Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«СЕВЕРО-ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ М.К. АММОСОВА»
Технический институт (филиал) ФГАОУ ВО «СВФУ» в г. Нерюнгри

Кафедра экономических, гуманитарных и общеобразовательных дисциплин

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1.В.05 Введение в теорию перевода

для программы бакалавриата
по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 - Филология
Направленность (профиль) программы: Зарубежная филология (английский язык и
литература)

Форма обучения: очная

Нерюнгри 2024

УТВЕРЖДЕНО на заседании
выпускающей кафедры   ЭГиОД
24.04.2024 г., протокол № 3
И.о. заведующего кафедрой _____ / ____ Ахмедов Т.А. ____
24.04.2024 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО:
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Паспорт
фонда оценочных средств
по дисциплине (модулю) Б1.В.05 Введение в теорию перевода

№	Контролируемые разделы (темы)	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Требования к уровню усвоения компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства согласно учебному плану
1	General Principles of Translation. Cognitive units of translation. Context and its role in translation. Grammatical aspects of translation. Grammatical transformations. Translation of lexical units: words having no correspondence in TL and phrases. Lexical transformations. Russian-English translation.	УК-4.2 УК-4.5 ПК-1.4	**Знать:** - основные принципы, приемы и способы перевода различных типов текстов.	Практические занятия, контрольная работа
			Уметь: - переводить, редактировать, комментировать, реферировать и производить информационно-словарное описание текста.	Практические занятия, контрольная работа
			Владеть методиками и практическими навыками: - перевода различных типов текстов (в основном научных и публицистических, а также документов) с английского языка и на английский язык; аннотирование и реферирование документов, научных трудов и художественных произведений на иностранном языке.	контрольная работа

Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ
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Комплект заданий для контрольной работы

1. Correct the following information, if necessary. Translate it into Russian.
a) A man is doing a survey on "Radio listening habits".
b) A woman doesn't have a TV.
c) The reporter asks some basic information.
d) The man understood the woman's name from the 1st time.
e) Her telephone number is 05922030.
f) The woman is from the USA.

2. Translate the following passage into Russian in a literary form.

Peter Morton woke with a start to face the first light. Rain tapped against the glass. It was January the fifth. He looked across a table on which a night-light had guttered into a pool of water, at the other bed. Francis Morton was still asleep, and Peter lay down again with his eyes on his brother. It amused him to imagine it was himself whom he watched, the same hair, the same eyes, the same lips and line of cheek. But the thought palled, and the mind went back to the fact which lent the day importance. It was the fifth of January. He could hardly believe a year had passed since Mrs. Henne-Falcon had given her last children's party.

Francis turned suddenly upon his back and threw an arm across his face, blocking his mouth. Peter's heart began to beat fast, not with pleasure now but with uneasiness. He sat up and called across the table, "Wake up." Francis's shoulders shook and he waved a clenched fist in the air, but his eyes remained closed. To Peter Morton the whole room seemed to darken, and he had the impression of a great bird swooping. He cried again, "Wake up," and once more there was silver light and the touch of rain on the windows.

Francis rubbed his eyes. "Did you call out?"' he asked.

Критерии оценки контрольной работы
    «Отлично» (24-25 баллов) оценивается работа, выполненная правильно на 90 и более % правильно (допускается не более 10% ошибок от общего объема материала).
    «Хорошо» (21-23 баллов) оценивается работа, выполненная правильно на 75-89 % от общего объема материала.
    «Удовлетворительно» (18-20 баллов) оценивается работа, выполненная правильно на 50-74% от общего объема материала.
    «Неудовлетворительно» (ниже 18 баллов) оценивается работа, выполненная правильно менее чем на 50 % от общего объема материала.

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Экзамен по дисциплине «Введение в теорию перевода» проводится в форме собеседования по экзаменационным билетам. Экзаменационный билет включает один теоретический вопрос и практическое задание.

Вопросы к экзамену:
1. General principles of translation.
2. Types of correlation between words in SL and TL.
3. Context and its role in translation.
4. Translation of words having no correspondence in TL.
5. Translation of Phrases.
6. Lexical transformations.
7. Grammatical transformations.
8. Translation of specifically English grammatical forms and constructions.
9. Absolute constructions.
10. Translation of attributive phrases.
11. Translation of Passive Voice, Gerund, Past Perfect Tense and the Perfect Infinitive.

Тексты для перевода (практическое задание):

The Black Forest

The Black Forest is a large mountain range located in southwestern Germany. As the name suggests, it's covered by a lush forest. The highest summit1 of the range is the Feldberg mountain (1,493 m above sea level). The region is widely known for its precious minerals as well as its rich history, culture and cooking style.

In ancient literature the region is first mentioned in the works of Pliny and Tacitus. Almost for 2000 years, from the 5th century BC up to the 16th century, the Black Forest was known only for its surplus of ore. Workers of the few settlements that were in the region made a living mining lead, silver and iron.

An outbreak of plague and the German Peasants' War forced a decline of the region in the 16th century, through and all the way up to the beginning of the 18th century, when the mines were reopened, while lumbering and rafting2 of precious timber solidified its prospects of economic prosperity.

The region's relative seclusiveness3 coupled with an access to abundant mineral resources made people who lived in the Black Forest into artisan4 craftsmen. Even before the widespread advent5 of precision mechanics, the people of the Black Forest made additional income making wooden clocks and toys when mines and lumber mills were closed. When the Industrial Revolution dawned and a railway network made its way into the region, its clockmakers, jewelers and glassmakers became prominent throughout Europe.

In the 20th and 21st centuries the main industries of the region were power plants and tourism. Many of the mines were remade into museums, which are opened daily for the visitors. Numerous military conflicts of the Late Middle Ages, as well as those of early modern period, have left many archeological sites to discover, many of them pertaining6 to warfare, including more than 200 km of defensive fortifications. New archeological sites are still being discovered these days, and the full inventorying7 is still yet to be completed.

Someone who has no interest in history or industry can still find many interesting things to do there. The big lakes Titisee and Schluchsee are surrounded by small resort towns that offer miscellaneous water sport activities including deep diving. Each year the region sees a

competition held between amateur and professional confectioners8 who aim to perfect an art of making the famous Black Forest gateau9.

Today the region makes use of developed transport infrastructure and is easily accessible from any other region of Germany. A bus ticket from Berlin to Freiburg, one of the largest cities in the region, will cost you approximately 30 euros.

Born Free

Friederike Victoria Gessner (better known by her pen name1 as Joy Adamson) was an Austrian-born writer, painter and naturalist famous for her work raising and reintroducing big cats into the wild.

Briefly considering a career of a musician or a doctor at first, in 1937 Friederike was forced to migrate from turbulent2 Vienna into wild Kenya. Being very easy-going by nature, she made friends wherever she went. Soon enough she found herself very close to many researchers, biologists and wildlife conservators who were prominent3 in the area. Thus she spent her younger years as a naturalist, doing sketches and making observations on various flora and fauna.

Her greatest work was yet to come, though. When she was 42, her then-husband George Adamson, a senior wildlife warden4, was asked to protect local farmers from a lioness that was threatening them. As it turned out later, the lioness was simply protecting her cubs from encroaching5 human settlement. After successfully fighting the lioness off, George and Friederike decided to adopt those little lions. Tending to all three of them at home has proven very difficult, so the couple eventually donated two larger cubs to Rotterdam Zoo, and took the smallest one, Elsa, for themselves.

As the young lioness was growing up very fast, Friederike has realised that soon they wouldn't be able to provide for her, so she decided to teach Elsa how to act on her own, hunt, and live in the wild. Taking this duty very diligently6 and treating Elsa as an equal rather than as a pet, Friederike (who by this point has already adopted her pen name) has managed to succeed. Roughly two years later Elsa, now a wild lioness, brought a litter7 of her own, and those three cubs were the first ever to be born by a domesticated lioness that was reintroduced into the wild.

This was an unprecedented story in a naturalist world, and soon enough Joy Adamson had the attention of both scientists and cinematographers. The story of Elsa was documented in her book, Born Free, that was also made into a motion picture in 1966.

Encouraged by her first successes, Joy shifted her focus to cheetahs. While still a rather large cat and a very fast predator, a cheetah nevertheless is one of the most vulnerable species amongst its kind. They suffer both from larger and smaller predators, as well as from human encroachment.

Using the techniques she learned with Elsa, Joy successfully reintroduced Pippa, a female cheetah, into the wild. Joy has dedicated two books to Pippa and her litter, first being The Spotted Sphinx, and the second being Pippa's Challenge. Yet another success was waiting some years later, when Joy successfully worked on a reintroduction of an African leopard named Penny.

In her later years Joy was an activist, travelling around the world, making speeches and raising funds in order to protect the wildlife. Her life ended tragically shortly before her 70th birthday as she was murdered by a disgruntled8 laborer who was fired by Adamson not too long ago. Her ashes were scattered in Meru National Park over Elsa's grave as an eternal testament9 to the fact that we all were born to be free.

Space Oddity

David Bowie (born David Robert Jones) was an English musician, actor, and one of the most prominent1 artists of the 20th and the early 21th centuries.

The American popular culture magazine Rolling Stone placed him as 39th in their list of 'The 100 Greatest Artists of All Time', right behind John Lennon, and, following Bowie's death in 2016, they also called him 'The Greatest Rock Star Ever'.

David Bowie was born 1947 in London to a working class family. As a child, he was very gifted, albeit2 with a temper. When he was only 9 years old, he was already noticed by his music teachers for his highly imaginative3 and flashy dancing style. His childhood was spent under heavy influence of popular artists of the time, mainly Elvis Presley, Little Richard and Fats Domino.

As a teenager, Bowie took many classes in various musical instruments, including ukulele, piano and saxophone. In his free time, he liked doing impressions4 of his favourite artists to his friends. Later on, when talking about it, his friends and biographers were noting that Bowie's performances were 'like something from another planet'.

After multiple unsuccessful tries joining with various local bands, David has tried to embark5 on a solo career. He's taken his alias inspired by James Bowie, an american pioneer who has also invented a bowie knife. This try was not very successful as well. Nevertheless, Bowie persisted relentlessly6, recording his own music, building up his network of contacts in the music world, and educating himself in various theatrical arts.

The real fame came to him after his song Space Oddity that was released as a single on July, 11, 1969, a mere few days before the fateful Apollo 11 launch. The song was inspired by Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey which was released just a year before that. The single quickly climbed to the top five in the UK charts. The song became one of Bowie's signature songs, while it's hero, Major Tom, eventually became a recurring7 character in his other songs.

Building on his newfound8 fame, Bowie again tried to build a team around himself. Fairly antagonistic by nature, he nevertheless managed to record another of his iconic albums, The Man Who Sold the World. Around this time he also started to develop many different colourful stage personas and build his stage appearances in-character according to those personas. Wearing provocative costumes and makeup, he and his projects swiftly came to the light of the media and he started gathering a cult following.

His acting talent has also caught the attention of various film and stage directors, sparking his acting career. While he never got any notable lead roles, he was a very convincing actor nevertheless, and often appeared in an important supporting role or as a cameo. His most noteworthy performances in this field include Joseph Merrick in the Broadway theatre rendition9 of The Elephant Man, and Phillip Jeffries, an enigmatic FBI agent from David Lynch's movie Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me.

Bowie has struggled with drugs in his young years, but eventually managed to get rid of his addiction. In his late years he was a major advocate of healthy lifestyle. He has also used his fame to send strong statements regarding equality and the need to stand up against racism.

David Bowie died of liver cancer in his own apartment in New York City. It happened on January, 10, 2016, just two days after the worldwide premiere of his newest album, Blackstar. He's still remembered as being one of the most strange, wonderful and almost otherworldly10 artists of our age.

William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence

A great strife1 engulfed the Kingdom of Scotland by the end of the 13th century. The benevolent and prosperous rulership of King Alexander III ended abruptly when he fell off the horse and broke his neck in an accident. He's left no heir, and his distant relative, a child queen Margaret, who was to succeed him in usual circumstances, has also died of mysterious illness.

Thus began the period of Scottish history that later would earn a moniker2 of the Great Cause. More than 100 judges were appointed to oversee the contenders who were feuding for a vacant Scottish throne. One of the most promising claimants, John Balliol, has forged an alliance with a representative of English king Edward I, also known as Edward Longshanks. No man could foresee3 that this presumably clever idea would soon throw both nations into a 30-years long war.

King Edward I has already sought to extend his dominion over Scotland for quite a long time. Him supporting John Balliol was but an attempt to turn Scotland into a vassal state that would

help him wage a war with France. Not very surprisingly, King Edward was outraged when John, who by that time had won in the Great Cause and was himself a king, allowed the leading men of his kingdom to make a quick alliance with France and abandon any allegiance4 to King Edward whatsoever. An inevitable English invasion was soon to follow.

As Scotland was losing one major battle after another, many Scottish nobles across the country were forced to swear fealty5 to Edward I. But for any such noble, an uprising would start elsewhere, and each such uprising would have its own leader to emerge. One of such leaders was a Scottish knight, sir William Wallace.

Wallace had risen to prominence first when he led an attack on an English garrison in a small town of Lanark. Together with his men he managed to kill a sheriff who'd enforce English law, and escape with a woman, who, as contemporary sources seem to imply, was his wife and who's helped him to stage an attack. This was a very daring strike against English authority and soon enough many rebels across the country have sought Wallace and rallied under his banners. William has even managed to gain the blessing of Scottish church, thus, by medieval standards, gaining some degree6 of relative legitimacy.

His most famous battle though was the one of the Stirling Bridge. Extremely outnumbered, under the leadership of Wallace the Scottish army has managed to hold and eventually route an elite cadre of English troops. The battle commenced on a small wooden bridge over the river Forth, which could let only three men or two horses cross it shoulder to shoulder. As English army was busy crossing, Wallace waited in ambush behind the hill overseeing the bridge. When there was no more room for a crossing army to retreat, but it was still not quite ready for a fight, Wallace and his men hailed7 upon unsuspecting invaders and massacred them. The bulk of English army that was still waiting to cross the bridge, seeing the events unfolding at the other side, decided to destroy the bridge and retreat. Subsequently it was scattered and many supply wagons were captured by Scottish army. What was thought to be a victory march for English turned into a humiliating defeat that left a large swath8 of territory in the hands of Scottish and encouraged the rebels to fight for many more years.

William Wallace was captured by English knights on August 5, 1305. He was tried by English court, found guilty of high treason and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. But the First War of Scottish Independence was still fought by many other Scottish patriots throughout the land, and formally ended in 1328 with a treaty that confirmed Scottish independence, almost 25 years after his death.

The Bayeux Tapestry

The Bayeux Tapestry (also known in France as a Tapestry of Queen Matilda) is a unique medieval artifact that dates back to the 11th century. Nearly 70 metres of embroidered1 cloth expand on the events that led up to the Norman conquest of England, culminating with the fateful Battle of Hastings.

Technically not a tapestry (as tapestries are woven, not embroidered), this exquisite piece of cloth shows about 70 historical scenes and is narrated with Latin tituli2. It's origins and the history of creation are still hotly debated in scholarly circles, but the two main theories give the credit either to the Queen Matilda of Flanders who was a wife of William the Conqueror, or to a bishop Odo of Bayeux, who was William's half-brother and eventually became a regent of England in his absence.

The tapestry is made largely of plain weave3 linen and embroidered with wool yarn. The woolen crewelwork4 is made in various shades of brown, blue and green, mainly terracotta, russet, and olive green. Later restorations have also added some brighter colours, such as orange and light yellow. Attempts at restoration of both the beginning and the end of the tapestry were made at some points, adding some missing tituli and numerals, although an ongoing debate disputes the validity of these restorations.

The events unfolding on a tapestry took place in the years 1064 to 1066. Anglo-Saxon earl Harold Godwinson is depicted receiving the English crown from Edward the Confessor, a

deathly ill English monarch. An invading Norman force is then shown, which soon engages Saxon forces in a bloody battle. Ultimately king Harold is slain, and English forces flee the battlefield. The last part of the tapestry was supposedly lost and a newer piece was added in its place roughly in 1810.

The tapestry allows for an unique insight4 into the mind of a medieval craftsman, and, as it was commissioned by victorious Normans, gives us a chance to see how the medieval history was customarily5 chronicled by the winning side.

Since 1945 the Tapestry rests in Bayeux Museum, although as recently as 2018 the plans were put in motion to move it to an exhibit6 of the British Museum in London before the end of 2022. If everything proceeds as planned, it will be the first time the Tapestry has left France in over 950 years.

History of the Internet

From its very beginnings the Internet became a crucial part of each and any infrastructure. Similar to the discoveries of electricity, microorganisms or elementary particles, the creation of the Internet has turned a new page in the history of humanity.

The history of the Internet has begun in the middle of the 20th century as a result of rapid development of computer science. Computers of that age were still relatively underperforming and needed constant maintenance. Some kind of an effective and automated method of time-sharing between users needed to be devised and implemented for them to work reliably.

The first idea that had emerged from that necessity was a concept of multi-tasking. Nowadays we don't pay much attention to the fact that our computers perform many tasks at once, and that with our computers we can, for example, work and listen to music at the same time. But in the 1950s this idea turned out to be revolutionary.

The second idea would be a proposition to merge multiple computers into a single network. Each participant1 of such a network would be able to exchange data with the others. But the exact mechanism of implementation was still largely a mystery. Roughly for ten years the scientists were developing and discarding all kinds of ideas, one after another, preserving those that could be at least somewhat handy bit by bit. This is how the prototypes of packet exchange protocols (as well as the concept of a data packet itself) came to be.

In 1969 a duo of American engineers, Robert Taylor and Lawrence Roberts, have made a presentation to the U. S. Department of Defence with a project dubbed2 ARPANET (which stands for Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) founded on the previous research. Even more advanced networks have started to develop based on this one, including what would be later known as 'networks of networks'. These researches have culminated with the emergence3 of two main network protocols (TCP and IP), which are still used as of today with some modifications.

A modern solution that eventually replaced ARPANET was called NSFNET, which was the National Science Foundation Network. This particular network has adopted the TCP/IP protocol as its main one, and also helped the emergence of the Domain Name System (DNS). And thus when the 1990s have arrived, the Internet architecture as we know it was largely in place.

One should make a distinction between terms 'the Internet' and 'the World Wide Web'. The first one relates to the network architecture in itself4. The second one is more of a modern development and constitutes an interface that allows the access to a network for a user. It emerged in 1990 courtesy of CERN scientists, Tim Berners-Lee in particular. He was the inventor of terms such as HTTP, HTML, and also of a web browser.

In 2020 nearly 4,5 billion people are using the Internet both for work and communication. The Internet is a cornerstone of all modern banking, of the vital infrastructure automated systems, and also of many computer science branches. This promising technology still continues its development nowadays, and for now we can't even fathom5 what new discoveries this further development can bring.

Thus Spoke Zarathustra

'Thus Spoke Zarathustra: A Book for All and None' is a famous and somewhat controversial novel finalized by German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche in 1885. Nietzsche has considered this book his most important work. It greatly expands on the main ideas that he has presented in his previous works, and remains a hot topic for debates in scholarly circles up to this day.

The book was written in German, and made heavy use of various forms of wordplay. The translations were thus sometimes impeded1 by a lack of corresponding wordplays or terms in other languages. Even taken at face value, the book was made explicitly2 in a way that defies3 any attempts to read it straightforwardly. Nietzsche himself, rather tongue-in-cheek4, has written thus in a preface to his next book, Ecce Homo: 'With Thus Spoke Zarathustra I have given mankind the greatest present that has ever been made to it so far. This book, with a voice bridging centuries, is not only the highest book there is, the book that is truly characterized by the air of the heights — the whole fact of man lies beneath it at a tremendous distance — it is also the deepest, born out of the innermost wealth of truth, an inexhaustible well to which no pail descends without coming up again filled with gold and goodness', perhaps hinting at the fact that none of his contemporaries5 had even begun to move in the right direction regarding that book.

The plot of the book is fairly simple. Zarathustra, a wandering philosopher, travels around the world and comments on various people and places he sees. Zarathustra is an evaluator (or rather, transvaluator) of all ideas, and strives to question a broad variety of topics regarding human culture and daily lives.

Three major themes can be followed through the book: the eternal recurrence of everything that is; the possible appearance of 'super-humanity'; the concept of 'will to power' as the cornerstone of human psyche and behaviour.

The idea of 'eternal return' (or recurrence) is the idea that each event and occurrence that happens, repeats itself eternally in cycles. Rather than postulating this, Nietzsche actually ponders if it's true. Although it's a very popular idea that seemingly stems logically from the laws of infinite Universe as we know it, it still hasn't been proven nor disproven, so Nietzsche marks it as 'the most burdensome' of his thoughts.

The concept of a 'super-human' (or, rather, of a 'beyond-human', Übermensch) is one of the goals that Nietzsche suggests to humanity through teachings of Zarathustra. The Übermensch is an objectively better type of a human that is destined to transcend6 the regular humans. This idea was interpreted in wildly different ways, sometimes outright xenophobic. But at its core it suggests only transcendence of some stale norms of morality and building a better future on Earth instead of turning to all things spiritual. An antithesis of an Übermensch is called a 'last man', a nihilistic, egalitarian and decadent human being, 'too apathetic to dream'. Nietzsche also suggests that this is another of the possible outcomes of humanity development.

The third idea, which is a 'will to power' is never precisely defined in any of Nietzche's work. This also has brought many speculations and controversy into his works, as well as into the works of his researchers. He did mention though that it's a driving characteristic of all life, and it's related to overcoming perils7 and obstacles, including the obstacles within oneself. He also made a notion that human cruelty (in whatever form) may be related to this driving force.

Initially Nietzsche has planned this book to have six parts. During his life he's managed to write only four, and the fourth was largely written as a rough draft. Debates around the book are still going strong today, and while Nietzsche himself has argued that the book is finished, and opposed vehemently to any attempts to add or remove something from it, the key to the ultimate understanding of his ideas is yet to be found.

Критерии оценки:

Компетенции	Характеристика ответа на теоретический вопрос / выполнения практического задания	Количество набранных баллов
УК-4.2 УК-4.5 ПК-1.4	Систематизированные, глубокие и полные знания по всем разделам учебной дисциплине, а также по основным вопросам, выходящим за ее пределы. Точное использование научной терминологии (в том числе на иностранном языке), грамотное, логически правильное изложение ответа на вопросы. Полный перевод практического задания (100%). Отсутствие смысловых и терминологических искажений. Творческий подход к передаче характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. Либо отсутствуют грубые смысловые и терминологические искажения. В основном соблюдается правильная передача характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. В практическом задании может быть допущена 1 фактическая ошибка.	24-30 б.
	Достаточно полные и систематизированные знания, использование необходимой научной терминологии, грамотное, логически правильное изложение ответа на вопросы, умение делать обобщения и обоснованные выводы; владение инструментарием учебной дисциплины, умение его использовать в решении учебных и профессиональных задач. Неполный перевод (80-90%). Соблюдается точность передачи содержания. Присутствуют незначительные нарушения терминологии и характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста.В практическом задании могут быть допущены 2-3 фактические ошибки.	16--23 б.
	Достаточный объем знаний в рамках данной дисциплины.использование научной терминологии, логическое изложение ответа на вопросы, умение делать выводы без существенных ошибок. Владение инструментарием учебной дисциплины, умение его использовать в решении стандартных (типовых) задач. Неполный перевод (60-70%). Отсутствуют грубые терминологические искажения. Нарушается правильность передачи характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. В практическом задании могут быть допущены 4-5 фактических ошибок.	6-15 б.
	Фрагментарные знания в рамках образовательного стандарта высшего образования по данной дисциплине, либо отсутствие знаний/отказ от ответа/неявка. Неумение использовать научную терминологию учебной дисциплины, наличие в ответе грубых, логических ошибок. Невыполнение практического задания, либо неполное его выполнение (менее 50 %). В переводе присутствуют грубые смысловые и терминологические искажения, нарушения правильности передачи характерных особенностей стиля переводимого стиля. В	0-5 б.

| | практическом задании допущено более 5 фактических ошибок.
или Ответ на вопрос полностью отсутствует.
или Отказ от ответа. | |