**Конкурсные задания**

**I Всероссийского конкурса начинающих переводчиков**

**«На грани культур, языков и идей»**

**2019**

*Переводчиками не рождаются, а становятся*

Английский раздел

Номинация I. «Перевод специального текста»

Задание. Перевести с английского языка на русский язык текст научно-технической тематики

<https://engineering.fandom.com/wiki/Internal_combustion_engine>

The internal combustion engine is a heat engine in which combustion occurs in a confined space called a combustion chamber. Combustion of a fuel creates high temperature/pressure gases, which are permitted to expand. The expanding gases are used to directly move a piston, turbine blades, rotor(s), or the engine itself thus doing useful work.

All internal combustion engines depend on the exothermic chemical process of combustion: the reaction of a fuel, typically with air, although other oxidisers such as nitrous oxide may be employed.

The most common fuels in use today are made up of hydrocarbons and are derived from petroleum. These include the fuels known as diesel, gasoline and liquified petroleum gas. Most internal combustion engines designed for gasoline can run on natural gas or liquified petroleum gases without modifications except for the fuel delivery components. Liquid and gaseous biofuels of adequate formulation can also be used.

**Compression**

The most significant distinction between modern internal combustion engines and the early designs is the use of compression and in particular of in-cylinder compression. The thermodynamic theory of idealized heat engines was established by Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot in France in 1824. This scientifically established the need for compression to increase the difference between the upper and lower working temperatures, but it is not clear that engine designers were aware of this before compression was already commonly used. In fact it may have mislead designers who attempted to emulate the Carnot cycle in ways that were not useful.

The first recorded suggestion of in-cylinder compression was a patent granted to William Barnet (English) in 1838. He apparently did not realize its advantages, but his cycle would have been a great advance if sufficiently developed.

Otto working with Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach in the 1870s developed a practicalfour-stroke cycle (Otto cycle) engine. The German courts, however, did not hold his patent to cover all in-cylinder compression engines or even the four stroke cycle, and after this decision in-cylinder compression became universal.

**Applications**

Internal combustion engines are most commonly used for mobile propulsion systems. In mobile scenarios internal combustion is advantageous, since it can provide high power to weight ratios together with excellent fuel energy-density. These engines have appeared in almost all cars, motorbikes, many boats, and in a wide variety of aircraft and locomotives. Where very high power is required, such as jet aircraft, helicopters and large ships, they appear mostly in the form of gas turbines. They are also used for electric generators and by industry.

For low power mobile and many non-mobile applications an electric motor is a competitive alternative. In the future, electric motors may also become competitive for most mobile applications. However, the high cost, weight, and poor energy density of PbA and even NiMH batteries and lack of affordable on board electric generators such as fuel cells has largely restricted their use to specialist applications. However recent battery advancements in lightweight Li-ion and Li-poly chemistries are bringing safety, power density, lifespan, and cost to within acceptable or even desirable levels. For example recently battery electric vehicles began to demonstrated 300 miles of range on Lithium, now improved power makes them appealing for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles whose electric range is less critical having internal combustion for unlimited range.

Номинация II. Художественный перевод

Задание: Перевести с английского языка на русский язык отрывок из романа современного британского писателя Фредерика Форсайта «The Fox».

Frederick Forsyth.The Fox. Transworld Publishers, London 2019

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Three months before the raid a team of American computer aces working at the National Security Agency in Fort Meade, Maryland, discovered what they also could not believe. The most secret database in the USA, probably in the world, had apparently been hacked.

Fort Meade, as the word ‘fort’ implies, is technic¬ally an army base. But it is a lot more than that. It is the home of the fearsome National Security Agency, or NSA. Heavily shielded from unwanted view by forests and forbidden access roads, it is the size of a city. But instead of a mayor it has a four-star army general as its commanding officer.

It is the home of that branch of all intelligence agencies known as ELINT, or electronic intelligence. Inside its perimeter, rank upon rank of computers eavesdrop the world. ELINT intercepts, it listens, it records, it stores. If something it intercepts is danger­ous, it warns.

Because not everyone speaks English, it translates from every language, dialect and patois used on planet Earth. It encrypts and decodes. It hoards the secrets of the USA and it does this inside a range of super-computers which house the most clandestine databases in the country.

These databases are protected not by a few traps or pitfalls but by firewalls so complicated that those who constructed them and who monitor them on a daily basis were utterly convinced they were impene­trable. Then one day these guardians of the American cyber-soul stared in disbelief at the evidence before them.

They checked and checked again. It could not be. It was not possible. Finally, three of them were forced to seek an interview with the general and destroy his day. Their principal database had been hacked. In the- ory, the access codes were so opaque that no one without them could entet the heartland of the super­computer. No one could get through the protective device known simply as 'the air gap-. But someоnе had.

Worldwide, there are thousands of hacker attacks per day. The vast bulk are attempts to steal money. There are endeavours to penetrate the bank accounts of citizens who have deposited their savings where they believed they would be safe. If the ‘hacks’ are successful, the swindler can pretend to be the account holder and instruct the bank’s computer to transfer assets to the thief’s account, many miles and often many countries away.

All banks, all financial institutions, now have to encircle their clients’ accounts with walls of protec¬tion, usually in the form of codes of personal identification which the hacker cannot know and without which the bank’s computer will not agree to transfer a penny or a cent. This is one of the prices the developed world now pays for its utter depend¬ence on computers. It is extremely tiresome but better than impoverishment and is now an irrevers¬ible characteristic of modern life.

Other attacks involve attempts at sabotage stem¬ming from pure malice. A penetrated database can be instructed to cause chaos and functional breakdown. This is generally done by the insertion of a sabotage instruction called ‘malware’ or a Trojan horse. Again, elaborate protections in the form of firewalls have to be wrapped around the database to frustrate the hacker and keep the computerized system safe from attack.

Some databases are so secret and so vital that the safety of an entire nation depends upon them remain¬ing safe from cyber-attack. The firewalls are so complicated that those who devise them regard them as impossible to breach. They involve not just a jumble of letters and figures but hieroglyphs and symbols which, if not in exactly the right order, will forbid entry to anyone but an officially ‘cleared’ operator with the precise access codes.

Номинация III Перевод краеведческого материала «Малые города России»

Задание. Перевести с русского языка на английский язык

[**https://www.tourism-orel.ru/?2/malye\_goroda/bolkhov**](https://www.tourism-orel.ru/?2/malye_goroda/bolkhov)

**Троицкий монастырь.**

Древнейшей сохранившейся постройкой Болхова, его жемчужиной является Троицкий Оптин Рождества Богородицы монастырь, основанный, по преданию в XIV – XV веках раскаявшимся разбойником Оптой (в иночестве – Макарием) как и соседняя Козельская Оптина Пустынь. Особым почитанием в монастыре пользовалась явленная здесь икона Тихвинской Божией Матери. После разорения интервентами в 1614 году, монастырь 14 лет пустовал. В 1628 году Царь Михаил Романов повелел восстановить его в прежнем виде – с двумя деревянными церквями. Монастырь тогда был беден, имел всего два колокола по полтора пуда каждый. Во время осады монахи спрятали эти колокола в находившееся рядом с монастырем озеро, на месте которого сейчас луг. После ухода врага смогли достать только один колокол и с тех пор, когда звонил один колокол, другой отзывался брату из-под земли.

Известность и процветание монастыря связаны с возвышением рода Милославских, вотчина которых – село Ильинское, находилась в трех верстах от Болхова. Селом владел Илья Данилович Милославский (1595 – 1668), посол в Константинополе (1643), Голландии (1646), боярин (1648). Его дочери Мария и Анна стали женами двух самых завидных женихов своего времени. Старшую дочь Марию Ильиничну в 1648 году взял в жены Царь Алексей Михайлович Романов, а Анну Ильиничну – наставник царя, посаженный отец на свадьбе Алексея и Марии, богатейший боярин Борис Иванович Морозов. Царь увидел будущую жену в церкви, влюбился с первого взгляда, и назвал царевной. Свадьба их также праздновалась с церковным пением, впервые без традиционных народных песен и игр. В том же 1648 году тесть царя Илья Милославский стал главой правительства, возглавил боярскую Думу и многие приказы (Сыскной, Большой Казны, Иноземный, Стрелецкий, Аптекарский, Казенный и др.) Также Илья Данилович занимался экспортом за границу пеньки и поташа, выплавкой железа.

Самым почитаемым местом и местом упокоения семьи Милославских был Болховский Оптин Рождества Богородицы монастырь. В год смерти Ильи Даниловича, похороненного в монастыре, в 1668 году, Царь с Царицей начинают строительство каменного храма Святой Троицы – старейшего сохранившегося каменного храма Орловской области. В связи с началом строительства монастырь получил новое имя – Троицкого. В 1688 году храм был достроен. Он повторяет в миниатюре Успенский собор Московского Кремля и предназначался усыпальницей для Милославских. Все кресты царского Троицкого собора были увенчаны коронами. Троицкий храм единственный устоял до настоящего времени из множества прекрасных каменных храмов монастыря, не пострадав внешне ни от борьбы с религией, ни от боев Великой Отечественной Войны. Он реконструируется, восстановлены купола с крестами, увенчанными царскими коронами, монахини возрожденного монастыря (он возрожден как женский) проводят там службы, добровольцы ежегодно съезжаются для восстановления монастырского хозяйства и территории, заваленной кирпичами разрушенных монастырских соборов и построек. С Болховским Троицким монастырем связано также имя Святого Макария (Глухарева, 1792 – 1847) – Преподобного Макария Алтайского, причисленного к лику святых на Архиерейском Соборе 2000 года – миссионера Алтая, переводчика священных ветхозаветных книг, архимандрита Болховского Троцкого монастыря, похороненного под сводами Троицкого собора.