Национальный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики»

Нижний Новгород

Центр языковой и методической подготовки

Оценочные материалы итоговой аттестации

***по программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»***

К итоговой аттестации допускаются слушатели, в полном объеме выполнившие учебный план.

Дата проведения итоговой аттестации определяется расписанием в соответствии с календарным учебным графиком реализации программы.

Итоговая аттестация (экзамен) по программе профессиональной переподготовки ***«Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»*** проводится в форме: *междисциплинарного экзамена.*

В результате реализации дополнительной профессиональной программы профессиональной переподготовки слушатели должны:

**знать**:

* основытеории общего и частного языкознания;
* основы теории перевода;

**уметь:**

* осуществлять переводческий анализ текста;
* осуществлять письменный и устный перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский язык;
* осуществлять эффективные межъязыковые и межкультурные коммуникации.

**владеть:**

* навыками профессионального пользования справочниками, базами данных и другими источниками дополнительной информации.

Система оценки результатов освоения программы в ходе итоговой аттестации

 *По завершении программы слушатели сдают междисциплинарный экзамен, включающий:*

*1)  Письменный перевод (с английского языка на русский) по специальности объемом 2000-2500 печатных знаков за 1,5 ак. часа (со словарем).*

*2)  Устный перевод с листа текста по специальности на русский язык без словаря, объемом 1000-1500 печатных знаков.*

*Оценка за экзамен выставляется по 10-ти балльной шкале. Удовлетворительными (экзамен сдан) считаются оценки от 4 баллов включительно и выше, неудовлетворительными (экзамен не сдан) – 3 балла и ниже.*

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**Примеры оценочных материалов**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTS IN DOCUMENTARY CREDITS**

As can be seen from Article 3 of UCP, banks are concerned only with the documents in documentary credits. If the documents do not conform, the issuing bank is freed from liability under its guarantee. If the documents do conform, then the paying bank must pay, unless it has irrefutable evidence that fraud is involved. A contractual dispute does not constitute a fraud for this purpose.

A common occurrence, which causes a problem for the beneficiary, arises when the buyer contacts the seller direct and requests a change in transport arrangements. If the transport document which is subsequently presented does not conform to the credit, then presentation will be rejected by the banks. The fact that the buyer and seller have agreed to the change is immaterial, unless the buyer agrees to authorise the issuing bank to amend the credit.

**DOCUMENTARY CREDITS: ADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS**

With a documentary collection, exporters retain a measure of control over the goods until either they are paid or until the importer accepts a bill of exchange. Where **JD/P** collections are used, importers can refuse to have anything to do with the collection, thus leaving the exporter with the problem of arranging an alternative sale whilst needing to pay the costs of storing and insuring the goods. With **D/A** collections, importers may not pay the accepted bill of exchange on the due date, thus leaving the exporter unpaid and without any control of the goods.

However, with a documentary credit, exporters know that they have a bank guarantee of payment provided they comply with the terms and conditions of the credit. Thus, on receipt of an advice of a documentary credit, exporters can confidently begin to assemble and ship the goods knowing that they hold a bank guarantee of payment.

The buyer risk is virtually eliminated, since an unknown buyer's agreement to pay is replaced by a conditional bank guarantee.

The transit risk does not really apply, provided the exporter produces the insurance document, if any, specified in the credit. Banks are concerned only with the documents, not the goods, and payment will be forthcoming against correctly tendered documents, irrespective of any damage which may have arisen to the goods themselves.

**Problems which can arise for the beneficiary**

The country risk can still occur since the importer's government may prevent the issuing bank from making payment. In addition, there are certain areas of the world where banks are not as sound as they might be, and the issuing bank could possibly fail.

Finally, two problems which exporters often overlook are:

*(a)* If the credit advice is received direct from an unknown bank, there is a danger that it may be forged.

*(b)* The exporter may not be able to fulfil the terms of the credit, because it calls for documents which he cannot provide.

**HOW THE EXPORTER CAN MINIMISE THE PROBLEMS**

The actions which the exporter can take are as follows:

*{a)* If the credit is received directly from an unknown bank, the exporter should ask his own bank to check the validity of the credit.

*(b)* If there is any doubt about the standing of the issuing bank, the credit should be confirmed by a bank in his, the exporter's, own country. Confirmation will also overcome country risk.

(c) Immediately on receipt of the advice, the exporter should check that he will be able to produce the required documents. If not, he should ask the importer to arrange for the issuing bank to amend the credit.