental values.

Unit 11. Clash of Civilizations.

https://www.stetson.edu/artsci/political-science/media/clash.pdf

The Clash of Civilizations And the remaking of World Order By Samuel Huntington

INTRODUCTION: FLAGS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

On January 3, 1992 a meeting of Russian and American scholars took place in the auditorium of a government building in Moscow. Two weeks earlier the Soviet Union had ceased to exist and the Russian Federation had become an independent country. As a result, the statue of Lenin which previously graced the stage of the auditorium had disappeared and instead the flag of the Russian Federation was now displayed on the front wall. The only problem, one American observed, was that the flag had been hung upside down. After this was pointed out to the Russian hosts, they quickly and quietly corrected the error during the first intermission. The years after the Cold War witnessed the beginnings of dramatic changes in peoples' identities and the symbols of those identities. Global politics began to be reconfigured along cultural lines. Upside-down flags were a sign of the transition, but more and more the flags are flying high and true, and Russians and other people are mobilizing and marching behind these and other symbols of their new cultural identities. On April 18, 1994 two thousand people rallied in Sarajevo waving the flags of Saudi Arabia and Turkey. By flying those banners, instead of U.N " NATO, or American flags, these Sarajevans identified themselves with their fellow Muslims and told the world who were their real and notso-real friends. On October 16, 1994 in Los Angeles 70,000 people marched beneath "a sea of Mexican flags" protesting Proposition 187, a referendum measure which would deny many state benefits to illegal immigrants and their children. Why are they "walking down the street with a Mexican flag and demanding that this country give them a tree education?" observers asked - why should be waving, the American flag." Two weeks later more protestors did march down the street ': carrying an American flag- upside down. These flag displays ensured victory for Proposition 187, which was approved by 59 percent of California voters. In the post-Cold War world flags count and so do other symbols of cultural identity, including crosses, crescents, and even head coverings, because culture counts, and cultural identity is what is most meaningful to most people. People are discovering new but

often old identities and marching under new but often old flags which lead to wars with new but often old enemies.   One grim Weltanschauung for this new era was well expressed by the Venetian nationalist demagogue in Michael Oibdin's novel, Dead Lagoon: "There can be no true friends without true enemies. Unless we hate what we are not, we cannot love what we are. These are the old truths we are painfully rediscovering after a century and more of sentimental cant. Those who deny them deny their family, their heritage, their culture, their birthright, their very selves! They will not lightly be forgiven." The unfortunate truth in these old truths cannot be ignored by statesmen and scholars. For peoples seeking identity and reinventing ethnicity, enemies are essential, and the potentially most dangerous enmities occur across the fault lines between the world's major civilizations.   The central theme of this book is that culture and cultural identities, which at the broadest level are civilization identities, are shaping the patterns of cohesion, disintegration, and conflict in the post-Cold War world. The five parts of this book elaborate corollaries to this main proposition. Part I: For the first time in history global politics is both multipolar and multicivilizational; modernization is distinct from Westernization and is producing neither a universal civilization in any meaningful sense nor the Westernization of non-Western societies. Part II: The balance of power among civilizations is shifting: the West is declining in relative influence; Asian civilizations are expanding their economic, military, and. political strength; Islam is exploding demographically with destabilizing consequences for Muslim countries and their neighbors; and non-Western civilizations generally are reaffirming the value of their own cultures. Part III: A civilization-based world order is emerging: societies sharing cultural affinities cooperate with each other; efforts to shift societies from one civilization to another are unsuccessful; and countries group themselves around the lead or core states of their civilization. Part IV: The West's universalist pretensions increasingly bring it into conflict with other civilizations, most seriously with Islam and China; at the local level fault line wars, largely between Muslims and non-Muslims, generate "kin-country rallying," the threat of broader escalation, and hence efforts by core states to halt these wars. Part V: The survival of the West depends on Americans reaffirming their Western identity and Westerners accepting their civilization as unique The New Era in World Politics universal and uniting to renew and preserve it against challenges from non-Western societies. Avoidance of a global war of civilizations depends on world leaders accepting and cooperating to maintain the multicivilizational character of global politics.

Unit 12. International Relations.

https://www.stetson.edu/artsci/political-science/media/clash.pdf

A MULTIPOLAR, MULTICIVILIZATIONAL WORLD

In the post-Cold War world, for the first time in history, global politics has become multipolar and ulticivilizational. During most of human existence, contacts between civilizations were intermittent or nonexistent. Then, with the beginning of the modern era, about A.D. 1500, global politics assumed two dimensions. For over four hundred years, the nation states of the WestBritain, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Germany, the United States, and others -constituted a multipolar international system within Western civilization and interacted, competed, and fought wars with each other. At the same time, Western nations also expanded, conquered, colonized, or decisively influenced every other civilization (Map 1.1). During the Cold War global politics became bipolar and the world was divided into three parts. A group of mostly wealthy and democratic societies, led by the United States, was engaged in a pervasive, ideological, political, economic, and, at times, military competition with a group of somewhat poorer communist societies associated with and led by the Soviet Union. Much of this conflict occurred in the Third World outside these, two camps, composed of countries which often were poor, lacked political stability, were recently independent, and claimed to be nonaligned (Map 1.2). In the late 1980s the communist world collapsed, and the Cold War international system became history. In the post-Cold War world,

the most important distinctions among peoples are not ideological, political, or economic. They are cultural. Peoples and nations are attempting to answer the most basic question humans can face: Who are we? And they are answering that question in the traditional way human beings have answered it, by reference to the things that mean most to them. People define themselves in terms of ancestry, religion, language, history, values, customs, and institutions. They identify with cultural groups: tribes, ethnic groups, religious communities, nations, and, at the broadest level, civilizations. People use politics not just to advance their interests but also to define their identity. We know who we are only when we know who we are not and often only when we know whom we are against. Nation states remain the principal actors in world affairs. Their behavior is shaped as in the past by the pursuit of power and wealth, but it is also shaped by cultural preferences, commonalities, and differences. The most important groupings of states are no longer the three blocs of the Cold War but rather the world's seven or eight major civilizations (Map 1.3). Non-Western societies, particularly in East Asia, are developing their economic wealth and creating the basis for enhanced military power and political influence. As their power and self-confidence increase, non-Western societies increasingly assert their own cultural values and reject those "imposed" on them by the West. The "international system of the twenty-first century," Henry Kissinger has noted, ". ..will contain at least six major powers -the United States, Europe, China, Japan, Russia, and probably India -as well as a multiplicity of medium-sized and smaller countries." 1 Kissinger's six major powers belong to five very different civilizations, and in addition there are important Islamic states whose strategic locations, large populations, and/or oil resources make them influential in world affairs. In this new world, local politics is the politics of ethnicity; global politics is the politics of civilizations. The rivalry of the superpowers is replaced by the clash of civilizations. In this new world the most pervasive, important, and dangerous conflicts will not be between social classes, rich and poor, or other economically defined groups, but between peoples belonging to different cultural entities. Tribal wars and ethnic conflicts will occur within civilizations. Violence between states and groups from different civilizations, however, carries with it the potential for escalation as other states and groups from these civilizations rally to the support of their "kin countries." z The bloody clash of clans in Somalia poses no threat of broader conflict. The bloody clash of tribes in Rwanda has consequences for Uganda, Zaire, and Burundi but not much further. The bloody clashes of civilizations in Bosnia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, or Kashmir could become bigger wars. In the Yugoslav conflicts, Russia provided diplomatic support to the Serbs, and Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, and Libya provided funds and arms to the Bosnians, not for reasons of ideology or power politics or economic interest but because of cultural kinship. "Cultural conflicts," Vaclav Havel has observed, "are increasing and are more dangerous today than at any time in history," and Jacques Oelors agreed that "future conflicts will be sparked by cultural factors rather than economics or ideology." 3 And the most dangerous cultural conflicts are those along the fault lines between civilizations.

Unit 13. Brexit.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit

Brexit (a portmanteau of "British" and "exit") means the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). Following a June 2016 referendum, in which 52% voted to leave, the UK government formally announced the country's withdrawal in March 2017, beginning the Brexit process. The UK withdrew from the EU at 11 p.m. GMT on 31 January 2020, beginning a transition period that is set to end on 31 December 2020. During the 11-month transition period, the UK and EU will negotiate their future relationship. The UK remains subject to European Union law and remains part of EU Customs Union and European Single Market during the transition period, but is no longer represented in the EU's political bodies or institutions. Withdrawal was advocated by Eurosceptics and opposed by pro-Europeanists, both of whom spanned the political spectrum. The

UK joined the European Communities (EC) (principally the European Economic Community (EEC)) in 1973, with continued membership endorsed in a 1975 referendum. In the 1970s and 1980s, withdrawal from the EC was advocated mainly by the political left, e.g. in the Labor Party's 1983 election manifesto. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty founded the EU, but was not put to a referendum. The eurosceptic wing of the Conservative Party led a rebellion over ratification of the treaty and, with the UK Independence Party (UKIP) and the cross-party People's Pledge campaign, pressured Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron to hold a referendum on continued EU membership, which was held in June 2016. Cameron, who had campaigned to remain, resigned after the result and was succeeded by Theresa May. On 29 March 2017, the UK government formally began the withdrawal process by invoking Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union with permission from Parliament. May called a snap general election in June 2017, which resulted in a Conservative minority government supported by the Democratic Unionist Party. UK–EU withdrawal negotiations began later that month. The UK negotiated to leave the EU customs union and single market. This resulted in the November 2018 withdrawal agreement, but the UK parliament voted against ratifying it three times. The Labor Party wanted any agreement to maintain a customs union, while many Conservatives opposed the agreement's financial settlement, as well as the "Irish backstop" designed to prevent border controls between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The Liberal Democrats, Scottish National Party, and others sought to reverse Brexit through a proposed second referendum. In March 2019, the UK parliament voted for May to ask the EU to delay Brexit until April, and then later October. Having failed to get her agreement approved, May resigned as prime minister in July and was succeeded by Boris Johnson. He sought to replace parts of the agreement and vowed to leave the EU by the new deadline. On 17 October 2019, the UK government and EU agreed a revised withdrawal agreement, with new arrangements for Northern Ireland. Parliament approved the agreement for further scrutiny, but rejected passing it into law before 31 October deadline, and forced the government (through the 'Benn Act') to ask for a third Brexit delay. An early general election was then held on 12 December. The Conservatives won a large majority in that election, with Johnson declaring that the UK would leave the EU in early 2020. The withdrawal agreement was ratified by the UK on 23 January, and by the EU on 30 January, and entered into force on 31 January. Many effects of Brexit depend on how closely the UK will be tied to the EU, or whether the transition period expires without terms being agreed to (a "no-deal Brexit"). The broad consensus among economists was that Brexit will likely harm the UK's economy and reduce its real per capita income in the medium term and long term, and that the referendum itself damaged the economy.[a] The IMF in January 2020, however, reversed its predictions from 2016, forecasting the UK will outperform the EU in the two years following Brexit, having already done so in 2019. Brexit is likely to reduce immigration from European Economic Area (EEA) countries to the UK, and poses challenges for UK higher education, academic research and security. Following Brexit, EU law and the EU Court of Justice will no longer have supremacy over UK laws or its Supreme Court, except to a temporary extent agreed upon in a withdrawal agreement. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 retains relevant EU law as domestic law, which the UK could then amend or repeal.

Unit 14. Sport

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport

 Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organized participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete,

simultaneously or consecutively, with one winner; in others, the contest (a match) is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a "tie" or "draw", in which there is no single winner; others provide tie-breaking methods to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of contests may be arranged in a tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs. Sport is generally recognised as system of activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and xiangqi, and limits the number of mind games which can be admitted as sports. Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression. Records of performance are often kept, and for popular sports, this information may be widely announced or reported in sport news. Sport is also a major source of entertainment for non-participants, with spectator sport drawing large crowds to sport venues, and reaching wider audiences through broadcasting. Sport betting is in some cases severely regulated, and in some cases is central to the sport. According to A.T. Kearney, a consultancy, the global sporting industry is worth up to $620 billion as of 2013. The world's most accessible and practised sport is running, while association football is the most popular spectator sport. The modern massive sport has the form of the The Olympic Games or Olympics. It is are leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games (Ancient Greek: Ὀλυμπιακοί Ἀγῶνες), which were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894, leading to the first modern Games in Athens in 1896. The IOC is the governing body of the Olympic Movement, with the Olympic Charter defining its structure and authority. The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has resulted in several changes to the Olympic Games. Some of these adjustments include the creation of the Winter Olympic Games for snow and ice sports, the Paralympic Games for athletes with a disability, the Youth Olympic Games for athletes aged 14 to 18, the five Continental games (Pan American, African, Asian, European, and Pacific), and the World Games for sports that are not contested in the Olympic Games. The Deaflympics and Special Olympics are also endorsed by the IOC. The IOC has had to adapt to a variety of economic, political, and technological advancements. The abuse of amateur rules by the Eastern Bloc nations prompted the IOC to shift away from pure amateurism, as envisioned by Coubertin, to allowing participation of professional athletes. The growing importance of mass media created the issue of corporate sponsorship and commercialisation of the Games. World wars led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Games. Large boycotts during the Cold War limited participation in the 1980 and 1984 Games.

http://www.globalissues.org/article/138/human-rights-for-all

The leaders of the United States of America are proud to present the picture of being the foremost bearers of human rights. Yet, they have often been heavily criticized for advancing their own interests and of double standards. They often have not ratified various international human rights related treaties (and where it has, there have been many, many reservations). US diplomats were influential in drawing up the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet the USA has not always put (some of their own) words into action. There have been about half a million murders in the USA in 1977-2001. In the same period, 716 men and women have been executed. This is a punishment, these bare statistics suggest, reserved for the worst of the worst of murderers in the USA. But how can that be true if, for example, learning disabled prisoners are among the condemned? ... It is time they [U.S. leaders] took it upon themselves to measure US standards of decency against the aspirations of the international community on the death penalty. Police brutality in the US has been a known problem. Probably the most well known recent case was the 1991 Rodney King incident in Los Angeles that led to riots in that city. The Republican Convention and Democratic Convention for the 2000 elections had been accompanied by large public protests. However, the mainstream media did not report much on the police brutality involved to silence the dissenters. There were many, many mainstream and alternative sites around the world following the 2000 election race (as it was a global issue -- one Ugandan citizen lamented at how he didn't have a right to vote in the U.S. elections, and yet the U.S. influences his country more than his own government!). However, to look at the issues not covered by the mainstream (and an analysis of the issue that are covered!), you can start at the ZNet Convention Convergence section. Health and other social rights were also becoming important issues while the economy was booming in the late 1990s and early 2000s (for some) yet leaving more and more people out. Some 44 million people in the U.S. do not have health insurance, for example. As another example, an Inter Press Service summary of a report titled Economic Apartheid in America points out that the United States is the only industrialised nation that views health care as a privilege, not a basic human right. (Unfortunately the report itself not available on the Internet, but is produced by United for a Fair Economy where you can see many extracts and similar reports.) In what is the second most hazardous industry to work in, after mining, agriculture is also the most hazardous for children, in the United States. Human Rights Watch reports how the US fails to protect child workers. In Amnesty International's 2001 report, they pointed out that there were many cases of torture and ill-treatment in prisons and jails, where [a]buses included beatings and excessive force; sexual misconduct; the misuse of electro-shock weapons and chemical sprays; and the cruel use of mechanical restraints, including holding prisoners for prolonged periods in four-point restraint as punishment. Many reported abuses took place in isolation units or during forced removal of prisoners from cells (cell extractions). The USA incidentally also has the world's largest prison population of roughly 2 million people, which accounts for approximately a quarter of the world's prison population. For 2000, for example, Human Rights Watch also reported that the United States made little progress in embracing international human rights It has been over 60 years since the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed by most governments in the world and yet the abuses continue to grow. Freedom of Speech and Human Rights are taken for granted in the West, but recent years have seen conditions deteriorate around the world. As early as 1997 for example, Human Rights conditions were reported to remain unchanged compared to previous years, or in some countries, actually worsen, around the world. In 1998 for example, the UN reported that even though over a hundred governments had agreed to help outlaw some of the worse violations of rights, torture was still on the increase. In 1991, as the New World Order marched on towards the new century it did not look as bright and cheerful for most people as we would have imagined, or hoped, it to be. With the war on terror, the US invasion of Afghanistan (2001) the situation for human rights seems to have deteriorated, with not only terrorists committing human rights violations, but also powerful governments who are sacrificing rights for security. Amnesty International, in its 2004 report noted the set back for International values of human

rights: «Violence by armed groups and increasing violations by governments have combined to produce the most sustained attack on human rights and international humanitarian law in 50 years. This was leading to a world of growing mistrust, fear and division. … Amnesty International strongly condemned armed groups responsible for atrocities [representing] a significant new threat to international justice…. But it is also frightening that the principles of international law and the tools of multilateral action which could protect us from these attacks are being undermined, marginalized or destroyed by powerful governments, said Irene Khan [Secretary General of Amnesty International]. Governments are losing their moral compass, sacrificing the global values of human rights in a blind pursuit of security. This failure of leadership is a dangerous concession to armed groups. …The war on terror and the war in Iraq has encouraged a new wave of human rights abuse and diverted attention from old ones … while many governments are openly pursuing repressive agendas. While governments have been obsessed with the threat of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, they have allowed the real weapons of mass destruction—injustice and impunity, poverty, discrimination and racism, the uncontrolled trade in small arms, violence against women and abuse of children—to go unaddressed, said Irene Khan. There are so many examples of various countries, corporations and institutions violating human rights. Some are contributing to suppressing rights in other countries. Others are ignoring the plight of people in other countries whose rights are denied due to their own economic and political interests in those other countries. Human rights include a variety of aspects, from civil and political rights, to socio-economic rights. (Interestingly, as the Human Development Report 2000 from the United Nations points out, during the Cold War, the rich western nations were arguing basically for civil and political rights, while the socialist countries, and some developing countries, were demanding more social and economic rights. Human rights then, was a propaganda tool with both sides using the same words, but for different reasons.) There are so many abuses that it would take too long to mention here. However, a few that do come to mind that have even made it into the mainstream media (although not always accurately) include those that are presented on this site. The links to these can be seen below. Over time more will be added.

Unit 16. Recent History of the UK.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_Kingdom

Britain had won the 1940-1945 war, but it lost India in 1947 and nearly all the rest of the Empire by the 1960s. It debated its role in world affairs and joined the United Nations in 1945, NATO in 1949, and became a close ally of the United States. Prosperity returned in the 1950s, and London remained a world centre of finance and culture, but the nation was no longer a major world power. In 1973, after a long debate and initial rejection, it joined the Common Market. The end of the war saw a landslide victory for Clement Attlee and the Labour Party. They were elected on a manifesto of greater social justice with left-wing policies such as the creation of a National Health Service, more council housing and nationalization of several major industries. Britain faced a severe financial crisis, and responded by reducing her international responsibilities and by sharing the hardships of an "age of austerity". Large loans from the United States and Marshall Plan grants helped rebuild and modernise its infrastructure and business practices. Rationing and conscription dragged on well into the post war years, and the country suffered one of the worst winters on record. Nevertheless, morale was boosted by events such as the marriage of Princess Elizabeth in 1947 and the Festival of Britain in 1951. As the country headed into the 1950s, rebuilding continued and a number of immigrants from the remaining British Empire, mostly the Caribbean and the Indian subcontinent, were invited to help the rebuilding effort. As the 1950s wore on, Britain lost its place as a superpower and could no longer maintain its large Empire. This led to decolonization, and a withdrawal from almost all of its colonies by 1970. n 1950, the UK standard of living was higher than in any EEC country apart from Belgium. It was 50% higher than the West German standard of living, and twice as high as the Italian standard of living. By the earlier Seventies, however,

the UK standard of living was lower than all EEC countries apart from Italy (which, according to one calculation, was roughly equal to Britain). In 1951, the average weekly earnings of men over the age of 21 stood at £8 6s 0d, and nearly doubled a decade later to £15 7s 0d. By 1966, average weekly earnings stood at £20 6s 0d.[208] Between 1964 and 1968, the percentage of households with a television set rose from 80.5% to 85.5%, a washing machine from 54% to 63%, a refrigerator from 35% to 55%, a car from 38% to 49%, a telephone from 21.5% to 28%, and central heating from 13% to 23%. Between 1951 and 1963, wages rose by 72% while prices rose by 45%, enabling people to afford more consumer goods than ever before. By 1963, 82% of all private households had a television, 72% a vacuum cleaner, 45% a washing machine, and 30% a refrigerator. After the relative prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s, the UK experienced extreme industrial strife and stagflation through the 1970s following a global economic downturn; A strict modernization of the UK economy began under the controversial Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher following her election as prime minister in 1979, which saw a time of record unemployment as deindustrialization saw the end of much of the country's manufacturing industries but also a time of economic boom as stock markets became liberalized and State-owned industries became privatized. Her rise to power was seen as the symbolic end of the time in which the British economy had become the "sick man" of Western Europe. Inflation also fell during this period and trade union power was reduced. From 1964 up until 1996, income per head had doubled, while ownership of various household goods had significantly increased. By 1996, two-thirds of households owned cars, 82% had central heating, most people owned a VCR, and one in five houses had a home computer.[230] In 1971, 9% of households had no access to a shower or bathroom, compared with only 1% in 1990; largely due to demolition or modernization of older properties which lacked such facilities. In 1971, only 35% had central heating, while 78% enjoyed this amenity in 1990. By 1990, 93% of households had colour television, 87% had telephones, 86% had washing machines, 80% had deep-freezers, 60% had video-recorders, and 47% had microwave ovens. Holiday entitlements had also become more generous. In 1990, nine out of ten full-time manual workers were entitled to more than four weeks of paid holiday a year, while twenty years previously only two-thirds had been allowed three weeks or more. In 2003, forty-six thousand British troops, one-third of the total strength of the Army's land forces, were deployed to assist the US with the invasion of Iraq and thereafter British armed forces were responsible for security in southern Iraq. All British forces were withdrawn in 2010. In the wake of the global economic crisis of 2008, the United Kingdom economy contracted. On 8 October 2008, the government de-facto nationalized all British banks giving them $850 billion rescue package. The UK experienced negative economic growth throughout 2009. In 2015, the Scottish National Party, which had Independence from England Strategy won all but three of the 59 seats in Scotland, a gain of 50. This had been widely forecast as opinion polls, a surge in support for the SNP following the 2014 Scottish independence referendum, and SNP party membership had more than quadrupled from 25,000 to over 100,000, meaning that 1 in every 50 of the population of Scotland was a party member. Britain became the sixth fattest nation in the world. During the severe demographic crisis, 51.9% of voters on June 23, 2016 referendum voted in favor of the UK leaving the European Union.

Unit 17. Armed Forces.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Armed_Forces

The British Armed Forces consist of: the Royal Navy (38,550 men, 75 commissioned ships, together with the Royal Marines, a highly specialized amphibious light infantry force); the British Army (115,270 men), and the Royal Air Force (39,640 men). Since 2001, the British Armed Forces wage war in Afghanistan, Libya (2011) and Iraq (2003-2010). The British Armed Forces are a professional force with a strength of 146,500 UK Regulars and Gurkhas, 36,430 Volunteer Reserves and 7,820 "Other Personnel". This gives a total strength of 190,750 "UK Service Personnel". As a percentage breakdown

of UK Service Personnel, 76.8% are UK Regulars and Gurkhas, 19.1% are Volunteer Reserves and 4.1% are composed of Other Personnel. In addition, all ex-Regular personnel retain a "statutory liability for service" and are liable to be recalled (under Section 52 of the Reserve Forces Act (RFA, 1996) for duty during wartime, which is known as the Regular Reserve. MoD publications since April 2013 no longer report the entire strength of the Regular Reserve, instead they only give a figure for Regular Reserves who serve under a fixed-term reserve contract. These contracts are similar in nature to those of the Volunteer Reserve. As of 1 April 2015, Regular Reserves serving under a fixed-term contract numbered 44,600 personnel. The United Kingdom maintains an independent nuclear deterrent, currently consisting of four Vanguard-class ballistic missile submarines, UGM-133 Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and 160 operational thermonuclear warheads. This is known as Trident in both public and political discourse (with nomenclature taken after the UGM-133 Trident II ballistic missile). Trident is operated by the Royal Navy Submarine Service, charged with delivering a 'Continuous At-Sea Deterrent' (CASD) capability, whereby one of the Vanguard-class strategic submarines is always on patrol. According to the British Government, since the introduction of Polaris (Tridents predecessor) in the 1960s, from April 1969 "the Royal Navy's ballistic missile boats have not missed a single day on patrol", giving what the Defense Council described in 1980 as a deterrent "effectively invulnerable to pre-emptive attack". As of 2015, it has been British Government policy for the Vanguard-class strategic submarines to carry no more than 40 nuclear warheads, delivered by eight UGM-133 Trident II ballistic missiles. In contrast with the other recognized nuclear weapon states, the United Kingdom operates only a submarine-based delivery system, having decommissioned its tactical WE.177 free-fall bombs in 1998. The House of Commons voted on 18 July 2016 in favor of replacing the Vanguard-class submarines with a new generation of Dreadnought-class submarines. The program will also contribute to extending the life of the UGM-133 Trident II ballistic missiles and modernize the infrastructure associated with the CASD. The British Armed Forces maintain a number of overseas garrisons and military facilities which enable the country to conduct operations worldwide. All of Britain's permanent military installations are located in areas of strategic importance. The most significant of these are the "Permanent Joint Operating Bases" (PJOBs), located on the four overseas territories of Cyprus (British Forces Cyprus), Gibraltar (British Forces Gibraltar), the Falkland Islands (British Forces South Atlantic Islands) and Diego Garcia (British Forces British Indian Ocean Territories). While not a PJOB, Ascension Island (another BOT) is home to the airbase RAF Ascension Island, notable for use as a staging post during the 1982 Falklands War, the territory is also the site of a joint UK-US signals intelligence facility. Other overseas military installations include; bases in Qatar, Bahrein, Singapore, Brunei, Germany, the British Army Training Unit Kenya, British Army Training Unit Suffield in Canada, British Army Training and Support Unit Belize, and British Gurkhas Nepal.

Unit 18. Mass Culture.

https://sociology.iresearchnet.com/sociology-of-culture/mass-culture/

Mass culture typically refers to that culture which emerges from the centralized production processes of the mass media. It should be noted, however, that the status of the term is the subject of ongoing challenges – as in Swingewood's (1977) identification of it as a myth. When it is linked to the notion of mass society, then it becomes a specific variant of a more general theme; namely, the relation between social meanings and the allocation of life chances and social resources. Considered as a repository of social meaning, mass culture is one of a group of terms that also includes high (or elite) culture, avantgarde culture, folk culture, popular culture, and (subsequently) postmodern culture. The

interpretation and boundaries of each of these categories are routinely the subject of debate and dispute. This becomes particularly evident in attempts at ostensive definition (i.e., the citation of examples of each term and the reasoning employed to justify their allocation to the category in question). In combination, these concepts constitute a system of differences, such that a change in the meaning of any one of its terms is explicable through, and by, it's changing relation to the others. Those same terms frequently function as evaluative categories that – either tacitly or explicitly – incorporate judgments about the quality of that which they affect to describe. In his introduction to Rosenberg and White's Mass Culture Revisited (1971) Paul Lazarsfeld suggested that in the US, controversy and debate with respect to mass culture had most clearly flourished between 1935 and 1955. It was a time when recognition of the mass media as a significant cultural force in democratic societies coincided with the development of totalitarian forms of control, associated with the regimes and media policies of Hitler and Stalin. The perceived affinities between these developments prompted concern about how best to defend the institutions of civil society, culture in general, and high culture in particular against the threats that they faced. Such preoccupations helped shape the pattern of the mass culture debate at that time. Certainly, what was evident among American social commentators and cultural critics was a widespread antipathy to mass culture that reached across the differences between conservative and critical thinkers. Even among the defenders of mass culture, the justifying tone was characteristically defensive and apologetic (Jacobs 1964). For many of the critics, a typical strategy was to define mass culture negatively as high culture's ''other'' (Huyssen 1986). This convergence in defining and understanding mass culture as being everything that high culture is not, occurred under circumstances where the conception of high culture that was valorized might be either (1) generally conservative and traditional, or (2) specifically modernist and avantgarde. For some conservatives, in a line of thought influenced by Ortega Y Gasset and T. S. Eliot, it took the form of an unabashed nostalgia for a more aristocratic and purportedly more orderly past. They therefore tended to see the threat posed by mass culture as generated from ''below'' (by ''the masses'' and their tastes). For critical theorists such as Theodor Adorno, mass culture served interests that derived from above (the owners of capital) and was an expression of the exploitative expansion of modes of rationality that had hitherto been associated with industrial organization. This critical group's understanding of the attributes of a high modernist culture is that it is – or rather aspires to be – autonomous, experimental, adversarial, highly reflexive with respect to the media through which it is produced, and the product of individual genius. The corresponding perspective on mass culture is that it is thoroughly commodified, employs conventional and formulaic aesthetic codes, is culturally and ideologically conformist, and is collectively produced but centrally controlled in accordance with the economic imperatives, organizational routines, and technological requirements of its media of transmission. The emergence of such a mass culture – a culture that is perforce made for the populace rather than made by them – serves both to close off the resistance associated with popular culture and folk art and that seriousness of purpose with which high culture is identified. The debate around this opposition between the culture of high modernism and mass culture was, for the most part, carried forward by scholars in the humanities. What proved to be a point of contact with social scientists was the latter's related concern as to whether the development of modernity (understood as a social process) was associated with the emergence of mass society. Insofar as the notion of such a society is grounded in the contrast between the (organized) few and the (disorganized) many, Giner (1976) suggests that its lengthy prehistory in social and political thought stretches back to classical Greece. In like fashion, Theodor Adorno had seen the foundation of mass culture as reaching as far back as Homer's account, in The Odyssey, of Odysseus's encounter with the Sirens and the latter's seductive, but deeply insidious, appeal. A specifically sociological theory of mass society, however, with its antecedents in the writings of Alexis de Tocqueville, John Stuart Mill, and Karl Mannheim, is altogether more recent. As formulated by such writers as William Kornhauser and Arnold Rose that theory was concerned to highlight selected social tendencies rather than offering a totalizing conception of modern society. The theory does nevertheless advance a set of claims about the social consequences of modernity, claims that are typically conveyed by way of a stylized contrast with the purportedly orderly characteristics of ''traditional'' society or, less frequently, those forms of solidarity, collectivity, and organized struggles that exemplify ''class'' society. In brief, social relationships are interpreted as having been transformed by the growth of, and movement into, cities, by developments in both the means and the speed of transportation, the mechanization of

production processes, the expansion of democracy, the rise of bureaucratic forms of organization, and the emergence of the mass media. It is argued that as a consequence of such changes there is a waning of the primordial ties of primary group membership, kinship, community, and locality. In the absence of effective secondary associations that might serve as agencies of pluralism and function as buffers between citizens and centralized power, what emerges are insecure and atomized individuals. They are seen as constituting, in an influential image of the time, what David Reisman and his associates called ''the lonely crowd.'' The ''other directed'' conduct of such individuals is neither sanctified by tradition nor the product of inner conviction, but rather is shaped by the mass media and contemporary social fashion. In C. Wright Mills's (1956) version of the thesis the relevant (and media centered) contrast was not so much between past and pre sent, as between an imagined possibility and an accelerating social tendency. The most significant difference was between the characteristics of a ''mass'' and those of a ''public,'' with these two (ideal type) terms distinguished from one another by their dominant modes of communication. A ''public'' is consistent with the normative standards of classic democratic theory, in that (1) virtually as many people express opinions as receive them; (2) public communications are so organized that there is the opportunity promptly and effectively to answer back any expressed opinion; (3) opinion thus formed finds an outlet for effective action; and (4) authoritative institutions do not penetrate the public, which is thus more or less autonomous. In a ''mass,'' (1) far fewer people express opinions than receive them; (2) communications are so organized that it is difficult to answer back quickly or effectively; (3) authorities organize and control the channels through which opinion may be realized into action; and (4) the mass has no autonomy from institutions. As these images imply, and as Stuart Hall was subsequently to suggest, what lay behind the debate about mass culture was the (not so) hidden subject of ''the masses.'' Yet this was a social category of whose very existence Raymond Williams had famously expressed doubts, wryly noting that it seemed invariably to consist of people other than ourselves. Such skepticism was shared by Daniel Bell (1962), an otherwise very different thinker from Williams. In critiquing the notion of America as a mass society, he indicated the often contradictory meanings and associations that had gathered around the word ''mass.'' It might be made to mean a heterogeneous and undifferentiated audience; or judgment by the incompetent; or the mechanized society; or the bureaucratized society; or the mob – or any combination of these. The term was simply being asked to do far too much explanatory work. Moreover, during the 1960s, such a hollowing out of the formal, cognitive basis of the mass culture concept was increasingly complemented by altogether more direct empirical challenges. The emergence of a youth based counterculture, the Civil Rights Movement, opposition to the Vietnam War, the emergence of second wave feminism, and the contradictions and ambiguities of the media's role in at once documenting and contributing to these developments, all served to bring the mass society thesis into question. In addition, both the control of the popular music industry by a handful of major companies (Peterson & Berger 1975) and of film production by the major studios were the subject of serious challenges from independent cultural producers with their own distinctive priorities (Biskind 1998). The result (for a decade at least, until the eventual reassertion of corporate control) was an altogether more diversified media culture. And in what was perhaps explicable as part reaction, part provocation vis a vis an earlier orthodoxy, what also emerged were instances of populist style academic support for the very notion of mass culture – as, for example, in the Journal of Popular Culture. If this latter tendency sometimes displayed an unreflective enthusiasm for ephemera and a neglect of institutional analysis, it nevertheless presaged the more broadly based recognition of the diversity of mass culture that was evident during the 1970s (e.g., Gans 1974).

Unit 19. Mass Media.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_media

In the late 20th century, mass media could be classified into eight mass media industries: books, the Internet, magazines, movies, newspapers, radio, recordings, and television. The explosion of digital

communication technology in the late 20th and early 21st centuries made prominent the question: what forms of media should be classified as "mass media"? For example, it is controversial whether to include cell phones, computer games (such as MMORPGs), and video games in the definition. In the 2000s, a classification called the "seven mass media" became popular. In order of introduction, they are: Print (books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, etc.) from the late 15th century. Recordings (gramophone records, magnetic tapes, cassettes, cartridges, CDs, and DVDs) from the late 19th century. Cinema from about 1900. Radio from about 1910. Television from about 1950. Internet from about 1990. Mobile phones from about 2000.   Mass media refers to a diverse array of media technologies that reach a large audience via mass communication. The technologies through which this communication takes place include a variety of outlets. Broadcast media transmit information electronically via media such as films, radio, recorded music, or television. Digital media comprises both Internet and mobile mass communication. Internet media comprise such services as email, social media sites, websites, and Internet-based radio and television. Many other mass media outlets have an additional presence on the web, by such means as linking to or running TV ads online, or distributing QR Codes in outdoor or print media to direct mobile users to a website. In this way, they can use the easy accessibility and outreach capabilities the Internet affords, as thereby easily broadcast information throughout many different regions of the world simultaneously and cost-efficiently. Outdoor media transmit information via such media as AR advertising; billboards; blimps; flying billboards (signs in tow of airplanes); placards or kiosks placed inside and outside buses, commercial buildings, shops, sports stadiums, subway cars, or trains; signs; or skywriting. Print media transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. Event organizing and public speaking can also be considered forms of mass media. The organizations that control these technologies, such as movie studios, publishing companies, and radio and television stations, are also known as the mass media. Each mass medium has its own content types, creative artists, technicians, and business models. For example, the Internet includes blogs, podcasts, web sites, and various other technologies built atop the general distribution network. The sixth and seventh media, Internet and mobile phones, are often referred to collectively as digital media; and the fourth and fifth, radio and TV, as broadcast media. Some argue that video games have developed into a distinct mass form of media. While a telephone is a two-way communication device, mass media communicates to a large group. In addition, the telephone has transformed into a cell phone which is equipped with Internet access. A question arises whether this makes cell phones a mass medium or simply a device used to access a mass medium (the Internet). There is currently a system by which marketers and advertisers are able to tap into satellites, and broadcast commercials and advertisements directly to cell phones, unsolicited by the phone's user. This transmission of mass advertising to millions of people is another form of mass communication. Video games may also be evolving into a mass medium. Video games (for example massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs), such as RuneScape) provide a common gaming experience to millions of users across the globe and convey the same messages and ideologies to all their users. Users sometimes share the experience with one another by playing online. Excluding the Internet however, it is questionable whether players of video games are sharing a common experience when they play the game individually. It is possible to discuss in great detail the events of a video game with a friend one has never played with, because the experience is identical to each. The question, then, is whether this is a form of mass communication. The Internet (also known simply as "the Net" or less precisely as "the Web") is a more interactive medium of mass media, and can be briefly described as "a network of networks". Specifically, it is the worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). It consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and governmental networks, which together carry various information and services, such as email, online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web. Contrary to some common usage, the Internet and the World Wide Web are not synonymous: the Internet is the system of interconnected computer networks, linked by copper wires, fiber-optic cables, wireless connections etc.; the Web is the contents, or the interconnected documents, linked by hyperlinks and URLs. The World Wide Web is accessible through the Internet, along with many other services including e-mail, file sharing and others

Образец заданий зачета по устному переводу.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ГУМАНИТАРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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Утверждено на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков

Протокол № от   201 г.

Зав. кафедрой   Казиахмедова. С.Х

Специализация: Перевод и переводоведение.
Дисциплина: «Практикум устного перевода (второй иностранный язык)»

5 курс, 10 семестр

1. Ответьте на теоретический вопрос. (Приложение 1)

2. Выполните устный перевод текста. (Приложение 1)

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Особенности осуществления устного перевода.

2. Устный последовательный перевод.

3. Абзацно-фразовый перевод.

4. Синхронный перевод.

5. Устный перевод телефонных переговоров.

6. Дистанционный устный перевод.

7. Прагматические вопросы устного перевода.

8. Подготовка к устному переводу.

9. Типы перевода.

13. Компрессия.

10. Адекватный перевод.

11. Структурно-смысловые фиксации.

12. Переводческая скоропись для устного перевода.

13. Грамматические вопросы устного перевода.

Тексты практического задания для перевода:

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milla_Jovovich

Milla Jovovich (born December 17, 1975) is an American actress, model, and musician. Her starring roles in numerous science fiction and action films led the music channel VH1 to deem her the "reigning queen of kick-butt" in 2006. In 2004, Forbes determined that she was the highest-paid model in the world. Born in Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, Soviet Union, Jovovich emigrated with her parents to London when she was five, and then to Sacramento, California. She finally settled in Los Angeles seven months later. In 1987, at the age of 12, she began modeling when Herb Ritts photographed her for the cover of the Italian magazine Lei. Jovovich gained attention for her role in the 1991 romance film Return to the Blue Lagoon, as she was then only 15. She was considered to have a breakthrough with her role in the 1997 French science-fiction film The Fifth Element, written and directed by Luc Besson. She and Besson married that year, but soon divorced. In 2020, she wore a pretty red patterned maternity dress and showed off a new bob as she enjoyed a lunch outing in Beverly Hills on Wednesday. In 2003, she and model Carmen Hawk created the clothing line Jovovich-Hawk, which ran until 2008. Jovovich has her own production company, *Creature Entertainment*. The model and actress already has two daughters with her director husband Paul W. S. Anderson - Ever Gabo born in 2007 and Dashiel Edan born in 2015. She's revealed she is expecting another girl this time around.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2

https://qz.com/1241591/ Britain_sixth_fattest_nation_in_the_world/

Britain is the sixth fattest nation in the world

Spiraling obesity levels have left Britain the sixth fattest nation in the world, with rates rising faster even than those in the US, a new report shows. The obesity levels in the UK have risen by 92 per cent in just over two decades - by far the steepest rise among countries with an obesity problem. Experts said Britain was "sleepwalking" into a health crisis, after aping the US in adopting a 'supersize' culture, picked up

from watching American television and films. The figures show 27 per cent of adults in Britain are now obese - a rise from 14 per cent in 1991. In addition, 36 per cent are overweight. It means the UK is now the fattest nation in Western Europe, with obesity rates twice those of countries like Italy and Sweden. And the study, which tracks 35 industrialized nations, shows Britain is now sixth worst for obesity across the globe. This is a rise from 10th place since the research was carried out two years ago, when UK obesity rates stood at 24.9 per cent. The new report shows the US still tops the obesity league tables, with rates of 38.2 per cent, followed by Mexico at 33.3 per cent. But the rise in the UK far outpaces that of any of the nations with an obesity problem, with a 92 per cent increase in obesity levels since 1991, compared with a rise of 65 per cent in the US. Mark Pearson, deputy director of employment, labor and social affairs, said obesity had become "the new normal" in Britain, with much of the culture imported from the United States.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 3

https://www.unian.info/society/10251210-ukrainians-least-healthy-nation-in-europe.html

Demographics crisis in Ukraine

Ukraine`s population was 42,823 mln (2017). It decreased by 8 mln compared to 1989. Statistics says that the current population of Ukraine is 33 mln constant citizens, because more than 6 mln citizens work in the EU and about 3,5 mln work in Russia. In 2017, Ukraine ranked 97th out of 156 countries in the WHO health rating, falling behind not only the developed western nations but also all countries of the former Soviet Union: Belarus ranks 54th, Russia is 73rd, while Moldova is 75th. Health and medical care is worse only in some poor Arab countries, a number of African states, and Afghanistan, the Novoye Vremya weekly reports. On average, Ukrainian male lives 66,73 years and female - 76,46 years (2016). It is 10-12 years less than Europeans. The state of health of an average Ukrainian is deteriorating from year to year. Ukrainians suffer most from diseases of the circulatory system, respiratory organs, digestion, and urogenital system. Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Ivano-Frankivsk regions are seen as the unhealthies regions, where doctors record the highest incidence of said diseases. Cardiovascular diseases account for 68% of death causes in Ukraine, and this is twice as much as in the EU countries. The cause of the progressive ailment is unemployment, alcohol consumption, low living standards, stress, low quality food and poor ecology. The highest increase in mortality rates occurred among the so-called preventable or man-made diseases. Many researchers connect it with high alcohol consumption. According to official statistics in 2004, only 2.5% of all deaths were related to alcohol consumption. However, it is widely accepted that official data do not represent the true situation, and significant proportion of homicides, suicides, deaths from liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis and circulatory diseases are related to alcohol.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5

Miss Moscow title holder Oksana Voyevodina has become the first lady of Malaysia after marrying King Muhammad V, 49, in a lavish ceremony in the prestigious Moscow suburb of Barvikha after reportedly converting to Islam earlier this year, Islam News reported. The 25 year-old doctor's daughter, who won the title of Miss Moscow in 2015, has since travelled China and Thailand on modelling work, but the sultan hasn't disclosed where exactly the pair met. On the couple's big day, the groom appeared donning a national Malay tunic, while the bride sizzled in a snow-white gown surrounded by neatly arranged rows of similarly clad bridesmaids. She is 24 years younger than 'His Majesty', an elected monarch who has been on the throne since 2016 and is frequently referred to by the short name — Yang di-Pertuan Agong. No alcohol was served and all food was halal, which is in line with reports that the former beauty queen converted to Islam on April 16, 2018. She took the Muslim name Rihana and a picture of her in a hijab emerged on Twitter. Malaysian media reported that she will be known in future as Rihana Oxana Gorbatenko, since the model has allegedly reverted to her father's last name. Shortly after she grabbed the Miss Moscow title, she described her school years as those of 'a kind of bandit', admitting she was obsessed with leisure activities such as skates, bikes, VMX etc. She went on to say at the time that she considered the man to be 'the head of the family', who 'of course shall not earn less than a woman'.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ   6

Over the years, pets have evolved from being a strange and wonderful distraction to an integral part of families all over the world. As human populations have grown, so too have pet populations, and with so many pets on the planet it's fascinating to see just how this population is dispersed. 68% of New Zealand households own a pet, higher than any other country on the planet. It's no surprise that man's best friend, the dog, is the most loved household pet, but did you know fish and birds were a close second? Fish are the most popular pet in the UK. What drives certain countries to be so pet obsessed, while others are seemingly uninterested? Did you know that Brazilians love small dogs while Saudis prefer the bigger breeds? Brazil has the highest number of small dogs per capita in the world. Romania has the world's most balanced pet population, with 45% of households owning dogs and 45% of households owning cats. The USA has more than 69,929,000 dogs and over 74,059,000 cats. It`s # 1 world pet population country. Pet ownership in the US has more than tripled since the 1970s. Americans spend over $50 billion per annum on their pets. 27% of American pet owners admit to having had professional photographs taken of their pets. 36% of Americans give their dog birthday presents. 555,000 households in the United States have a pet snake. 9 in 10 Americans say they consider their pet to be a part of their family. Half of all pet owners in the USA admit to talking to their pets.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 7

Experts say that if all the world's cats suddenly died, things would quickly go to hell in a handbasket. According to Alan Beck, professor of veterinary medicine and director of the Center for the Human-Animal Bond at Purdue University, cats are expert predators with adaptable hunting behaviors. A 1997 study in Great Britain found that the average house cat brought home more than 11 dead animals (including mice, birds, frogs and more) in the course of six months. That meant the 9 million cats of Britain were collectively killing close to 200 million wild specimens per year — not including all those they did not offer up to their owners. A study in New Zealand in 1979 found that, when cats were nearly eradicated from a small island, the local rat population quickly quadrupled. If the approximately 220 million domestic cats in the world all bit the dust, seabird populations would likely fall worldwide, while the populations of non-cat predators that prey on rats would be expected to increase. While there are more dog-owning households (38 percent) than cat- owning households (34 percent), there are actually more domestic cats than dogs because cat owners own more of them. Cats as pets have always been appreciated for the contact, relatively low maintenance, and pedomorphic (child-like) face and general morphology.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 8

https://www.rt.com/china/435364-China's-youngest-female-billionaire

China's Youngest Female Billionaire

A Chinese internet sensation who became one of the country's youngest billionaires is selling her three-story penthouse in Sydney for US$13.565 million. Zetian Zhang, 24, found sudden celebrity status as the "Milk Tea Sister" after an image of her in high school holding a tea drink went viral. She went on to marry one of China's richest men, Qiangdong "Richard" Liu, the founder of Chinese e-commerce behemoth, JD.com. Forbes estimates Mr. Liu is worth US$10.1 billion. Ms. Zhang bought the posh four-bedroom apartment at the Stamford Residences in The Rocks, a historic district at the center Sydney, for US$12.21 million in April 2015, according to listing agent Michael Lowdon. The home is on the 28th floor and offers views over the city's Harbour Bridge and Sydney Harbour. "It is located in the heart of the historic Rocks precinct and is ideally placed to benefit from what I can describe as an axis of sheer opulence," Mr. Lowdon said. "This apartment will have an outstanding view across to Barangaroo and the forthcoming Crown Casino." The home, completed five years ago, spans nearly 598 square meters, and has both formal and informal living spaces, a separate media room and its own elevator, according to the listing. Images of the interior show Ms. Zhang decorated the home with midcentury modern and contemporary design elements, such as deep-set leather couches and colorful, abstract art to offset an otherwise neutral color palette.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 9

https://www.cnbc.com/2017/09/27/how-much-americans-waste-on-dining-out.html

45 percent of Americans don't cook

It's easier than ever not to cook, and Americans are taking advantage of that. In 2016, the average US household spent an average of $3,008 per year on dining out, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. However, what you save in convenience, you lose in cold, hard cash. Take buying lunch. If you go out to eat every workday and spend, on average, $10 per meal, it comes out to $2,500 a year, CNBC's Jonathan Blumberg reports. Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost you half that. One VISA survey found you only spend on average $6.30 when you bring something you prepared at home. In the Harvard Business Review, researcher Eddie Yoon shares data he's gathered from 1997 to 2016 working as a consultant for consumer packaged goods companies. Early in Yoon's career, he conducted a survey that determined that Americans fell into one of three groups: 1) 50% said they hate to cook, 2) 35% are ambivalent about cooking, 3) 15% said they love to cook. In 2012, the percentages had changed. Only 10% of consumers professed a love of cooking, while 45% said they outright hated it and 45% were on the fence. For those with the means to spend an exorbitant amount on food, this epidemic might not register as an issue. But the majority of Americans can't afford such a costly habit. In 2015, the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) reported, that "nearly half of families have no retirement account savings at all."

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 10

https://dailycaller.com/2017/09/29/hugh-hefner-didnt-leave-his-wife-a-penny-of-his-fortune/

Hugh Hefner Didn't Leave His Wife A Penny Of His Fortune

Deceased Playboy founder Hugh Hefner (1926-2017) didn't leave any part of his fortune for wife Crystal Harris (born 1986). Crystal Harris remained married to Hefner until his death in 2017. Us Weekly broke the news after Hefner's death, and it looks like the 'ironclad' prenuptial agreement between the two will result in her getting hosed. US Weekly reported in part: Harris, December 2009's Playmate of the Month, has not been added to the editor's pre-existing will. Hefner's estimated $43 million fortune is promised to "his children, the University of Southern California film school and a variety of charities," the source says. This is such a wild move from Hefner. His wife is much younger than he was, but it's still a shade cold-hearted to leave your wife with absolutely nothing. The Playboy kingpin couldn't at least break her off a million? I just can't make up my mind whether or not I think what he did was okay. Granted, they were only married from 2012 to 2017 before his death. I guess at the end of the day Harris knew what she was getting herself into when she signed the prenup. Still a bit cold to not cut her off a piece at all. In 2016, Harris announced on her social media outlets that she had been diagnosed with Lyme disease and toxic mold and "breast implant illness" which aggravated her Lyme disease. Harris stated that she experienced "brain fog" and "chronic fatigue" due to the implants' rupture, but had them removed which alleviated some of the symptoms.

China invented a unique rice

Scientists in China have managed to grow a yield of unique rice that could potentially feed over 200 million people. The research was conducted at the Rice Research and Development Centre in Qingdao, Shandong, where 6.5 to 9.3 tonnes of the food was grown in saltwater. These results are better than expected as scientist initially only hoped to produce around 4.5 tonnes of the rice per hectare. The rice, which has been named "Yuan Mi," was grown using seawater from The Yellow Sea, in north east China. This water was diluted and pumped into paddy's on a beach, rather than a field. China has around one million square kilometers of waste land that is high in salinity levels. This breakthrough means the country could potentially use this waste land and produce 50 million tonnes of rice - which could feed 200 million people. That stat comes from Yuan Longping, an Agricultural scientist who has earned the nickname "China's father of hybrid rice." He believes that if a tenth of the areas with a similar type of soil were planted with this type of rice then China could increase its rice production by 20 per cent. It even tastes good! There is a catch though. "Yuan Mi" comes with the hefty price tag of 50 yuan (£5.72) per kg, which is eight times the cost of regular rice and is sold in packs weighing 1kg, 2kg, 5kg and 10kg. That hasn't completely deterred shoppers though as nearly 1,000 people ordered the rice just last month, with six tonnes being sold in August 2017.

https://www.quora.com/What-s-your-personal-experience-with-more-money-more-problems

More money more problems

After William Post won $16.2 million in the Pennsylvania lottery in 1988, he fell victim to crime, bankruptcy, tragedy and simply poor spending habits. In the two weeks after he received his first annual payment of nearly $500,000, he had already blown two-thirds of it, purchasing a restaurant, a used-car lot, and an airplane. His reckless spending continued; within three months, he was $500,000 in debt. But numbers were the least of his problems. His brother was arrested for hiring a hit man to try to kill him and his sixth (yes, sixth) wife; his relatives convinced him to invest in worthless business ventures; and his landlady duped him into handing over a third of his cash. He ultimately filed for bankruptcy, and faced a stint in jail for firing a gun at a bill collector. "Everybody dreams of winning money, but nobody realizes the nightmares that come out of the woodwork, or the problems," Post said in 1993. It seemed unlikely that the windfall could do anything but good for Post, who had already endured a hard-knock childhood in an orphanage and a nomadic young adulthood. According to the *Post*, he told reporters that he was surviving on disability payments and had a mere $2.46 in his bank account on the day he won millions. Still, the win did little improve his lot in life, and Post claimed, "I was much happier when I was broke." Post died of respiratory failure in 2006 at age 66, leaving behind his seventh wife and nine children from his second marriage.

https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2019/jan/29/dream-job-what-happened-next

As another year of environmental turmoil and political upheaval loomed at the start of 2020, thousands of people – from Alaska to South Africa – turned their sights to the peace and tranquility of Great Blasket, a remote island a mile off the west coast of Ireland. There are no other residents, no electricity, wifi or hot water, but droves of would-be-caretakers were charmed by the idea of looking after a cafe and three cottages there. The posting, which has so far received more than 23,000 applications, is the latest "dream job" opportunity to go viral, following vacancies for a barefoot bookseller in the Maldives and a cat sanctuary manager on the Greek island of Syros. Mari Huws and Emyr Glyn Owen became the new wardens of Ynys Enlli. The couple met on the island on "a perfect summer afternoon" two years ago. They are responsible for the upkeep of 10 listed buildings that are let out to holidaymakers. There's always a wall to paint or a ceiling to plaster [and] they are also responsible for the gardens, paths, orchard, visitors and volunteers. The job involves manual labour: digging drains, building fences, mixing cement and fixing broken tractors. But no matter how tough the work, the pair can always end their day with a walk through the fields and a swim in the Irish Sea at sunset. "There aren't many aspects of mainland life that we miss," says Huws. "The boatman once told me that 'the world comes to Enlli' – and he's right."

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http://www.businessinsider.com/ the true cost of love in the UK

The True Cost of Love in the UK

On June 13, 2017 I will see my wife. We were married on November 16, 2016, and since then we have spent just three weeks in the same hemisphere. Welcome to the heartbreaking true tale of modern Britain, and its visa and immigration system. My wife and I never intended to marry, we were way too hip for that, we saw it as outdated, old fashioned and expensive. Why have a party we don't want with money we don't have for people we don't like? That's what Christmas is for. Let`s put that money towards something we actually want, like holidays, or cheese. But, she is an immigrant from Australia. Her working visa was coming to an end - and the options for us were two. Get married, or break up. Faced with this choice what could a young couple, in love, do? So, you see, we didn't get married for the usual reasons people do... We got married because we are in love. Even if we weren't in love I think we would have married anyway. Crushing loneliness is a great motivator and the alternative was too dark. Don't get me wrong, Australia is beautiful. And I ask myself regularly why we didn't relocate there. But we had built our lives, careers, relationships here and it is here we should like to stay. So, once married we can

continue our lives together right? Wrong. This is when we discovered the true cost of love in Britain today. £18,600, specifically. If your spouse is from outside the E.U., that's the minimum you must earn for her to be granted a visa.

Контролируемые компетенции: ОПК-3, ПСК-3,1; ПК-2, 7, 11, 12

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 4.

Кафедра романо-германских языков
(наименование кафедры)

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«___» _____20__г.

Утверждено на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков от «   »_____20   г.
Протокол № ___

Зав. кафедры романо-германских языков

С. Казиахмедова