

Практическая работа №18

Тема: Техника перевода профессиональных текстов

Цель: совершенствование навыков перевода профессионального текста.

1. Match these words with their translation. / Сопоставьте эти слова с их переводом.

Образец: oak - дуб

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|----------------|----------------------|
| 1) spruce | a) пихта |
| 2) hemlock | b) дуб |
| 3) silver fir | c) ель |
| 4) oak | d) клён |
| 5) beech | e) каучуковое дерево |
| 6) maple | f) бук |
| 7) ash | g) тсуга |
| 8) rubber tree | h) бамбук |
| 9) bamboo | i) ясень |

2. Translate these words/Переведите эти слова

ольха, дуб, береза, вяз, осина, ива, ель, клён, рябина, лиственница, сосна, пихта

3. Прочитайте текст, выпишите выделенные жирным шрифтом предложения с переводом

Taiga

Taiga is a biome characterized by coniferous forests. Covering most of inland Alaska, Canada, Sweden, Finland, inland Norway, and Russia (especially Siberia), as well as parts of the extreme northern continental United States (Northern Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Maine), northern Kazakhstan and Japan (Hokkaido), taiga is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Boreal forest is the term used to refer to the southern part of this biome, while "taiga" is used to describe the more barren northern areas of the Arctic tree line.

Since North America, Europe and Asia were recently connected by the Bering land bridge, a number of animal and plant species (more animals than plants) were able to colonize both continents and were distributed throughout the taiga biome. **Taigas have some small-leaved deciduous trees like birch, alder, willow, and aspen; mostly in areas escaping the most extreme winter cold.** However, the deciduous larch copes with the coldest winters on the northern hemisphere in eastern Siberia. **The southernmost part of the taiga also has trees like oak, maple, and elm scattered among the conifers.**

Taiga, the world's largest biome, has a harsh continental climate with a very large temperature range between summer and winter. Taiga soil tends to be young and nutrient-poor; it lacks the deep, organically-enriched profile present in temperate deciduous forests. The thinness of the soil is due largely to the cold, which hinders the development of soil and the ease with which plants can use its nutrients. Fallen leaves and moss can remain on the forest floor for a long time in the cool, moist climate, which limits their organic contribution to the soil; acids from evergreen needles further leach the soil, creating spodosol. Since the soil is acidic due to the falling pine needles, the forest floor has only lichens and some mosses growing on it.

There are two major types of taiga: closed forest, consisting of many closely-spaced trees with mossy ground cover, and lichen woodland, with trees that are farther-spaced and lichen ground cover; the latter is more common in the northernmost taiga.

Coniferous trees are the dominant plants of the taiga biome. **Evergreen species in taiga (spruce, fir, and pine) are adapted for survival in harsh taiga winters, though larch, the most cold-tolerant of all trees, is deciduous.** Taiga trees tend to have shallow roots to take advantage of the thin soils, while many of them seasonally alter their biochemistry to make them more resistant to freezing, called "hardening".

Because the sun is low in the horizon for a long period of the year, it is difficult for plants to generate energy from photosynthesis. Pine and spruce do not lose their leaves seasonally photosynthesize with their older leaves in late winter and spring when light is good but temperatures are still too low for new growth.

Although the taiga is dominated by coniferous trees, some broadleaf trees also occur, notably birch, aspen, willow, and rowan. Grasses grow wherever they can find a patch of sun, and mosses and lichens thrive on the damp ground and on the sides of tree trunks.

4. Answer the questions. /ответьте на вопросы

- 1) What territories of the world are covered with taiga?
- 2) Why is the soil of taiga thin?
- 3) What coniferous trees are there in taiga?
- 4) Why do many taiga trees alter their biochemistry seasonally?
- 5) What is taiga?
- 6) What is special about climate in taiga?
- 7) What broad leaf trees are there in taiga?
- 8) What forests is taiga dominated by?