

на 500 м., в то время как ‘Hill’ – это небольшая возвышенность менее 500 м. Исходя из этих определений, наиболее эквивалентным и адекватным переводом для данного словосочетания будет ‘Voskresenskaya Hill’.

Для перевода названия первой томской школы «Томское русское духовное училище» используется калькирование: ‘Russian Orthodox School in Tomsk’. В данном случае следует отказаться от перевода компонента реалионима «духовное училище» как ‘religious seminary’, так как данный вариант может вводить иностранного читателя в заблуждение: слову ‘seminary’ соответствует единица «семинария».

Для перевода названия «Памятник студенческому труду» необходимо изучить историю памятника и содержание понятия. Применение дословного перевода в данном случае невозможно, так как памятник посвящен не просто студенческому труду, а работе студенческих стройотрядов. В данном случае будет уместен дескриптивный способ перевода, т.е. ‘Monument dedicated to Student Construction Brigades’.

Таким образом, для перевода реалионимов необходимо не только подробно изучить способы и приемы их передачи, существующие в инвентаре переводоведения, но и ознакомиться с историей и происхождением того или иного реалионима, а также с его лексикографической интерпретацией.

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Enviromental Benefits of Passive House Design and Technologies

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Increasing awareness of energy efficiency and climate change has led to new developments in the building sector, including the concept of passive house, low carbon buildings, and even zero emission buildings.

The first-year student of Civil Engineering Faculty T. Pavlyuschik presented her report at English Competition and Student Scientific Workshop held by the 2nd English Department at the BNTU. In her research, she analyzed the modern and energy efficient buildings often called «ecological houses» and studies their friendliness towards the environment.

Low carbon houses and zero emission buildings achieve their common objectives by applying all available green design techniques and strategies. According to this broad definition, a building can be considered as low carbon or zero emission by installing onsite renewable energy technologies, or simply by tapping into off-site zero emission energy sources, such as hydro, wind farms, etc. On the other hand, the concept of passive house focuses on the energy efficiency aspect of the building. Passive house takes the conventional

passive solar building design principles and combines them with an air-tight and well insulated building envelope to derive very low energy buildings. A typical passive house is a well-insulated and highly air-tight building, with stringent design and construction standards. It is primarily heated by passive solar and other internal heat gains, and equipped with an energy recovery ventilator for a constant and balanced fresh air supply. Passive house design and technologies bring benefits to environmental development, including energy saving for artificial lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. Due to design optimization for daylight and thermal comfort, passive house design and technologies offer building occupants better thermal comfort, indoor environment, indoor air quality and visual connection to outdoors. These benefits lead to a healthier and higher quality of life.

Passive house design and technologies are supposed to be one of the cost effective mitigation options. The resulting lower energy demand from passive houses helps to reduce electricity peak load, and create further savings by avoiding additional investment to increase the capacity of the local power infrastructure and power plants. Therefore, the promotion of passive house implementation helps upgrade the skills of local construction work forces and improve building and living standards for the local residents. This results in better job prospects, healthier communities and greener economies.