

**Баяндау хат**

Кешенді емтиханның негізгі міндеттері:

-Бітіруші түлектердің кәсіптік дайындығын анықтайтын оқу пәнін меңгеру деңгейін бағалау.

-5В020700 «Аударма ісі» білім беру бағдарламасы бойынша біліктілік талаптарына сәйкес, түлектердің дайындығын анықтау.

Кешенді емтиханның мақсаты бітіруші түлектердің оқыған курс пәндері бойынша білімдерін қорытындылап, аудармашы қызметіне дайындығын тексеру. Кешенді емтихан 3 модульден тұрады.

**«Аударма теориясы».** Бұл курстың мақсаты-аударманың әртүрлі аспектілерін қарастыру және аударманың жалпы заңдылықтары, сонымен қатар процесс ретінде аударманың теориялық негіздері және нәтиже ретінде. "Аудармашының кәсіби қызметінің негіздері" пәнін оқыту курсы маманға қазіргі жағдайда жұмыс істеуге қажетті кәсіби қызметтің негіздерін ашуға, сондай-ақ тұлғааралық қарым-қатынас туралы негізгі түсінік беруге арналған. Қазіргі әлемдегі аударманың рөлі мен орны, аударманың әртүрлі аспектілері туралы түсінікке ие болу; аударманың негізгі түрлерін сипаттай білу; мәтіннің түріне байланысты аударманың ерекшелігін білу; аудармадағы эквиваленттік және жеткіліктілік категориялары туралы және аударма эквиваленттілігінің әртүрлі тұжырымдамалары мен модельдері туралы түсінікке студент ие болады.

**«Арнайы мақсатқа арналған тіл С2».** Коммуникативті, полемикалық дағдыларды одан әрі жетілдіру, әр түрлі коммуникативтік салалардағы және коммуникативті жағдайлардағы ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеудегі шығармашылық дағдыларды дамытуын қамтиды. Мәтінді, газет пен бейнені терең сыни талдау арқылы жүзеге асырылатын сыни, логикалық және шығармашылық ойлауды дамытуға ерекше назар аударылады.Студенттердің тілді жоғары деңгейде қолдануда кәсіби біліктіліктері арттырылады. Жұмыстың негізгі бағыттары коммуникативтік, полемикалық дағдыларды одан әрі жетілдіру, әртүрлі коммуникативтік салаларда және қарым-қатынас жағдайларында ауызша және жазбаша тілде шығармашылық дағдыларды дамыту болып табылады. Мәтінді, газетті және бейнені терең сыни талдау арқылы жүзеге асырылатын сыни, логикалық және шығармашылық ойлауды дамытуға ерекше назар аударылады. Студенттерге әдеби тілде, әдетте жұмыста, оқуда, бос уақытта және т. б. әртүрлі тақырыптарда жасалған нақты хабарламалардың негізгі идеяларын түсінуге үйрету, көп жағдайда қарым-қатынас жасау қабілетін қалыптастыру, оны зерттелетін тілдің еліне барған кезде жақсартуға болады, белгілі немесе қызығушылық тудыратын тақырыптарға хабарлама жасау, өз ойларын, әсерлерін айтуға үйрету, оқиғалар, үміттер, өз пікіріңізді және болашаққа жоспарларыңызды негіздеу. Қалыптасатын құзыреттер:әдістемелік концепцияны, құрылымды және жаңа шетел тіліндегі [оқулығының](http://melimde.com/saba-tairibi-er-tostik-ertegisi-i-saba-er-tostik-hali-armani.html) [мазмұнын меңгеріп](http://melimde.com/saba-tairibi-er-tostik-ertegisi-i-saba-er-tostik-hali-armani.html); шетел оқулықтарды ұлттық білім жүйесіне қолдана білу; манызды мәселелерді талдау білу; жаңа жағын зерттеу; тәрбиелік және білімділік потенциалды дамыту; жоспарлау және дисукуссияға өткізу; мәселерді талқылау үшін жағдай жасау; аудио, видео құралдарды қолдану; коммуникативтік ойындарды    қолдану; дискуссия, полемикалық әңгіме өткізу (диспут, отырыс, дебат, дөңгелек отырыс).

**«Синхронды аударма»** курсы «Жалпы, прагматикалық, лингвистикалық, мәдениетаралық құзырет негізінде синхронды аударманы оқыту. Синхронды аударманың ғылыми-теориялық және практикалық негіздерін жетілдіру. Синхронды аударманың дағдылары мен іскерліктерін меңгеру үшін қажетті перцептивті

қабілеттерді дамытады; сөйлеу және аударма дағдылары мен іскерліктерін қайта құру, синхронды аудармаға тән аударма операциялары мен іс-қимылдарын жоғары қарқынмен және ерекше бірлестікте орындау қабілеттерін қалыптастыру; болашақ мамандану саласын қоса алғанда, жалпы білім беретін білімді кеңейту және бекіту», шет тілінің «бейнелеу-мәнерлі ресурстарын» меңгеруді жетілдіру.; практикалық жұмыс барысында кәсіби білімді жетілдіру және оқу процесіне үлкен мақсаткерлік пен ұғынушылық беру үшін синхронды аударма саласындағы теориялық білімді хабарлау; қазіргі неміс тілінің түрлі функционалдық стильдерінің стилистикалық ерекшеліктерін ажырату ; нақты коммуникативтік жағдайда адресатқа барынша барабар әсер ету үшін стилистикалық құралдарды саналы іріктеу.

**Модуль 1. «Аударма теориясы»**

1. The historical evolution of translation. (Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, translation of religious texts. Development of translation in Russia (Ancient Rus, Russia up to and including 17th century). The development of translation in Russia (Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries, the beginning of the 20th century).
2. Translation in the modern world (mid-XX century to the present time) .(Computer in translation. Standards for the performance of written translation. The emergence of machine translation).
3. The concept of the theory of translation. (The subject, goals and objectives of the theory of translation)
4. The emergence and development of the linguistic theory of translation in Russia. (J.I. Retsker's contribution to the theory of translation. The theory of regular correspondences).
5. The psycholinguistic classification of translation.( The division of translations into types and subspecies according to the method (speech form) of perception of the original and creation of the translation text.)
6. Genre and stylistic classification of translations.( Differences in the conditions of translation and interpretation).
7. Consecutive translation its types.( The specifics of the work of a consecutive translator. Translation cursive.)
8. Simultaneous translation. (Features of simultaneous translation. Linguistic and organizational aspects).
9. Features of the translation of newspaper and information texts. (Functions of newspaper and information texts. Difficulties in translating English newspaper articles. Features of the translation of newspaper headlines.)
10. Translation equivalence. Levels of translation equivalence. (Equivalence levels according to V.N. Komissarov's theory.)
11. The semantic structure of the word. (The denotative component of the word's meaning. The connotative component of the word's meaning. The intra-linguistic meaning of the word).
12. Translation correspondences. (The definition of translation correspondences .The main types of translation correspondences. The translator's "false friends").
13. Translation transformations. (The definition of translation transformations .The main types of translation transformations).
14. Lexical transformations. (Transliteration. Transcription. Calculation).
15. Lexical substitutions. (Conctretization. Generalization. Modulation / semantic development)
16. Grammatical transformations. (Literal translation. The permutation method. The replacement method. The method of adding words.
17. Grammatical substitutions. (Dividing sentences. Combining offers)
18. Lexical and grammatical transformations. (The antonymic translation. Descriptive translation. Compensation).
19. The concept of pragmatics in language and translation. (Types of pragmatic adaptation of translation. Pragmatic aspects of translation).
20. Criteria for determining the quality of translation.( The main types of translation errors. Equivalent translation standards.)
21. Phraseological units. (The structure of the meaning and the features of their translation).
22. Types of contexts and their role in translation.
23. Problems of translation of proper names. (Describe problems of translation of proper names. Give examples).
24. The problem of translating terms. (Describe the problem of translating terms. Give examples).
25. Features of translation of literary texts. (Describe the features of translation of literary texts and give examples).
26. The adequacy of the translation. (The concept of the adequacy in translation).
27. Translation of scientific and technical literature texts. (Describe the features of translation of scientific and technical texts and give examples).
28. Translator’s professional etiquette. (Give the definition of translator’s professional etiquette. Requirements for the translator).
29. Phraseological unitsю (Language specifics, types, conditions for the correct translation of phraseological units. Techniques for translating phraseological units).
30. The concept of a translation model.( Tasks of the translation model. The communicative model of translation. A comprehensive model of simultaneous translation.Situational model of translation. The transformational semantic model of translation. An informative translation model).

**«Аударма теориясы» пәні бойынша сұрақтар тізімі**

1. The historical evolution of translation.
2. Translation in the modern world (mid-XX century to the present time) .
3. The concept of the theory of translation.
4. The emergence and development of the linguistic theory of translation in Russia.
5. The psycholinguistic classification of translation.
6. Genre and stylistic classification of translations.
7. Consecutive translation its types.
8. Simultaneous translation.
9. Features of the translation of newspaper and information texts.
10. Translation equivalence. Levels of translation equivalence.
11. The semantic structure of the word.
12. Translation correspondences.
13. Translation transformations.
14. Lexical transformations.
15. Lexical substitutions.
16. Grammatical transformations.
17. Grammatical substitutions.
18. Lexical and grammatical transformations.
19. The concept of pragmatics in language and translation.
20. Criteria for determining the quality of translation.
21. Phraseological units.
22. Types of contexts and their role in translation.
23. Problems of translation of proper names.
24. The problem of translating terms.
25. Features of translation of literary texts.
26. The adequacy of the translation.
27. Translation of scientific and technical literature texts.
28. Translator’s professional etiquette.
29. Phraseological units.
30. The concept of a translation model.

**Модуль 2. «Арнайы мақсатқа арналған тіл С2»**

1. Speak on the qualities of a good translator. What qualities should a professional translator have?

2. Speak on pluses and minuses of translator’s profession.

3. What are the difficulties of translating terms? Can you suggest your own ways of overcoming these difficulties?.

4. Speak on the customs and traditions of Turkish people. Say about the differences and similarities with Kazakh nation.

5. Studying abroad. The most popular problems of studying abroad. The role of academic mobility at the university.

6. What is culture shock? How do you deal with culture shock?

7. Pluses and minuses of studying abroad? If you had a chance, where would you like to study? Why?

8. Speak on interview. How should a person behave in order to be applied for a job?

9. Speak on the role of culture in learning a foreign language. How can culture influence on a person?

10. Age gap. Do you think it is easier to learn a language at a young age or at an older age?

11. Speak about international companies. What companies do you know in KZ, China and the USA?

12. Culture and the language. Some things that define a culture.. For example, music, language… Culture shock. How culture is related to language?

13. Speak about your future career. What are the main factors to choose the right career?

14. Speak about the role of films and music in our life? How can they influence on peoples’ lives?

15. Speak about the role of internet in learning a foreign language?

16. Speak on your future job? What is your dream job? Where do you see yourself in 5 years? 17. Speak about the qualities of a good boss? What is more important to be a person or to be a leader?

18. Speak on stress in our life. How to escape stressful situations.

19. Speak about the world famous organizations. (UN,NATO,EU) What is the function of them? Give description of each of them.

20. Speak about how to deal with culture shock? What advice or recommendations would you give to a foreigner in KZ?

21. What are your strengths and weaknesses? How do you work with your weaknesses? What do you want to change in your character?

22. Speak on the most famous world organizations? (UN, EU, WTO, NATO) What are their functions? Give description of each of them.

23. Speak on what skills should a good translator have?

24. What should a person write in his letter of application? Speak about a carreer ladder and career promotion.

25. Is it possible to learn a language in one month? Suggest 5 ways to learn a foreign language in one month.

26. Speak on the customs and traditions of British and Kazak people. What are the differences and similarities between two cultures?

27. Crime and punishment in KZ and the USA. How can we stop domestic violence?

28. Speak on the role of company in gaining the experience of a translator?

29. Speak on 3 main factors in finding a job? What are your 3 strengths and weaknesses?

30. Speak on tests and exams in different countries?

**«Арнайы мақсатқа арналған тіл С2» пәні бойынша сұрақтар**

1. What are the qualities of a good translator?

2. What are the pluses and minuses of translator’s profession?

3. What are the difficulties of translating terms?

4.What are the differences and similarities of the customs and traditions of Turkish people with Kazakh nation.

5. What are the most popular problems in studying abroad?

6. What is culture shock?

7. Pluses and minuses of studying abroad?

8. The role of your CV and recommendation letter on the interview.

9. The role of culture in learning a foreign language

10. Do you think it is easier to learn a language at a young age or at an older age?

11. What companies do you know in KZ, China and the USA?

12. How culture is related to language?

13. What are the main factors to choose the right career?

14. Speak about the role of films and music in our life?

15. Speak about the role of internet in learning a foreign language?

16. Speak on your future job? What is your dream job?

17. Speak about the qualities of a good boss?

18. Speak on stress in our life.

19. Speak about the world famous organizations. (UN,NATO,EU)

20. Speak about how to deal with culture shock?

21. What are your strengths and weaknesses? What do you want to change in your character?

22. Speak on the most famous world organizations? (UN, EU, WTO, NATO)

23. Speak on what skills should a good translator have?

24. Speak about a carreer ladder and career promotion.

25. Is it possible to learn a language in one month? Suggest 5 ways to learn a foreign language.

26. Speak on the customs and traditions of British and Kazak people.

27. Crime and punishment in KZ and the USA.

28. Speak on the role of company in gaining the experience of a translator?

29. Speak on 3 main factors in finding a job? What are your 3 strengths and weaknesses?

30. Speak on tests and exams in different countries?

**Модуль 3. Синхрондық аударма» пәні бойынша модуль**

1. Translate the text sight-visually. Dung beetles work from the inside of the pat so they are sheltered from predators such as birds and foxes.

2. Translate the text sight-visually. While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes.

3. Translate the text sight-visually. In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport.

4. Translate the text sight-visually. Government policies have frequently compounded the environmental damage that farming can cause.

5. Translate the text sight-visually. In poor countries, governments aggravate other sorts of damage.

6. Translate the text sight-visually. In less enlightened countries, and in the European Union, the trend has been to reduce rather than eliminate subsidies, and to introduce new payments to encourage farmers to treat their land in environmentally friendlier ways, or to leave it fallow.

7. Translate the text sight-visually. The first of our three brains to evolve is what scientists call the reptilian cortex.

8. Translate the text sight-visually. Although the lizard may stake a claim to its habitat, it exerts total indifference toward the well-being of its young.

9. Translate the text sight-visually. The neocortex is also responsible for the process by which we decide on and commit to particular courses of action. 10. Translate the text sight-visually. The loss of helium on Earth would affect society greatly. Defying the perception of it as a novelty substance for parties and gimmicks, the element actually has many vital applications in society.

11. Translate the text sight-visually. The source of the problem is the Helium Privatisation Act (HPA), an American law passed in 1996 that requires the U.S.

12. Translate the text sight-visually. The possibility of losing helium forever poses the threat of a real crisis because its unique qualities are extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible to duplicate (certainly, no biosynthetic ersatz product is close to approaching the point of feasibility for helium, even as similar developments continue apace for oil and coal). 13. Translate the text sight-visually. By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres.

14. Translate the text sight-visually. The supporters of vertical farming claim many potential advantages for the system.

15. Translate the text sight-visually. Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without its difficulties.

16. Translate the text sight-visually. So what danger does genetics pose? Gene therapy, introducing genes to cure a genetic disease like cystic fibrosis, carries risks, as do all new medical treatments.

17. Translate the text sight-visually. Morning is also great for breaking out the vitamins. 18. Translate the text sight-visually. In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport.

19. Translate the text sight-visually. Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without its difficulties.

20. Translate the text sight-visually. So what danger does genetics pose? Gene therapy, introducing genes to cure a genetic disease like cystic fibrosis, carries risks, as do all new medical treatments.

21. Translate the text sight-visually. The source of the problem is the Helium Privatisation Act (HPA), an American law passed in 1996 that requires the U.S.

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29. Translate the text sight-visually. Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without its difficulties.

30. Translate the text sight-visually. So what danger does genetics pose? Gene therapy, introducing genes to cure a genetic disease like cystic fibrosis, carries risks, as do all new medical treatments.

**«Синхрондық аударма пәні» пәні бойынша сұрақтар**

**1. Translate the text sight-visually.** Dung beetles work from the inside of the pat so they are sheltered from predators such as birds and foxes. Most species burrow into the soil and bury dung in tunnels directly underneath the pats, which are hollowed out from within. Some large species originating from France excavate tunnels to a depth of approximately 30 cm below the dung pat. These beetles make sausage-shaped brood chambers along the tunnels. The shallowest tunnels belong to a much smaller Spanish species that buries dung in chambers that hang like fruit from the branches of a pear tree. South African beetles dig narrow tunnels of approximately 20 cm below the surface of the pat. Some surface-dwelling beetles, including a South African species, cut perfectly-shaped balls from the pat, which are rolled away and attached to the bases of plants.

**2. Translate the text sight-visually.** While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes. This concentration of vehicles makes air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe. Even Moscow has joined the list of capitals afflicted by congestion and traffic fumes. In Mexico City, vehicle pollution is a major health hazard. C Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20km range, the distance conveniently accessible by horse. Heavy freight could only be carried by water or rail. Invention of the motor vehicle brought personal mobility to the masses and made rapid freight delivery possible over a much wider area. In the United Kingdom, about 90 per cent of inland freight is carried by road. The world cannot revert to the horse-drawn wagon. Can it avoid being locked into congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods?

**3. Translate the text sight-visually.** In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots. In the United States, more land is assigned to car use than to housing. Urban sprawl means that life without a car is next to impossible. Mass use of motor vehicles has also killed or injured millions of people. Other social effects have been blamed on the car such as alienation and aggressive human behaviour. E A 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment found that car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails - congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on. Yet cars easily surpass trains or Academic Reading sample task – Matching information buses as a flexible and convenient mode of personal transport. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up private cars in favour of mass transit.

**4. Translate the text sight-visually.** Government policies have frequently compounded the environmental damage that farming can cause. In the rich countries, subsidies for growing crops and price supports for farm output drive up the price of land. The annual value of these subsidies is immense: about $250 billion, or more than all World Bank lending in the 1980s. To increase the output of crops per acre, a farmer's easiest option is to use more of the most readily available inputs: fertilisers and pesticides. Fertiliser use doubled in Denmark in the period 1960-1985 and increased in The Netherlands by 150 per cent. The quantity of pesticides applied has risen too: by 69 per cent in 1975-1984 in Denmark, for example, with a rise of 115 per cent in the frequency of application in the three years from 1981. In the late 1980s and early 1990s some efforts were made to reduce farm subsidies. The most dramatic example was that of New Zealand, which scrapped most farm support in 1984. A study of the environmental effects, conducted in 1993, found that the end of fertiliser subsidies had been followed by a fall in fertiliser use (a fall compounded by the decline in world commodity prices, which cut farm incomes). The removal of subsidies also stopped landclearing and over-stocking, which in the past had been the principal causes of erosion. Farms began to diversify. The one kind of subsidy whose removal appeared to have been bad for the environment was the subsidy to manage soil erosion.

**5. Translate the text sight-visually.** In poor countries, governments aggravate other sorts of damage. Subsidies for pesticides and artificial fertilisers encourage farmers to use greater quantities than are needed to get the highest economic crop yield. A study by the International Rice Research Institute of pesticide use by farmers in South East Asia found that, with pest-resistant varieties of rice, even moderate applications of pesticide frequently cost farmers more than they saved. Such waste puts farmers on a chemical treadmill: bugs and weeds become resistant to poisons, so next year's poisons must be more lethal. One cost is to human health. Every year some 10,000 people die from pesticide poisoning, almost all of them in the developing countries, and another 400,000 become seriously ill. As for artificial fertilisers, their use world-wide increased by 40 per cent per unit of farmed land between the mid 1970s and late 1980s, mostly in the developing countries. Overuse of fertilisers may cause farmers to stop rotating crops or leaving their land fallow. That, in turn, may make soil erosion worse

**6. Translate the text sight-visually.** In less enlightened countries, and in the European Union, the trend has been to reduce rather than eliminate subsidies, and to introduce new payments to encourage farmers to treat their land in environmentally friendlier ways, or to leave it fallow. It may sound strange but such payments need to be higher than the existing incentives for farmers to grow food crops. Farmers, however, dislike being paid to do nothing. In several countries they have become interested in the possibility of using fuel produced from crop residues either as a replacement for petrol (as ethanol) or as fuel for power stations (as biomass). Such fuels produce far less carbon dioxide than coal or oil, and absorb carbon dioxide as they grow. They are therefore less likely to contribute to the greenhouse effect. But they are rarely competitive with fossil fuels unless subsidised - and growing them does no less environmental harm than other crops.

**7. Translate the text sight-visually.** The first of our three brains to evolve is what scientists call the reptilian cortex. This brain sustains the elementary activities of animal survival such as respiration, adequate rest and a beating heart. We are not required to consciously “think” about these activities. The reptilian cortex also houses the “startle centre”, a mechanism that facilitates swift reactions to unexpected occurrences in our surroundings. That panicked lurch you experience when a door slams shut somewhere in the house, or the heightened awareness you feel when a twig cracks in a nearby bush while out on an evening stroll are both examples of the reptilian cortex at work. When it comes to our interaction with others, the reptilian brain offers up only the most basic impulses: aggression, mating, and territorial defence. There is no great difference, in this sense, between a crocodile defending its spot along the river and a turf war between two urban gangs.

**8. Translate the text sight-visually.** Although the lizard may stake a claim to its habitat, it exerts total indifference toward the well-being of its young. Listen to the anguished squeal of a dolphin separated from its pod or witness the sight of elephants mourning their dead, however, and it is clear that a new development is at play. Scientists have identified this as the limbic cortex. Unique to mammals, the limbic cortex impels creatures to nurture their offspring by delivering feelings of tenderness and warmth to the parent when children are nearby. These same sensations also cause mammals to develop various types of social relations and kinship networks. When we are with others of “our kind” – be it at soccer practice, church, school or a nightclub – we experience positive sensations of togetherness, solidarity and comfort. If we spend too long away from these networks, then loneliness sets in and encourages us to seek companionship.

9**. Translate the text sight-visually.** The neocortex is also responsible for the process by which we decide on and commit to particular courses of action. Strung together over time, these choices can accumulate into feats of progress unknown to other animals. Anticipating a better grade on the following morning’s exam, a student can ignore the limbic urge to socialise and go to sleep early instead. Over three years, this ongoing sacrifice translates into a first-class degree and a scholarship to graduate school; over a lifetime, it can mean groundbreaking contributions to human knowledge and development. The ability to sacrifice our drive for immediate satisfaction in order to benefit later is a product of the neocortex.

**10. Translate the text sight-visually.** The loss of helium on Earth would affect society greatly. Defying the perception of it as a novelty substance for parties and gimmicks, the element actually has many vital applications in society. Probably the most well-known commercial usage is in airships and blimps (nonflammable helium replaced hydrogen as the lifting gas du jour after the Hindenburg catastrophe in 1932, during which an airship burst into flames and crashed to the ground killing some passengers and crew). But helium is also instrumental in deep-sea diving, where it is blended with nitrogen to mitigate the dangers of inhaling ordinary air under high pressure; as a cleaning agent for rocket engines; and, in its most prevalent use, as a coolant for superconducting magnets in hospital MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scanners.

**11. Translate the text sight-visually.** The source of the problem is the Helium Privatisation Act (HPA), an American law passed in 1996 that requires the U.S. National Helium Reserve to liquidate its helium assets by 2015 regardless of the market price. Although intended to settle the original cost of the reserve by a U.S. Congress ignorant of its ramifications, the result of this fire sale is that global helium prices are so artificially deflated that few can be bothered recycling the substance or using it judiciously. Deflated values also mean that natural gas extractors see no reason to capture helium. Much is lost in the process of extraction. As Sobotka notes: "[t]he government had the good vision to store helium, and the question now is: Will the corporations have the vision to capture it when extracting natural gas, and consumers the wisdom to recycle? This takes longterm vision because present market forces are not sufficient to compel prudent practice”. For Nobel-prize laureate Robert Richardson, the U.S. government must be prevailed upon to repeal its privatisation policy as the country supplies over 80 per cent of global helium, mostly from the National Helium Reserve. For Richardson, a twenty- to fifty-fold increase in prices would provide incentives to recycle.

**12. Translate the text sight-visually.** The possibility of losing helium forever poses the threat of a real crisis because its unique qualities are extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible to duplicate (certainly, no biosynthetic ersatz product is close to approaching the point of feasibility for helium, even as similar developments continue apace for oil and coal). Helium is even cheerfully derided as a “loner” element since it does not adhere to other molecules like its cousin, hydrogen. According to Dr. Lee Sobotka, helium is the “most noble of gases, meaning it’s very stable and non-reactive for the most part … it has a closed electronic configuration, a very tightly bound atom. It is this coveting of its own electrons that prevents combination with other elements’. Another important attribute is helium’s unique boiling point, which is lower than that for any other element. The worsening global shortage could render millions of dollars of high-value, life-saving equipment totally useless. The dwindling supplies have already resulted in the postponement of research and development projects in physics laboratories and manufacturing plants around the world. There is an enormous supply and demand imbalance partly brought about by the expansion of high-tech manufacturing in Asia.

**13. Translate the text sight-visually.** By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres. Applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends, the human population will increase by about three billion people by then. An estimated 10 hectares of new land (about 20% larger than Brazil) will be needed to grow enough food to feed them, if traditional farming methods continue as they are practised today. At present, throughout the world, over 80% of the land that is suitable for raising crops is in use. Historically, some 15% of that has been laid waste by poor management practices. What can be done to ensure enough food for the world's population to live on?

**14. Translate the text sight-visually.** The supporters of vertical farming claim many potential advantages for the system. For instance, crops would be produced all year round, as they would be kept in artificially controlled, optimum growing conditions. There would be no weather-related crop failures due to droughts, floods or pests. All the food could be grown organically, eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers. The system would greatly reduce the incidence of many infectious diseases that are acquired at the agricultural interface. Although the system would consume energy, it would return energy to the grid via methane generation from composting non-edible parts of plants. It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping.

**15. Translate the text sight-visually.** Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without its difficulties. Not everyone, for example is happy with the term ‘amateur’. MrBonney has coined the term ‘citizen scientist’ because he felt that other words, such as ‘volunteer’ sounded disparaging. A more serious problem is the question of how professionals can best acknowledge the contributions made by amateurs. Dr Fienberg says that some amateur astronomers are happy to provide their observations but grumble about not being reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. Others feel let down when their observations are used in scientific papers, but they are not listed as co-authors. Dr Hunt says some amateur palaeontologists are disappointed when told that they cannot take finds home with them.

**16. Translate the text sight-visually.** So what danger does genetics pose? Gene therapy, introducing genes to cure a genetic disease like cystic fibrosis, carries risks, as do all new medical treatments. There may well be problems with the testing of new treatments, but are these difficulties any different from those related to trying out new drugs for AIDS? Anxieties about creating designer babies are at present premature as it is too risky, and we may have, in the first instance, to accept what has been called procreative autonomy, a couple's right to control their own role in reproduction unless the state has a compelling reason for denying them that control. Should the ethical issues be relating to the applications of genetics, for example, lead to stopping research in this field? The individual scientist cannot decide, for science, like genetics, is a collective activity with no single individual controlling the process of discovery. It is ethically unacceptable and impractical to censor any aspect of trying to understand the nature of our world.

**17. Translate the text sight-visually.** Morning is also great for breaking out the vitamins. Supplement absorption by the body is not temporal-dependent, but naturopath Pam Stone notes that the extra boost at breakfast helps us get energised for the day ahead. For improved absorption, Stone suggests pairing supplements with a food in which they are soluble and steering clear of caffeinated beverages. Finally, Stone warns to take care with storage; high potency is best for absorption, and warmth and humidity are known to deplete the potency of a supplement. After-dinner espressos are becoming more of a tradition – we have the Italians to thank for that – but to prepare for a good night’s sleep we are better off putting the brakes on caffeine consumption as early as 3 p.m. With a seven-hour halflife, a cup of coffee containing 90 mg of caffeine taken at this hour could still leave 45 mg of caffeine in your nervous system at ten o’clock that evening. It is essential that, by the time you are ready to sleep, your body is rid of all traces.

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