

Практичне заняття 1 для ОП «МЕ».

Тема 1. Фахова та наукова термінологія іноземною мовою
у сфері міжнародної економіки і сфері економіки та управління ринком землі

Завдання 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть уривок з підручника Policy and Theory of International Economics by Steve Suranovic

First, tariff reductions will quite likely reduce tariff revenue. For many developing countries today, tariff revenue makes up a substantial portion of the government's total revenue, sometimes as much as 20 percent to 30 percent. This is similar to the early days of currently developed countries. In the 1800s, tariff revenue made up as much as 50 percent of the U.S. federal government's revenue. In 1790, at the time of the founding of the nation, the U.S. government earned about 90 percent of its revenue from tariff collections. The main reason tariff revenue makes up such a large portion of a developing country's total government revenue is that tariffs are an administratively simple way to collect revenue. It is much easier than an income tax or profit tax, since those require careful accounting and monitoring. With tariffs, you simply need to park some guards at the ports and borders and collect money as goods come across.

The second problem caused by trade liberalization is that the tariff reductions will injure domestic firms and workers. Tariff reductions will cause domestic prices for imported goods to fall, reducing domestic production and producer surplus and possibly leading to layoffs of workers in the import-competing industries. Tradeliberalizing countries might like to prevent some of these negative effects from occurring. This section then gives a possible solution. To make up for the lost tariff revenue, a country could simply implement a consumption tax. Consumption taxes are popular forms of taxation around the world. To mitigate the injury to its domestic firms, the country could implement production subsidies, which could forestall the negative impact caused by trade liberalization and could be paid for with extra revenue collected with the consumption tax.

This section demonstrates that if the consumption tax and production subsidy happened to be set on an imported product at equal values and at the same rate as the tariff reduction, then the two domestic policies would combine to fully duplicate the tariff's effects. In this case, trade liberalization would have no effect.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements have always been cognizant of this particular possibility. The original text says that if after trade liberalization a country takes domestic actions nullifying the benefit that should accrue to the foreign export firms, then a country would be in violation of its GATT (or now WTO) commitments. In other words, it is a GATT/WTO violation to directly substitute domestic policies that duplicate the original effects of the tariff.

Nonetheless, even though a policy response like a production subsidy/consumption tax combination set only on trade liberalized products is unlikely,

countries will still feel the effects of lost revenue and injury to import-competing producers. Thus, countries will look for ways to compensate for the lost revenue and perhaps help out hard-hit industries.

A domestic consumption tax on a product imported by a small country plus a domestic production subsidy set at the same rate as the tax has the same price and welfare effects as a tariff set at the same rate on the same imported product.

The effects of trade liberalization could be offset with a domestic production subsidy and consumption tax combination on the imported good. However, these actions would be a WTO violation for WTO member countries.

Завдання 2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст An Intro to Machine Translation: Understand When to Use MT and When to Avoid It by Calvin Scharffs. Створіть схему використання машинного перекладу.

Machine translation (MT) is a perfectly acceptable translation alternative, but trouble often follows when there is a lack of understanding or unrealistic expectations. It's time to explain MT—what it is, what it can and cannot do, and most important, when to use it. Managing expectations of MT is critical to customer satisfaction and to the quality assurance we want to offer our clientele.

What is Machine Translation (MT)?

Machine translation uses software to translate text or speech from one language to another. MT uses a machine translation engine to perform simple substitution of words in one language for words in another, but that alone doesn't usually produce the highest quality translation of a text. For more accurate translation, recognition of whole phrases and their closest counterparts in the target language is needed.

Sometimes the general meaning of the text is all you need. In those cases, MT provides an acceptable level translation. MT is a good option if you're on a tight budget, looking for immediate translation, and are okay with less than perfect quality. Use MT to translate less important types of content like tweets, blog comments, blog posts, forums, or message boards.

MT Strengths:

- It's the fastest way to translate your content into a new language.
- It's less expensive.
- You can add a human review of MT to improve the quality.
- You can use translation memories (TM) to remember your key terms.
- You can integrate MT with a cloud-based TMS.
- It's good for translating web content and web pages.

MT Weaknesses:

- Depending on the language pairs, it has a 60 - 80% accuracy rate.
- Some content translates better with MT than others:
- Different languages work better with different MT engines.
- Some MT engines perform better with different subjects.

– It is difficult to translate technical terms, slang, or nuanced meanings. The suggestion would be to choose a TMS with a platform that integrates with several popular MT providers, so you can see your translated content immediately. If you have an MT provider that has an exposed API, most connectors should be able to integrate with it.

Some engines specialize in a special language group or region (such as Asian or Middle Eastern languages), others specialize by content type. There are many engines available on the market. The key is to research and consider the type of engine that will be a good fit for your content.

Content Value Index

Not all content is created equal. This Content Value Index lets you match your content translation needs with the right type of translation and review. MT offers good translation, community translation is better, and translation done by certified professional linguists is the best. The Content Value Index can help you determine if your content requires good, better, or best translation quality.

Machine Translation. Sometimes the general meaning of a text is all you need from your translation. Machine translation in addition to Translation Memory (TM) provides the perfect combination of rapid, trusted and cost-effective translations when getting the general meaning across is sufficient.

Community Translation. Translating with community users provides colloquial and subject matter accuracy for lower cost and reasonable speed. Community translation is less expensive, but may not provide the level of quality and consistency offered by professional translators. Use Community Translation for knowledge base articles, video subtitles, simple web pages, podcast transcripts, Wiki entries, and online newspapers.

Professional Translation. Professional translation offers the highest quality and includes additional levels of review to ensure accuracy. Use Professional Translation for very important content like press releases, brochures, and white papers, to name a few items.

Conclusion. If you wanted to set a land speed record, you wouldn't choose a bike. If you wanted to cruise around town and take in the sites, you wouldn't choose a bullet car that travels over 300 mph. It's all about choosing the right vehicle for the task at hand. The same is true for translation. There will be projects where MT is a perfect fit and there are other projects where it isn't recommended. By understanding what MT is--the strengths and weaknesses—you'll find that it is a perfectly suitable tool that can improve the cost and efficiency of your translations.

Завдання 3. Знайдіть додатковий матеріал англійською мовою, який би розкривав економічні погляди Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо на проблему меж зростання.

1. Якими є обмеження економічного зростання згідно Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо ?

2. Хто є авторами теорій меж зростання?
3. У чомі полягають погляди Мальтуса, Маркса та Рікардо на межі зростання?
4. У який спосіб пов'язані між собою економічне зростання та ресурсний потенціал країни?

Завдання 4. Перекладіть терміни з англійської на українську мову:

Invisible Hand theorem, Shallow integration, Deep integration, Foreign direct investment, Autarky, An absolute advantage, Comparative advantage, Mercantilism, Factor abundance, Offshoring, outsourcing, Tariff, Zero-sum game, Dumping, Pollution Haven, GDP,