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высшего образования
**«ФИНАНСОВЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**
Смоленский филиал Финуниверситета

Кафедра «Математика, информатика и общегуманитарные науки»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕВОДА: РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЕ И
АННОТИРОВАНИЕ**

для проведения процедуры контроля остаточных знаний и диагностических
работ
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очная форма обучения

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4. Ключ (правильные ответы)	Ошибка! Закладка не определена.

1. Кодификатор фонда оценочных средств

Наименование учебной дисциплины: «Практический курс перевода: реферирование и аннотирование»

Планируемые результаты освоения учебной дисциплины:

УК-4: Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия

ПК-5: Способен выявлять основные тенденции в развитии мировой экономики и внешней торговли, анализировать последствия принимаемых управленческих решений в сфере внешней торговли и ориентироваться в доминирующих процессах и закономерностях развития мирового хозяйства

2. Оценочные материалы

1. When translating a "Certificate of Origin" for a customs declaration, what is the most important principle?

- a. Creative adaptation to make the text sound natural in the target language.
- б. Absolute terminological accuracy and completeness, with no omissions.
- в. Summarizing the key points to save space on the form.
- г. Adding explanatory notes for complex terms

2. When preparing an abstract (annotation) of a lengthy customs regulation update for colleagues, what is the primary goal?

- a. To translate the entire regulation word-for-word.
- б. To provide a concise overview of the main changes, effective dates, and affected procedures.
- в. To critically evaluate the new regulation and argue against its implementation.
- г. To list all the legal articles mentioned in the regulation without explanation.

3. A customs declaration form contains the term "FOB (Free on Board)". What is the correct approach to translating this term?

- a. Translate the words "Free on Board" literally into the target language.
- б. Replace it with a more common, non-commercial term.
- в. Use the internationally accepted Incoterm "FOB" without translation.
- г. Omit the term as it is not essential for understanding the declaration.

4. When summarizing a complex "Customs Audit Report" for a manager, what should you focus on?

- a. Preserving the original sentence structure and all technical jargon.
- б. The key findings, major discrepancies identified, and the final conclusion.
- в. Your personal opinion on the auditor's performance.
- г. Translating the report's headings and section titles.

5. What is a key challenge in translating a "Harmonized System (HS) Code" description?

- a. Making the description sound more appealing for marketing purposes.
- б. Finding a balance between legal precision in the target language and the official HS nomenclature.
- в. Summarizing the description to make it shorter.
- г. Adding synonyms for every technical term.

6. When creating an abstract for a file of shipping documents (bill of lading, invoice, packing list), what is its main function?

- a. To serve as a legally binding translation of all documents.
- б. To replace the original documents for storage.
- в. To provide a quick-reference summary of the key data: consignor, consignee, goods, value, and origin.
- г. To criticize the accuracy of the commercial invoice.

7. The term "Duty Drawback" appears in a text. What is the correct approach for a translator?

- a. Explain the concept in a long footnote.
- б. Translate it literally as "обратный вывод обязанности".
- в. Find and use the official established equivalent in the target language's customs terminology.
- г. Omit it, as it is too specific.

8. If you are asked to prepare a summary of new "Risk Management Procedures" for customs inspectors, what is the most useful element to include?

- a. A word-for-word translation of the first two pages.
- б. The practical steps, new profiling criteria, and key indicators to look for.
- в. The full list of all authors who developed the procedures.
- г. A critique of the previous system.

9. You are translating a "Commercial Invoice" for customs clearance. The product description is "Assorted children's novelty toys." What is the best approach?

- a. Translate it literally and poetically.
- б. Summarize it as "Toys" to simplify the declaration.
- в. Ensure the translation is precise and matches the description that will be used for HS code classification.
- г. Add your own details about the toys' colors and functions.

10. When creating an abstract of a "Customs Legislation Update" for a newsletter, what is the most critical element to include?

- a. The full text of the law in the original language.
- б. A personal critique of the lawmakers.
- в. The core legal changes, their scope, and the date of entry into force.
- г. A word-for-word translation of the document's title.

11. The term "Carnet ATA" is found in a text about temporary importation. How should a translator handle it?

- a. Translate it as "Карнет ATA" using Cyrillic transcription, as it is a proper name of an international document.
- б. Explain the entire ATA system in a footnote every time the term appears.
- в. Replace it with a locally used similar term to avoid confusion.
- г. Omit it as it is an abbreviation.

12. You need to summarize a lengthy "Customs Brokerage Agreement" for a client. What is the key objective?

- a. To translate the entire agreement so the client can sign it.
- б. To highlight the main rights, obligations, liabilities, and costs for the client.
- в. To provide a literal translation of all the legal clauses.
- г. To criticize the agreement's terms from the client's perspective.

13. In a "Packing List," you see the term "N.W. (Net Weight)" and "G.W. (Gross Weight)." What is the correct translation approach?

- a. Translate them creatively as "Clean Weight" and "Dirty Weight."
- б. Use the standardized abbreviations "N.W." and "G.W." which are universally understood in logistics, and provide the translated terms in parentheses if needed.
- в. Omit them as they are obvious.

- 2. Always write them out in full in the target language without using abbreviations.

14. What is the primary purpose of creating an abstract for a set of "Customs Audit Findings"?

- a. To entertain the readers with a story about the audit.
- б. To formally translate the entire audit report for international arbitration.
- в. To quickly communicate the severity of the violations, the main areas of non-compliance, and recommended actions to management.
- 2. To list the names of all the auditors involved.

15. You are translating a "Safety Data Sheet (SDS)" for chemicals being imported. What is the most important consideration?

- a. To make the text sound more friendly and less technical.
- б. To ensure the translation of hazard warnings and handling instructions is 100% accurate to prevent accidents and ensure regulatory compliance.
- в. To summarize the long technical sections to save space.
- 2. To focus only on the chemical names and ignore the instructions.

16. When summarizing a "Report on Trends in Smuggling," what is the most valuable information for operational staff?

- a. The biography of the report's author.
- б. The new methods, commonly smuggled goods, and typical routes identified.
- в. A full copy of the report in a foreign language.
- 2. A philosophical discussion on the causes of crime.

17. The term "Binding Tariff Information (BTI)" decision appears in a text. How should it be translated?

- a. It should not be translated; the abbreviation "BTI" should be used with an explanation at first mention.
- б. It should be translated differently each time to show linguistic variety.
- в. It should be replaced with a similar term from a different legal system.
- 2. It should be omitted as it is internal jargon.

18. You are asked to prepare a concise summary of a "Free Trade Agreement" for importers. What is the best structure for this summary?

- a. A literal translation of the agreement's preamble.

- б. A list of the key eligible product categories, rules of origin requirements, and how to claim preferential duty rates.*
- в. The full legal text of the most important articles.*
- г. A historical analysis of why the agreement was signed*

19. You are translating a "Certificate of Origin." What is the MOST appropriate style and register?

- a. Informal, conversational language.*
- б. Poetic and expressive language to emphasize the quality of the goods.*
- в. Formal, official, and precise language with standard legal phrasing.*
- г. Persuasive and marketing-oriented language.*

20. A key structural element of a "Power of Attorney for Customs Clearance" is

- a. A narrative story about the relationship between the declarant and the broker.*
- б. A list of rhetorical questions about the authority granted.*
- в. The precise identification of the parties, the scope of granted authority, and the validity period.*
- г. A detailed description of the goods being imported.*

21. Which grammatical construction is MOST typical in formal customs documents like regulations?

- a. Short, exclamatory sentences for emphasis.*
- б. Use of the Passive Voice to emphasize the action rather than the actor (e.g., "The goods must be declared...").*
- в. The First Person Singular ("I", "we") to express personal opinion.*
- г. Conditional sentences to express hypothetical situations.*

22. When creating an abstract of a "Customs Audit Report," what is the recommended structure for the text?

- a. A chronological retelling of the auditor's daily activities.*
- б. A problem-solution structure: State the main findings (problems) and the recommended corrective actions (solutions).*
- в. A stream-of-consciousness narrative.*
- г. A dialogue between the auditor and the company representative.*

23. The phrase "The consignment is subject to phytosanitary control" uses a common syntactic structure in customs language. How can it be translated accurately?

- a. By changing the structure to active voice at all costs.
- б. By preserving the formal and impersonal structure, finding an equivalent like *"Подлежит фитосанитарному контролю."*
- в. By omitting the word "subject to" as unimportant.
- г. By rephrasing it as a question: "Does the consignment need control?"

24. What is a characteristic stylistic feature of a "Packing List"?

- a. Long, complex paragraphs describing the packaging materials.
- б. Extensive use of metaphors and similes.
- в. A highly structured, tabular format with clear headings (e.g., "Item No.", "Description", "Quantity", "Net Weight").
- г. Persuasive language to convince the inspector of the package's safety.

25. You are summarizing a "Memorandum of Understanding" between two customs administrations. Which textual element is *CRUCIAL* to preserve in the summary?

- a. The decorative letterhead of the document.
- б. The full list of all attendees at the signing ceremony.
- в. The key areas of cooperation and the agreed-upon joint actions.
- г. The philosophical preamble about international friendship.

26. The sentence "Should the declarant fail to provide the required documents, the goods may be deemed prohibited for import" is a classic example of a legal/customs conditional. What is its key feature?

- a. It uses an inverted conditional ("Should... fail") for a more formal and impersonal tone.
- б. It is a zero conditional stating a general fact.
- в. It uses the first conditional for a likely future situation.
- г. It is a simple past narrative.

27. You encounter the sentence "The customs value shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of GATT 1994." What is the key stylistic feature of the modal verb "shall" in this legal context?

- a. It expresses a future action.
- б. It gives friendly advice.
- в. It imposes a mandatory, legal obligation.
- г. It indicates a possibility.

28. When creating an abstract for a "Risk Management Profile" used by customs, what is the most logical structure?

- a. Alphabetical list of all imported goods.*
- б. Chronological order of profile creation.*
- в. Order of importance: highest risk indicators and criteria first.*
- г. A random collection of risk factors.*

29. *The phrase "The decision is subject to appeal" is a common legal construction. What is the most accurate way to convey its meaning in translation?*

- a. "The decision is very appealing."*
- б. "The decision can be appealed." (Focusing on the possibility of action).*
- в. "The decision might be liked by some."*
- г. "No one will appeal the decision."*

30. *You need to summarize a complex "Customs Code" article for a training presentation. What is the most effective technique?*

- a. Provide a word-for-word translation of the entire article.*
- б. Create a bullet-point list of the key rights, obligations, and prohibitions.*
- в. Recite the article from memory.*
- г. Write a lengthy essay on the history of the code.*

3. Примерные критерии оценивания

Критерии оценки знаний при проведении устного/письменного опроса (зачет/экзамен)

Оценка **«отлично»** – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему всесторонние, систематизированные, глубокие знания вопросов дисциплины.

Оценка **«хорошо»** – выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, но допускает в ответе некоторые неточности, которые может устранить с помощью дополнительных вопросов преподавателя.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему фрагментарный, разрозненный характер знаний, недостаточно правильные формулировки базовых понятий, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, но при этом он владеет основными понятиями, необходимыми для дальнейшего обучения и может применять полученные знания по образцу в стандартной ситуации.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** – выставляется обучающемуся, который не знает большей части основного содержания вопросов тем дисциплины, допускает грубые ошибки в формулировках основных понятий.

Критерии оценки знаний при решении задач

Оценка «**отлично**» – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему всесторонние, систематизированные, глубокие знания вопросов дисциплины и умение уверенно применять их на практике при решении конкретных задач, свободное и правильное обоснование принятых решений.

Оценка «**хорошо**» – выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, умеет применять полученные знания на практике, но допускает в ответе некоторые неточности, которые может устранить с помощью дополнительных вопросов преподавателя.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» – выставляется обучающемуся, показавшему фрагментарный, разрозненный характер знаний, недостаточно правильные формулировки базовых понятий, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, но при этом он владеет основными понятиями, необходимыми для дальнейшего обучения и может применять полученные знания по образцу в стандартной ситуации.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» – выставляется обучающемуся, который не знает большей части основного содержания вопросов тем дисциплины, допускает грубые ошибки в формулировках основных понятий, не умеет использовать полученные знания при решении типовых практических задач.

4. Ключ (правильные ответы)

1. Ответ: Б
2. Ответ: Б
3. Ответ: В
4. Ответ: Б
5. Ответ: Б
6. Ответ: В
7. Ответ: В
8. Ответ: Б
9. Ответ: В
10. Ответ: В
11. Ответ: А
12. Ответ: Б
13. Ответ: Б
14. Ответ: В
15. Ответ: Б
16. Ответ: Б
17. Ответ: А
18. Ответ: Б
19. Ответ: В
20. Ответ: В
21. Ответ: Б
22. Ответ: Б

- 23. Ответ: Б
- 24. Ответ: В
- 25. Ответ: В
- 26. Ответ: А
- 27. Ответ: В
- 28. Ответ: В
- 29. Ответ: Б
- 30. Ответ: Б